

GAYA OLD RECORDS

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Patna*



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PREFACE

There are Old English Correspondence Volumes in some of the Record Rooms at the district headquarters. Till about the seventies of the 19th century the letters that used to come to the Collector and the letters that used to be sent by the Collector or his office, used to be copied out or maintained in original in separate volumes. This system was replaced by another system of keeping records under which records are classified and destroyed after a certain period excepting a few records to be preserved permanently. The expansion of the administrative departments naturally led to an enormous expansion in the volume of correspondence and probably the old system was found unworkable or unnecessary.

Through passage of time many of the Old English Correspondence Volumes have been lost or mislaid, damaged by white-ants, the paper has become brittle or the ink very faint. We are thereby losing valuable materials for an authenticated record of the past.

It was realised near about 1930 that these records should not be allowed to fade away before they are studied and valuable information regarding the district or the province extracted. Mr. K. P. Mitra, Principal of D. J. College of Monghyr, was deputed to make a survey of the records of the then Province of Bihar and Orissa. Principal Mitra's book consisted of about one hundred pages and gave a sketchy outline of the type of records that are to be found in some of the District Record Rooms. As he was given only a few months to complete his survey he could not cover all the districts of the province. His pioneer and valuable work had to be confined to the outlines. Since then very little work has been done in the last 27 years to have a proper sustained study of these records district by district. Some of the professors of colleges or members of the Regional Records Survey Committee have published a few articles based on the study of these records.

In order to gather materials for the re-writing of the District Gazetteers the study of these Old English Correspondence Volumes was undertaken. In the course of this work a suggestion was made that the old records be studied districtwise and separate volumes be published containing excerpts or digests of some of the important letters. The State Government in the Revenue Department accepted the idea and in the course of the last two years such volumes for Saran and Hazaribagh districts have been published. The volume for Singhbhum district is under publication. The study of the very valuable records in Muzaffarpur district has been taken up.

The study of these crumbling and dust-laden records has got to be a laborious and slow process. This volume of Gaya Old Records covers the period from 1839 to 1872. This work was spread over two years along with other official assignments. Some of the letters throw a flood of light on the economic condition of the area and indicate the incidence of crime, education, public health and social customs. There are quite a number of letters on the great movement of 1857-58. It is a pleasure to know that specimens of the cottage industries of the district were sent to the Great Paris Exhibition in 1866. We are taken back to the difficult times a century back when a road journey was hazardous and Bullock Cart trains of the Inland Transit Company under the protection of *Sowars* with swords used to meander on the Grand Trunk Road. The much persecuted Commissioner Mr. Tayler (1857) was a pioneer of education in Patna Division. He wanted to give an official status to the Headmasters of the English Schools as he thought that would ensure the necessary climate for the spread of education. In the early days the police was also entrusted with a portion of postal duties. The economic condition of the people has been discussed in a number of letters. The Buddha Gaya temple was found in ruins by a Collector who used to move about with a camera. We get information about the prices of the essential commodities and the wages of the labourers. There are a large number of letters regarding the famine and relief measures of 1866. The duties and responsibilities of the police and particularly the scheme for the improvement for the village police with a view to release them from the total subordination to the landlord has been discussed in some of the letters. We are informed that in the sixties of the 19th century the postal work in Gaya district was shared between the zamindars, the police and about a dozen Imperial Post Offices. The importance of communication was early realised. The Collector had to report even on the habits of the riverine *Dolphin*.

It is expected that such publications as sister volumes to the re-written District Gazetteers will be useful for the future research workers and administrators. The picture that could be gathered from such letters is not of mere academic interest but could be used as a guide for the future.

GAZETTEERS' REVISION BRANCH,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BIHAR :

P. C. ROY CHAUDHURY.

The 23rd December 1957.

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सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC

GAYA OLD RECORDS.

RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

1839—Pilgrim Tax.

Letter no. 1839, Revenue Department proceedings for 25th November, 1839-29-37, refers to pilgrim tax at Gaya.

There are letters issued in 1839 that the papers regarding the pilgrim tax at Jaggannath were forwarded for the Sudder Board's order.

Letter no. 1300 to the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 12th September, 1839, forwards the relevant documents. It appears that the President in Council, dated the 11th March 1839, resolved upon pilgrim tax at Gaya and the claim of Rajah Mitterjeet Sing to a Malikana lands of 10 per cent upon the net amount of that tax. The whole question was gone into whether Malikana will have to be paid and if any legislative enactment was necessary for the issue to officials for abandonment of the tax. The Patna Commissioner thought that it was a sort of *jizeah* or tax imposed by the Mussalman Government. This was over-conjecture and it appears that the pilgrim tax was originally imposed by the original rulers and subsequently levied by the zamindars without any express sanction by the ruling power. The tax appears to have been levied from time immemorial as observed. In 1782 Janardan Dunken had been deputed to Patna for justifying certain disputes between Rajah Kalyan Singh and Rajah Mitterjeet Sing. The tax was also referred to in a letter addressed by Mr. Law to Warren Hastings in July 1784 just before the Collector assumed the charge of the Murarpur Sayar. It was mentioned that the tax existed from time immemorial.

The tax was intimately connected with the grant what was known as *soophul*. Unless money was paid *soophul* will not be given by the Gayawals.

In 1785 Mr. Law described the acts of the Aummils who had previously collected the Murarpur Sayar as well as land revenue as the most grievous operation and as sufficient to count for the decline of trade and the ruined state of.....

There is a letter from Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Patna Division, dated Saran, the 15th June, 1839, in the file which throws a good deal of light on the question. The Sudder Board of Revenue called for further information from Mr. Ravenshaw on various points.

Letter no. 457 to Heleday, Secretary to the Revenue Department from the Sudder Board of Revenue office, dated the 11th September 1839, gives a scheme for native hospital for 50 per cent in connection with certain arrangements connected with the proposed abolition of the Gaya pilgrim tax. The estimate shows the following expenditure :—

	Seeka	Rs.	a.	p.
House rent	350	0	0
Diet, etc., at 4 annas per man..	..	200	0	0
Costs of clothing	15	9	6
Bazar medicines and necessities	..	175	0	0
One European Steward Compounder	..	50	0	0
Two Native Doctors at Rs. 12 each	..	48	0	0
Four Washermen at Rs. 5 each	..	20	0	0
Four Sweepers at Rs. 4 each	16	0	0
Four Bhisties at Rs. 5 each	20	0	0
Two Tailors at Rs. 6 each	12	0	0
Nine Coolies at Rs. 4 each	36	0	0
Total	1,086	0	0

A letter, dated the 25th October, 1839, from the Secretary to the Government, Simla with the Governor-General, to the officiating Secretary to the Government of India mentions that the Governor-General has fully agreed with the views of the President in Council and in the claim of Rajah Mitterjeet Singh to 10 per cent of the income on the tax on its abolition. The Governor-General further concurred in the expediency of the legislative provision and in the propriety of continuing the payment of Rs. 1,000 per month for the support of the native hospital from the public treasure after the abolition of the Gaya pilgrim tax to which the payment of the abolition has hitherto been debited.

The officiating Secretary in his letter no. 240, dated the 25th November, 1839, informed Mr. Heleday, Secretary to the Government of Bengal that the Gaya pilgrim tax be immediately abandoned, a remission in perpetuity from the annual rent paid by Rajah Mitterjeet Singh for his estate was given as the abolition of the pilgrim tax.

The remission was to be distributed proportionately over the whole of the estates standing in the Rajah's name. The Governor-General also sanctioned the maintenance of the city hospital at Gaya at the expense of Government. The contribution of about

Rs. 1,000 per month for the support of the hospital at Calcutta here two-fold debited to the pilgrim tax at Gaya mostly maintained from the general treasury as a charge of the general document.

VOLUME NO. 31—21st APRIL, 1859 TO 20TH JUNE, 1859.

1859

In letter no. 24 from the Executive Engineer, Patna Division dated Patna the 16th May, 1859 to the Magistrate of Bihar, it was proposed that there should be a toll gate erected just beyond the north in the town of Gaya and by collection thereof tolls will be made according to a schedule. The schedule shows that European carriage four-wheeled would be charged 8 annas while two-wheeled carriage would be charged 4 annas. Every bullock will be charged 6 pies. Ekka will be charged 4 annas while loaded bullocks 2 annas and unloaded 1 anna.

1859

Volume no. 146 has a letter from the Collector to the Commisariat Gomasta, Gaya, dated the 21st May, 1859 which mentions the prices of different articles. From this letter it is found that sugar was 4 seers 8 chataks to a rupee, Basmati rice was 12 seers to a rupee while potatoes were 32 seers to a rupee. One could get 30 seers of milk, 5 seers of oil, 5 mds. of firewood and 2 mds. of onion for a rupee.

VOLUME NO. 23—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA—RECORD ROOM FROM 3RD FEBRUARY TO 18TH JUNE 1862.

1859—Cottage Industries.

No. 72.

To

F. I. MAUOT, ESQUIRE,

Inspector-General of Jail, L. P., Calcutta.

Gaya, the 3rd September, 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter no. 1509* of the 1st ultimo I have the honor to inform you that no record can be found limiting the expenditure on raw materials. The record must have been destroyed with others in 1857-58.

There is no room in the Jail for more than a very few men to make setrenjees cloth morahas arm. When the dry weather sets in, many may be engaged in making ropes from sabey grass.

A piece of land has been afforded by the Ranee as a site for sheds but the construction of these is scarcely advisable. I am given to understand a new Jail is to be constructed.

However, if there is to be delay in constructing the Jail Mr. Jailor Lever has places for building sheds by the convict labor and expresses himself most confidently as to the improved machinery he will bring to bear at very small increase of cost over the old arrangements and of the advantageous results to be expected both in receipts and in getting more work out of the prisoners.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. B. SIMPSON (A.M.).

VOLUME NO. 26—CORRESPONDENCE ISSUE SIDE, FROM 30TH APRIL, 1858 TO 30TH APRIL, 1860.

1860

Letter no. 36 from the Dy. Magistrate at Sherghaty to the Commanding Regiment at Loodinah, Calcutta, dated the 22nd February, 1860, gives the prices of certain commodities. It was reported that the price of Ata was 12 seers to a rupee, Ghee was 2 rupees to a seer, Dall 16 seers to a rupee.

VOLUME NO. 44—CORRESPONDENCE ISSUE SIDE, FROM 7th JANUARY TO 26TH DECEMBER, 1861.

1861

Letter no. D, dated the 26th January, 1861, from Farqueharson, Opium Agent of Bihar, to the Magistrate and Collector of Bihar mentions that the Opium Agent was going to tour through several places in Gaya district such as Daudnagar, Baron, Nabinagar, Kutumba and Sherghati. He wanted every assistance from the thanedars in the line of his march.

VOLUME NO. 64—CORRESPONDENCE.

1861—Cotton.

Letter no. 112, to the Deputy Collector, Gyah-Sherghatty, dated the 8th April, 1861.

It mentions that a maund of Orleans seed for the distribution amongst the zamindars for its cultivation was sent by the Collector. But nobody became successful in bringing up the plant in such a condition as would ensure crop due to the bad quality of seed.

1861—Price of some articles.

Letter no. 146, to the Punjab Sikh Infantry, Lahore, from Sherghatty, dated the 25th April, 1861.

Here it gives the prices of some articles :—

	Seer.	Kunwa.	
Pukha weight {	Attah 14	12	} Per Rupee.
	Dal Oard(urid) 13	13	
	Ghee 1	14	
	Salt 6	7	

1861—Chokeedary tax.

Letter no. 156, to the Superintendent of Government Waggon Train, Burhee from Sherghatty, dated the 2nd May, 1861.

It mentions regarding the levying of Chokeedary tax.

It further says that Mr. Moling was not assessed because he was a married man but because he lived within the limits assigned by the Government for levying tax. All persons whether Europeans or native living within these limits were taxed under the provisions of Act 20 of 1856. The only thing expected was Government buildings used solely for public purposes when such buildings were used as private dwelling houses they came within the meaning of the Act.

VOLUME NO. 72—CORRESPONDENCE, 1862-64.

1862.

Letter no. 81, from the Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bihar, to the Joint Magistrate of Bihar, dated the 28th April 1862.

It mentions that *Sumnunder* or *Panga Neemak* or Sea Salt was in use in the Jail and by the same class of people generally at their own homes. The richer class of Natives used the *Sendha* or Lahore *Neemak* or Rock Salt, whilst the very poorest class used the *Noonyar* or *Kharee Neemak* or Black Salt. The salt prepared by evaporation was in use of Europeans but this process never came in force for the use of natives.

VOLUME NO. 75—CORRESPONDENCE, 1862.

1862.

Letter no. 256, from the Magistrate of Sherghatty, to the Executive Engineer of the G. T. Road, Sherghatty, dated the 24th December, 1862.

It mentions that there was poppy cultivation in this district.

VOLUME NO. 69—CORRESPONDENCE, 1862 TO 1864.

1863.

Letter no. 27, from the Commissioner, Patna, to the Magistrate, Bihar, dated Patna, the 12th February, 1863.

It mentions that the Magistrate was forwarded report with maps by Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Dickens explanatory of his project for forming a system of canals for irrigation and navigation in the Province of Bihar especially with respect to the river Soane.

VOLUME NO. 68—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM
7TH NOVEMBER, 1865 TO 15TH AUGUST, 1866.

1865.

*Letter no. 1059, dated the 29th November, 1865, from J. S. Drummond,
Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Commissioner, Patna.*

This letter mentions about an agricultural exhibition which was earlier proposed to be held in the district. The Collector was to express his opinion as regards the postponement of the programme of exhibition. The opinion expressed was in affirmative and it was held that the chances of disappointment due to postponement of the exhibition were very little as it was a scarcity year and the prices were considerably high. Contributors would have the feeling of relief due to the programme of postponement, the Collector remarked.

VOLUME NO. 68—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM
7TH NOVEMBER, 1865 TO 15TH AUGUST, 1866.

Animal Husbandry Breeding Bulls, 1866.

Letter no. 1234, dated the 17th January 1866, from J. S. Drummond, Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Commissioner, Patna, mentions that two bulls of superior quality had been brought at Gaya to improve live-stock breed. One of the bulls had been sent to Sherghatty. At first no charge was proposed to be asked for for the services of the bulls as it would have the effect of preventing Gowalas to bring their cows to the bull. However, there was an opinion to charge some amount later on when the effect of the bull's services would have appeared in the shape of better calves.

VOLUME—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 20TH JANUARY,
1866 TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

1866.

A circular from the Patna Commissioner, dated the 6th February, 1866, mentions that the Collector should make a list of all works of Art and Industry *bona fide* produced in the district for being sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. A description of the articles must be submitted to the Central Committee and articles tendered by private individuals should also be taken. The exhibits from the private individuals were, however, to be disposed of. After the Exhibition in any suitable manner that is agreed upon between the Central Committee and the contributors.....

There is a memorandum of manufactures peculiar to Gaya which is attached.

1. Sutrunjees.
2. Dhotee manufactured at Booneadgunje and Gyah.
3. Than Salum and Mahmooddee cotton fabrics at Jehanabad.

4. Than Ghamala (a kind of silk cloth) of Kadirgunje.
5. Carpets of Daoodnuggur.
6. Stone wares and cobra both black manufactured at Pathal Kuttee.
7. Deer horns of beautiful and peculiar shapes and articles made of horn, and other things that may be considered worth contributing are manufactured in other sub-divisions.

GYAH COLLECTORATE,

The 13th March 1866.

Sd/- Deputy Collector Incharge.

VOLUME NO. 68—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM
7TH NOVEMBER, 1865 TO 15TH AUGUST, 1866.

1866.

Letter no. 1379, dated the 6th March, 1866 from the Deputy Collector incharge for Collector, Gaya, to the Commissioner, Patna, mentions about the rainfall accompanied with hail by the end of February which had injured the prospect of Rabi crop in the southern portion of the district and in the neighbourhood east of Jehanabad. The actual loss had not been estimated as the reports from the Subdivisional Officers had not been received.

VOLUME NO. 71—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 20TH
JANUARY, 1866 TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Weekly Current Price Return.

1866.

*Letter no 1524, dated the 3rd April, 1866, from J. S. Drummond,
Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Deputy Collector, Aurangabad.*

It appears from the letter that Deputy Collectors were required to submit a Weekly Current Price Return to the Collector of the district and the Collector in his turn had to submit the same to the Commissioner. The Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, was requested to submit a return on every Friday.

VOLUME NO. 68—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1866.

No. 1655.

To,

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA,
Gyah, dated, the 25th April, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your circular memo no. 12 Ct., dated the 6th February last, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of the

articles which the person named therein are willing to contribute to the Paris Exhibition.

2. The information at first received from Sherghatty as already intimated in this office no. 1539 of 5th instant was imperfect and the Deputy Collector was requested to supply the deficiency which he did only yesterday. The Deputy Collector, however, is not to blame for the delay in as much as the Rajah of Deo furnished him his list of contributions only on the 21st.

I have, etc.
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Collector.

Enclosure of letter no. 1655, dated the 25th April, 1866.

Vol. 68.

Name of contributors.	Description of articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Maharaja Jay Purkash Singh Bahadoor of Deo.	1 Silver ornament in the form of a tree of small size. 1 Ivory silver orna- ment in the form of a tree of small size. 2 Embroidered clothes for the above.	..	1. The Maharaja has not fixed any price on any of the articles being desirous that they should be presented from him to Her Majesty the Queen if deemed fitting presents and in case they are not, he is willing to take in lieu any- thing from the Exhibition of equal value.
2. Maharanee Inder Jeet Kooer of Ticcaree, wife of 1 Maharajah Het Narain Singh.	Sculpture—a cow in black stone. Stone ware Hooka with its accompaniments 2 in number. 1 Pistle and Mortar. 1 Plate. 1 Cup—the above also in black stone.	.. ..	2. Gratuitous contri- butions.

Name of contributors.	Description of articles.	Price.	Remarks.
	Silk Fabrics.		
	2 Dhotees of the denomination brown Puddum Pooke.		
	2 Dhotees of the denomination brown Boonyad-gunge.		
Ranee Soonaid Kooer and Ranee Ushmeid Kooer, wives of Baboo Madnarain Sing of Ticcaree.	Sculpture ..	..	The Ranee's wish to have some specimens of European manufactures in return for those articles.
	2 Tigers in black stone.	50	
	2 Elephants ..	50	
	4 pairs of Deer horns of different shapes and sizes.	10	
	1 Brass lamp stand sculpture.	50	
	Representations of Native servants in black stone.	75	
	Khansamah ..	75	
	Make ..	100	
	Khidmutgar engaged in the process of cooling water.	100	
	Bhестee Khansamah with a water pot in his hand.	100	
Deendyal, Zemindar of Hissooa Pergh New hut.	Buslochun, a medicinal substance produced in Bamboo	..	Gratuitous contributions.
	Cocoons ..	..
	Tale.		
Baboo Prosidh Narain Singh, Zemindar of Ekuar Pergh Sumoy.	Foot stool in Red Stock.		

GYAH COLLECTORATE :
The 25th April, 1866.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO. 71—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM
20TH JANUARY, 1866 TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Scarcity Condition, 1866—Measures to combat suggested.

Letter no. 182, dated the 15th June, 1866, from J. S. Drummond, Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Assistant Collector, Aurangabad.

It appears from the letter that there was a programme to give relief to destitutes, especially to those who were physically incapable of work. A sum of Rs. 500 had been sent for the purpose and the Assistant Collector was directed to let it be known throughout his subdivision that he was ready to help the destitutes. The relief was to be distributed under the supervision of the Assistant Collector on card system. The cards were to be numbered and a list of the persons admitted to relief to be prepared in order to avoid duplicate relief. The grain was to be acquired from the local zamindars on payment, failing which it was to be purchased from the market in small quantities in order to avoid any sudden rise in price level. The Assistant Collector was also requested to submit a return and ask for any further grant, if necessary. The relief was to be distributed at the headquarters.

VOLUME NO. 71—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM
20TH JANUARY, 1866 TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Scarcity condition, 1866—Measures to combat.

Letter no. 245, dated the 28th June, 1866 from J. S. Drummond, officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Assistant Collector, Aurangabad.

It appears from the letter that the relief work had not been taken up immediately in the subdivision which was much regretted. Probably the relief was not distributed for want of further clarification from the Officiating Collector. He wrote in this letter to the Assistant Collector that the latter should have exercised some commonsense and discretion in the matter of distributing relief. The Officiating Collector was of the opinion that in his earlier letter by saying that the relief was to be distributed at headquarters he never meant that persons should have left their field work and should have come for the relief.

The letter further mentioned that gratuitous relief was to be given to such persons who were physically unfit to work and those who were fit to work should have been asked to work on new roads which were purposely being made to provide relief work. Beggars were also to be admitted to relief. The Assistant Collector was censured that if a good number of persons had not applied for relief, it was due to their ignorance and also because they were asked to travel a long distance to get relief. He was further charged that if a lot of people had died due to starvation in his subdivision during previous six months he should have earlier informed about the matter

to the Officiating Collector and if he had already reported the matter and no note was taken of that he should have filed a representation. The Assistant Collector was further requested to start immediately giving relief to starving persons at $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per day to an adult and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer to a child. He was further instructed to let this be well known throughout his subdivision. He was also asked to tap zamindars and other sources within his power.

The letter also mentions that the relief work was being conducted by the Police. This was considered as objectionable by the Officiating Collector who instructed the Assistant Collector not to employ the police for relief work in future. A weekly return and the actual date from when the relief started had been called for from the Assistant Collector.

VOLUME NO. 68—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1865 TO 15TH AUGUST, 1866.

Scarcity Condition and Relief Measures, 1866.

Letter no. 303, dated the 7th July 1866, from J. S. Drummond, Officiating Collector, to the Commissioner of Revenue, Patna Division, mentions that relief was being given to 1,167 persons in the district. This was necessitated due to scarcity. The relief was given by providing employment to 500 persons in the construction of roads by the Ferry Fund Department. Due to rain the number reduced to 300. There was a balance in the account of Rs. 928 and the Collector was hoping to raise an amount of Rs. 2,000 from local subscriptions. He had applied for further Rs. 2,000 for relief. He was of the opinion to continue relief for three months more till the next harvesting season. As regards relief to beggars he had a positive opinion, though this was not the view of the Assistant Collector of Aurangabad. The Officiating Collector opined to substitute light work like rope making for gratuitous relief to weak persons with a view to ascertain their actual necessity to have relief.

The Assistant Collector of Aurangabad was of the opinion to stop relief and distribute seeds to the agriculturists, instead. But the Collector was averse to this idea as he thought it to be the duty of Zamindars. The relief was being distributed in all the subdivisions of the district.

VOLUME NO. 71—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 20TH JANUARY, 1866 TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Famine Relief Work in Aurangabad, 1866.

Letter no. 331, dated the 10th July, 1866, from J. S. Drummond, Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Assistant Collector, Aurangabad.

In this letter the Officiating Collector had asked for the relief being given to beggars as they were not expected to have any alms due to general scarcity in the area. Distinction between beggar and

a ryot was not very important. It appears from the letter that the Officiating Collector was in favour of continuing relief.

The letter mentions that the Assistant Collector had suggested to distribute seeds amongst the cultivators. The Officiating Collector was not in favour of this as he thought that this was the duty of Zamindars rather than of Government.

VOLUME NO. 68—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 11TH JULY, 1865 TO 15TH AUGUST, 1866.

Scarcity Condition and Relief Measures, 1866.

Letter no. 446, dated the 25th July 1866, from J. S. Drummond, Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Commissioner, Patna mentions about the work to be undertaken for the purpose of giving relief to the able bodied persons having no employment due to scarcity condition in the district. In order to give effect to relief work the Officiating Collector proposed to construct a number of roads which were also expected to improve the position of communication in the district. The letter mentions the name of the roads proposed to be constructed and expected cost thereof which are as follows :—

- (1) A road from Nawadah *via* Pachohya, Roh and Budhowlee to Kawakol, 24 miles length at Rs. 50 per mile—Rs. 1,200.
- (2) A road from Govindpore to Burreo, 9 miles in length at Rs. 50 per mile—Rs. 450.
- (3) A road from Aurangabad *via* Jammore to Daoodnuggar, 22 miles at Rs. 50 per mile—Rs. 1,100.
- (4) A road from Gaya *via* Muhair, Futtehpoor and Sirdilla to Rajouli, 38 miles at Rs. 50 per mile—Rs. 1,900.
- (5) A road from Arwal *via* Kungur to Jehanabad, 22 miles at Rs. 200 per mile—Rs. 4,400.

VOLUME NO. 68—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1865 TO 15TH AUGUST, 1866.

Scarcity condition and Relief Measures, 1866.

Letter no. 447, dated the 26th July 1866, from J. S. Drummond, Officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Commissioner, Patna mentions the weekly relief report. In the district as a whole the number of persons receiving relief was 1,131 out of which site work was extracted from 239 persons. Persons relieved at Aurangabad were comparatively few.

There was a balance of Rs. 595 left and the subscription was coming slowly. In this respect Board's assignment was to be welcomed.

It further mentions that a temporary hospital had been established to give medical aid to the persons lying in the streets. In this hospital 352 persons had been treated out of which 118 had died,

170 had been discharged, cured and 64 were still getting aid. The number of mortality was considered very high and it was held that patients were admitted into the hospital usually in the hopeless stage and that there was an outbreak of cholera in the town as well as in the interior. This was also responsible for high mortality. People of the locality had hardly any occasion to have full and nutritious food which itself was responsible for the disease.

The letter also mentions that some of the lands which would have been sown otherwise were not sown due to scarcity of seeds.

VOLUME NO.—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866 TO
19TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 618.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 20th August, 1866.

Sir,

In continuation of my no. 582, dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to submit a further report on the progress of the relief operations in this district.

2. The recipients of relief throughout the district during the week under notice number 986, the proportion relieved respectively at the Sudder Station and at the several Subdivisional centres of relief being as noted below :—

At the Sudder Station	५५५	५५५	520
At Sherghatty	५५५	५५५	237
At Nawadah	५५५	५५५	164
At Aurangabad	५५५	५५५	65

Total	..	986
-------	----	-----

Work being exacted from 167 of these.

3. The accompanying memo. shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the fund since the date of the account last submitted. A balance of Rs. 663 is exhibited as outstanding under these

circumstances. I beg that another sum of Rs. 1,000 may be remitted by the Board as pending the realization of the further subscriptions being raised by the Deputy Collector of Nowadah funds will be needed.

4. Mr. Costly reports that no change for the better has as yet set in and this is true as regards the whole district there being no prospect of one being able to break off the relief operations until prices fall an abatement of which no immediate probability exists.

5. I enclose copy of Mr. Merington's report on the Aurangabad Subdivision. The want of rain therein alluded to has been generally felt over all the district and had the drought continued the most calamitous effects would have been produced. I am happy, however, to be able to state that during the last three days there has been a considerable fall of rain which there is reason to believe has been general and I learn that the work of transplanting the rice is now being resumed while for the Bhuduee crops the fall has been most favourable. But for the rice crops a continuance of rain during the present week is still needed.

6. The Deputy Collector Moalvee Humeedooddeen has returned his accounts of the cultivation in Pergunnahs Melwa and Jabare. I regret to say unfavourable but it is to be remembered that the staple cultivation of these Pergunnahs is rubbee and this consideration has been scarcely taken into sufficient account by him. The unfavourable accounts received have led me to depute the Superintendent of Roads to Daoodnugger with instructions to commence operation at once on the recently sanctioned new road from Daoodnugger to Aurangabad with the view of affording immediate relief to the laboring classes reported to be in distress.

7. Bad accounts of mortality from cholera in the interior of this district continue to be received and there is every probability of my being obliged to indent on Civil Surgeon for medicine. From time to time it is desirable that a considerable supply of cholera pills should be made available for the wants of this district. Measures are being taken to supply the affected villages with these pills and a considerable saving of life may be expected to result from an extended plan of relief. Information on the subject is easily obtainable from the village chowkidars at the time of their periodical attendance at the different police stations and those Chowkidars too in their persons afford the means of transmitting the medicines to the village authorities. The mortality in the town has almost entirely ceased.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO.—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866
TO 19TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 675.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 28th August, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to the Board's letter no. 2235-B, dated 22nd instant forwarded with your Docket no. 183, dated the 24th *idem*, I have the honor to state that the Board are correct in supposing that the commencement of the month of September was indicated by me as the probable season when a need of work would begin to rise.

2. Since writing the letter which is the subject of comment, however, I have had reason to believe that the demand for work will not be generally felt until a latter period, i.e., 15th or 20th September.

3. For the relief of the labouring classes the works sanctioned in Government's letter no. 3191, dated the 8th August are proposed to be undertaken and the Superintendent of Roads is now engaged in laying out the lines of road having commenced with the Daoodnuggur and Aurangabad Road, as the fact of my having only one Officer under me to employ for this purpose necessarily occasions delay it would be very desirable to place the Nawadah and Kowakol and Govindpore and Bureo roads under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer at Giriak if he could conveniently undertake the charge.

I have, etc.

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO.—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866
TO 19TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 676.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR
THE DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 28th August 1866.

SIR,

In continuation of my no. 618, dated 20th instant, I have the honor to submit a further report on the progress of the Relief Operations in this district.

2. The recipients of relief throughout the district during the week under notice numbered 978, the proportion relieved respectively at the Sudder Station and at the several Mofussil Centres of relief being as noted below :—

At the Sudder Station	..	..	480
At Sherghatty	..	..	190
At Nawadah	..	..	164
At Futtehpore	..	..	84
At Aurangabad	..	..	60
Total			978

Work being exacted from 175 of these.

3. It will be seen that a new centre of relief has been opened at Fattehpore, one of the Zemindars of that place having been entrusted with the duty of distributing the relief.

4. The accompanying memo. shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the fund since the date of the account last submitted. A balance of Rs. 574 is exhibited as outstanding.

5. I annex copy of a letter from Mr. Merington. The fall of rain therein alluded to has been general and the prospects of the crops both *bhudooee* and *dhan* are everywhere excellent.

I have, etc.

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

Week ending from 17th to 23rd August, 1866.

			Rs. a. p.		
Former balance	..	..	663	8	10
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
			Rs. a. p.		
Distributed in cash	..	..	11	10	0
Rice purchased	..	..	22	2	0
Paid to Kahars	..	..	1	1	6
Sent to Futtehpore	..	..	50	0	0
Gherrees	..	..	4	6	0
			89	3	6
Balance			..	574	5 4
Number relieved	..	..	480	men.	
Work exacted from	..	..	175	,,	

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 705.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gaya, the 4th September, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your memo. no. 199, dated the 3rd ultimo, I have the honor to point out that the introduction of Hydrometers at the Central Distilleries, i.e. Gaya, Sherghatty, Nawadah and Aurangabad cannot possibly remove the difficulties complained of at the other Mofassil Distilleries and that those difficulties are only removable in the case of the central distilleries by the exclusive resort to the Hydrometer whenever spirit is passed out.

2. I had thought that the Hydrometers lately received had been sent merely with a view to the occasional examination of the spirit in order to ensure that the average strength of each kind was not exceeded but as from the tenor of your communication under reply such would appear not to have been the case. I beg to enquire whether it was the intention of the Board that the strength of every gallon issued should be ascertained by Hydrometer and the duty levied thereon according to Table no. 4 if so, to ask how it is proposed to carry out so elaborate a system with the present staff of Distillery Daroghas and in the absence of adequate vernacular instructions for the use of the Hydrometer and Tables.

3. I would note that the rates of duty recommended to be fixed on the several kinds of spirit in use are either identical with or closely approximate to the rates leviable according to Table 4 and it seems to me that it would be far easier and simpler as well as incur less risk of fraud to provide as hereto for a fixed rate of duty on each kind of spirit based on the average strength thereof and leviable on that particular kind, however much the spirit might fall short of such strength merely ensuring that the average strength was not exceeded than to compel recourse to the use of the Hydrometer on every occasion.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 730.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gaya, the 6th September, 1866.

SIR,

In continuation of my no. 676, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a further report on the progress of the Relief Operations in this district.

2. The recipients of relief throughout the district during the week under notice numbered 934. The proportion relieved respectively at the Sudder Station and at the several Mofussil Centres of Relief being as noted below :—

At the Sudder Station	..	448
At Sherghatty	..	188
At Nawadah	..	158
At Futtehpore	..	80
At Aurangabad	..	60
Total	..	934

Work being exacted from 106 of these.

3. The accompanying memo shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the fund since the date of the account last submitted. A balance of Rs. 1,190 is exhibited as outstanding.

4. Consequent on accounts recently received of the distress prevailing in that neighbourhood a new centre of relief has been opened at Kouch and the services of Sheikh Nazir Alli Theckadar of that place having been enlisted for the purpose. The relief accounts of that place, however, have not as yet come to hand.

5. The *bhuduee* crops are now coming into the market and *mukay* is already selling at 17 seers for a rupee in the town and still lower in the interior of the district and hopes are entertained now that the prices of the *bhuduee* grains even fall as low as 25 seers for the rupee. This news is very cheering and I am happy to be able to add that the prospects of the *dhan* crop still continue excellent.

6. I annex for your information copy of a letter from Mr. Merington in which he speculates on the prospects of the rice market. I regret that I cannot share his belief that there will be a considerable fall on the price of rice at an early date. The fact that

there has not been a greater rise in the price of rice certainly shows that the supply of present prices was sufficient both to meet the demand for serving purposes and also to satisfy the wants of the people until the advent of the new crop and still perhaps leave a slight margin over but I do not think that it can be trusted to indicate more than this and I should doubt there being grain enough in the country to admit of any considerable fall in the market until the new rice appears.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND.

Officiating Collector.

MEMO. OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE WEEK FROM 24TH TO 31ST AUGUST, 1866.

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of last week ..	574	5	4			
Received from Nawadah ..	1,000	0	0			
				1,574	5	4

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Distributed in cash ..	23	14	6			
Rice purchased ..	195	1	9			
Sent to Sheikh Nazir Ally, Thicadar of Koch.	100	0	0			
Hospital expenses ..	58	7	4			
Materials for rope purchased ..	5	1	3			
Paid to bearers ..	1	1	6			
Carriage of Rs. 1,000 from Nawadah	0	8	0			
				384	2	4
				Balance ..	1,190	3 0
Number relieved ..	448	men.				
Work exacted from ..	106	„				
Work at Futtehpoore ..	80	„				

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,

Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 824.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gaya, the 24th September, 1866.

SIR,

In continuation of Mr. Drummond's letter no. 730, dated the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit a further report on the progress of the relief operations in this district.

2. The number of persons relieved during the two weeks under report, viz., up to the 19th instant amounted to 1,159. The proportion relieved respectively at the Sudder Station and at the several centres of relief being as below :—

At the Sudder	430
At Futtehpoore	164
At Koch	194
At Nawadah	150
At Sherghatty	155
At Aurangabad	66
Total	1,159

3. The accompanying memo. shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the Fund since the date of the account last submitted, there is now only a balance of Rs. 874-5-9.

4. The *bhuduee* crops are reported on all sides to be most abundant and I am happy to be able to add that the late fall of rains which appear to have been general has entirely removed the gloomy forebodings which were at one time entertained regarding the *dhan* crops, the prospects of that crop are reported now to be excellent, indeed circumstances have now taken such a favourable shape, that both the Sherghatty and Nawadah Relieving Officers recommend the suspension at an early date of further relief operations. Mr. Merington while giving most excellent accounts is unprepared just at present to advocate the entire withdrawal of relief. I have, therefore, authorized him to continue his operations for the present in the other two centres of relief as well as the Sudder station will be closed. Further information has been called for from Konch and Futtehpoore. As to the expediency or otherwise of continuing relief operations at those centre, orders have been issued to push on the works connected with the new road through Futtehpoore. Under the supervision of the Superintendent of Ferry Fund

Roads it is probable that relief operations may be suspended at that place with safety.

5. I am happy to state that the accounts regarding the cholera in the interior are now much more satisfactory, the disease being evidently on the decline.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector

Memo. of receipt and expenditure on account of the relief fund from 1st to 17th September, 1866.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Ra. a p.		Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 31st August, 1866.	1,190 3 0	Rice purchased ..	223 6 0
		Makai purchased ..	23 2 0
		Sent to Futtehpore ..	100 0 0
Received during the fortnight	100 0 0	Paid to bearers ..	0 15 0
Total ..	1,290 3 0	Paid in cash ..	0 11 9
Deduct ..	415 13 3	Wages of the man in charge of the rope for August, 1866.	5 0 0
		Hospital expenditure ..	62 10 0
Balance ..	874 5 9	Total ..	415 13 3

GAYA COLLECTORATE:
The 22nd September, 1866.

(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO. —CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866
TO 19TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 912.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 13th October, 1866.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter no. 74 of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit a further report regarding the relief operations in this district.

2. The number of persons relieved during the period under report amounted to 729. They were relieved as follows :—

Sherghatty	..	--	..	60
Nawadah	--	--	..	124
Aurangabad	..	--	..	70
Kouch and Fattehpoore	--	--	..	473
Total				729

3. The receipts and disbursements on account of the fund is shown in the accompanying memo. There is now a balance of Rs. 448-10-10.

4. Since my last report I am sorry to say that the prospects of the *dhan* crop have changed and the reports are not now quite so favourable. This falling offers due to the want of the usual rains which have, it is much to be feared, suddenly ceased. It is now evident that unless rain fall the *dhan* situated on the high lands will suffer than that on the low lands is admitted on all...to be out of danger.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Merington's last report from which you will perceive that he anticipates that notwithstanding the want of rainfall average outturn may be looked for as a large quantity of land has been sown in "*dhan*" variably devoted to other crops. I am afraid, however, that unless rain fall not more than a 14 or 15 annas crop will be realized.

Relief operations will probably have to be continued in Aurangabad till December.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) H. KEAN,

Officiating Collector.

Memo. of receipts and expenditure on account of the relief fund from 1st to 13th October, 1866.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st October, 1866.	566 7 6	Hospital expense ..	62 12 8
		Pay of peons for guarding pot	5 0 0
		Sent to Sherghatty ..	50 0 0
		Total ..	117 12 8
		Balance ..	448 10 10

Gaya Collectorate :
The 13th October, 1866.

(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO. 71—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA,

Economic—1866.

No. 2860.

FROM

THE HON'BLE A. EDEN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TO

H. L. DAMPIER, Esq.

Fort William, the 5th November, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will, as soon as possible, visit all the districts of Bengal and Orissa which have suffered from famine, and, after making careful enquiry from all available sources, submit a report containing a full history of the occurrences in each district from the commencement of scarcity to the present time, and a general review of the causes of the famine, of the measures taken to relieve the sufferers, of the result of those measures, and of the precautions that can be taken to prevent such a calamity or to mitigate its effects in future.

2. The points on which it is most essential that correct information should be recorded in a moderate and readable compass, and to which, therefore, your attention should be chiefly directed, are the following :

- (a) The state of stocks and prices of grain, and the state of the market at the close of the rains in September, 1865.
- (b) The first indications of approaching scarcity.
- (c) Quantity of grain exported from or imported into the district during 1865, before and after the end of September.
- (d) Outturn of the amun crop of rice in 1865.
- (e) Gradual rise of prices.
- (f) Means of transport by land or water, to and from the district and within it.
- (g) Means of irrigation and how far they were made use of
- (h) Measures first taken to meet the impending scarcity :—
 - (1) by the people themselves.
 - (2) by the local officers and other residents.
 - (3) by the Government.
- (i) Extent to which zamindars and other residents afforded private relief.

- (j) Amount raised in the district and received from private sources elsewhere in the way of subscriptions.
- (k) Amount supplied from the general Famine Relief Funds.
- (l) Amount expended in the district from Local Funds.
- (m) Amount expended on Public Works from Imperial Funds.
- (n) Quantity of rice imported by Government and either (1) sold to the public at cost or market price, or (2) supplied to Relief Committees for sale at reduced prices or for gratuitous distribution.
- (o) Formation of Relief Committees.
- (p) Principles observed in affording relief.
- (q) Number of persons relieved weekly with and without labor.
- (r) Description of employment.
- (s) Measures taken for the treatment of the sick and the prevention of disease.
- (t) Mortality—
 - (1) At the stations and centres of relief.
 - (2) In the interior of the district.
 - (1) From starvation.
 - (2) From disease.
- (u) Classes of people affected by the famine, and special causes affecting each class.
- (v) Sufficiency and timeliness or otherwise of the measures taken to relieve the distress, and in what respects they were defective.
- (w) Whether any requisitions for assistance made by the local authorities were not complied with, and whether, if further pecuniary assistance had been asked for and obtained, any more extended measures of relief could have been effectually adopted.

3. In taking a general view of the whole subject you should not lose sight of the state of the rice market in other parts of Bengal, as well as in Sumbulpore and on the North-East districts of the Madras Presidency, and the extent to which supplies from thence were available in the districts that suffered from famine. You should also consider what may have been the effect of the export of rice and other edible grains from Calcutta and the ports of Orissa by sea for the last few years, and by the Railway to Behar and the Upper Provinces.

4. There is one point connected with the Cuttack districts which requires special enquiry and careful elucidation. It was confidently asserted by the local officers up to May last, that the

stock of grain in the province was sufficient for the maintenance of the population, and it is still maintained that this was the case, the deficiency of grain in the market being accounted for on the supposition that large stocks were held back under the apprehension of another short crop and were consequently not available for purchase. On the other hand it is now generally supposed that the stocks of grain in the province were absolutely insufficient, and that if the whole had been generally available for consumption, the local supply would have been insufficient unless supplemented from abroad. It is very important that a correct opinion should be formed on this point, and also as to the causes which operated to prevent the supply of rice in the ordinary course of trade to meet the deficiency (whether real or apparent) and the consequent demand.

5. In considering the measures that can be taken to prevent the recurrence of famine, you will bear in mind the works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, now in progress, and those projected both for the irrigation of Orissa, including Midnapore, and for providing lines of internal water communication connecting the province with Calcutta and with the Northern Districts of the Madras Presidency, and also the projects which have been brought forward for controlling the waters of the Damodar and utilizing them by the construction of a navigable canal available also for purposes of irrigation. The present state and probable progress of these important works as well as of the Trunk Road from Calcutta through Midnapore to Cuttack and Ganjam, and of the other roads in the distressed districts should also have your attention; and any measures by which their completion can be accelerated by the action of the Government should be suggested.

6. You should also observe and report whether there is anything in the Land Revenue System which has any bearing on the occurrences of the past year, whether there is any striking difference between the circumstances of those districts in which the revenue has been permanently settled and of those in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded, and whether in the former the zamindars have shown greater ability or inclination to provide against calamity of season, and to assist the poor than in the latter.

7. The districts which your enquiry should particularly include are the following which may be conveniently classed in the three groups :—

First	..	{ Calcutta 24 Pergunnahs Nuddea.
Second	..	{ Burdwan. Hoogly. Howrah. Banchoorah. Maunbhoom and part of Singhbhoom. Midnapore.

Third .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Balasore.} \\ \text{Cuttack} \\ \text{Pooree.} \end{array} \right.$

In regard to the first group, your experience and the knowledge you have obtained as Commissioner of the Nuddea Division of the occurrences of the last few months will no doubt enable you to furnish the required information without much further local investigation.

8. I am to suggest, therefore, that you proceed in the first instance to the districts comprised in the second group whereas compared with those of the Cuttack Division the pressure of famine has now nearly ceased and where relief operations are likely very soon to be brought to a close. You should then visit the Cuttack districts and having collected all available information return to the Presidency to draw up your report.

9. The official sources from which you can obtain information are the records of this office and of the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, of the Board of Revenue, of the Commissioners of Divisions, of the Magistrates and Collectors, of the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, and of the several Relief Committees. To these you will have free access and you will also avail yourself of all other means of correct information that may come within your reach in the course of your enquiry.

10. It is desirable that your report should be submitted so that it may be sent to England and be in the hands of the Secretary of State before the next meeting of Parliament.

I have the honor to be,

SIR

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) A. EDEN

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

VOLUME NO. 71—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM
20TH JANUARY, 1866 TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Crop prospects—1866.

*Letter no. 186, dated the 6th November, 1866 from J. W. Dalrymple,
Commissioner of Patna, to the Collector, Gaya.*

In this letter the Commissioner directed the Collector to report as regards the prospect of paddy and *rabi* in his district that year in comparison to the previous two years. He was also requested to report as to if there was any chance of scarcity in any part of his district like that which prevailed in those years.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST, 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER, 1869.

1866.

No. 974.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 13th November, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your Docket no. 785, dated 11th instant, I have the honor to state that the two Hissar bulls sent to this district last year for the improvement of cattle breed not having answered the purpose for which they were obtained, they will be forwarded to you as soon as they arrive here from the interior.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1863 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER 1869.

1866

No. 999

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 15th November 1866.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter no. 938, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honor to submit a further report regarding the relief operations in this district.

2. The number of persons relieved during the period under report amounted to 150, distributed as below :—

Aurangabad	..	..	63
Nawadah	..	..	68
Sherghatty	..	..	19

150

3. The accompanying statement shows the expenditure on account of the fund during the above period.

4. The prospect of the rice, *rahar* and *rubbee* crops are, from accounts received from all quarters as good as can be wished for. The price of rice has also fallen down considerably and affairs have very materially improved since the last fall of rain.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Last balance				349	1	8
Hospital expenses ..	20	4	0			
Salary of peon in charge of manufactures.	5	0	0			

Balance.. ..	25	4	0	323	13	8
--------------	----	---	---	-----	----	---

No. of persons relieved.

Aurangabad	63
Nawadah	68

131

Other Centres closed as before reported—Sherghatty.	19
---	----

150

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1866. नवम्बर

No. 1154.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,
FOR THE DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated the 12th December 1866.

SIR,

On the subject of the Board's Circular no. 1712, dated the 26th September, calling for a report on resinous products which was forwarded by your Circular Docket no. 192, dated 12th ultimo, I have the honor to submit copies of the replies received from the Subdivisional Officers of Sherghatty and Aurangabad and rather than delay my reporting largely awaiting the Nawadah Subdivisional Officer's reply proceed to subjoin at once the results of the enquiry instituted by me.

2. It would appear that the resinous products procurable in this district are of three kinds, viz.,

- (1) *Lac*—obtained from the spontaneous exudations of the Bher or wild palm tree.
- (2) *Dhoona*—formed from the extracted piece of the Sal tree.
- (3) *Kuth*—obtained by boiling the bark of the Khaibur tree.

3. These resins so far as this district is concerned are said to be brought exclusively from Imamgunge in the Sherghatty subdivision and Rujoulee in the Nawadah subdivision being obtained from the forests in the neighbourhood of those places.

4. The annual supply from those places may be stated as follows:—

	<i>Lac.</i>	<i>Dhoona.</i>	<i>Kuth,</i>
	Mds..	Mds.	Mds.
Imamgunge	7,000	5,000	4,000
Rujoulee	5,000	4,000	..

5. A large trade in *Lac* and *Dhoona* is carried on in this town with Calcutta, Patna, Arrah, Mirzapore, Chuprah and Mozafferpore and the annual report of those articles from here cannot, it is calculated, be less than a lakh of maunds. Considerable trade in *Kuth* is also carried on with Mirzapore.

6. The value of these products is thus indicated:—

The price of *Lac* varies from Rs. 12 per maund.

The price of *Dhoona* varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8½ per maund.

The price of *Kuth* varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 per maund.

7. The market in these resins is principally supplied from Hazareebaugh, Chuttra, Palamau and Palkot.

8. Though the traders here say that resins of local production are only procurable at Imamgunge and Rujoulee in this district, it seems probable that similar resinous products are or can be obtained in the forests of the Belenje Pergunnah in the Aurangabad Subdivision. Mr. Merington may be usefully employed in enquiry on this point. It may be that the direction of the report from that Pergunnah is the Mirzapore way.

9. Further report as regards the Nawadah subdivision will be submitted as soon as I hear from Mr. Elphinstone.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,

Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 1246.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVI-
SION OF PATNA.

Dated 5th January 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your demi-official communication, dated 26th November, 1866, I have the honor to forward herewith articles for the Agra Exhibition as per accompanying list.

A transfer receipt for Rs. 26 anna 1 pies 6 being the unexpended balance is herewith sent.

List of articles sent in Agra Exhibition.

Stone Work.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Elephant	..	9	0	0		
1 Rhinoceros	..	9	0	0		
1 Dog	..	5	0	0		
1 Bull	..	7	0	0		
1 She-goat	..	4	0	0		
1 He-goat	..	5	0	0		
1 Cow	..	7	0	0		
1 Hog	..	3	0	0		
1 Hermit	..	7	0	0		
1 Ape	..	4	0	0		
Total	..	60	0	0	60	0 0

Female Dress.

2 Tussur Ghungra	..	12	0	0	12	0 0
Total—Carried over	..				72	0 0

Miscellaneous Charts.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cloth for binding	..	0	5	6		
Jute for packing	..	0	2	9		
Biehalee	..	0	3	0		
Teri Box	..	0	7	0		
Wooden Box	..	0	8	0		
Wages of Carpenter	..	0	3	0		
Collee hire	..	1	4	0		
Peon	2	0	0		
					4	14 6
Total			76	14 6

(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 14TH DECEMBER 1866 TO 31ST
 DECEMBER 1866.

1867.

No. 103.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF NAWADAH.

Dated Gaya, the 5th February 1867.

SIR,

Having been informed that the present assessment of the chowki-dari tax in the town of Rujaulee is causing very great distress, the assessment being far heavier than the tax payers can bear. I have the honor to request that you will, when visiting Rujaulee this cold season, make a revised assessment of the town reducing the tax of such persons as are unable to pay the amounts now assessed and reporting in due course the result of your enquiries.

(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Magistrate, Gaya.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH
 NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 1400.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION
 OF PATNA.

Dated the 11th February 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 261, dated the 26th ultime forwarding letter no. 435-B, from the Board of Revenue, I have the

honor to enquire whether the Board refer merely to the money forwarded by them for relief operations, viz., Rs. 1,000 or also to the private subscription which formed the chief portion of the relief fund in this district, if to the former only. I beg to state that no balance remaining in hand, there is also no grain remaining in stock.

2. Relief operations have as you are aware ceased for sometime in this district. The statement therefore, called for in the Board's 2nd paragraph is not required from this district.

3. With regard to the 3rd paragraph of the Board's letter, I beg to state that there are no orphans in charge of any Relief Committee in this district.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 1425.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVI-
SION OF PATNA.

Dated the 13th February 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 395, dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the Nawadah and Aurangabad Sub-Divisional Officers have reported that now no relief operations were carried on in their subdivisions. Since their last reports such operations were closed in Nawadah on the 30th November and in Aurangabad on the 9th October 1866.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH
NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 1429.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION
OF PATNA.

Dated the 14th February 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your Circular Memo. no. 258 of the 24th ultimo, and its enclosure from the Famine Commissioner's enquiring

the result of the *Khureef* and *rubbee* crops in this district, I have now the honor to forward the Subdivisional Officer's reports on the subject and to state that as far as I have been able to ascertain, the outturn of the *Khureef* crop has been most abundant. All available land was taken advantage of and a full average crop may safely be paid to have been the result. Indeed a larger yield of *dhan* has not been known in this district, for several years.

2. The accounts regarding the *rubbee* crops are also equally satisfactory. The prospect of a good yield was considerably enhanced by the fall of rain in January last and I am happy to say that the late rain has not caused any material injury. It is true that to the *mussoor*, *Kerao* and *Khesaree* crop the rain was injurious but it was only the ripe grain that suffered and I hear in all sides that the injury caused was very trifling when compared to the immense benefit done to the other descriptions of grain. The poppy, I am also happy to say, promises to be a fine crop. Altogether should no untoward circumstances occur, such as storms of hail, heavy rain or the premature arrival of the hot winds, there is every reason to hope that the *rubbee* will also be a full 16 annas crop. The great fear at present is of hail which frequently falls at this season doing of course great damage to the ripening crops.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA. FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO
19TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 20.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION
OF PATNA.

Dated the 5th April 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your Circular Docket no. 288, dated the 13th ultimo calling for a special report on the extent to which the zemindars of this district aided in relieving distress in their estates, I have the honor to state that except at the Sudder and the Nawadah subdivisions little or no assistance was rendered by the zemindars towards relieving distress.

The entire sum raised from local subscriptions amounted to Rs. 12,388 annas 2 as already stated in my letter no. 1359, dated 29th January 1867, of this sum Rs. 64,601 was contributed by the zemindars of Nawadah alone and the balance Rs. 5,878 annas 2 pie 1 was raised at the Sudder station, a considerable portion of it having been paid by the officials and the Amlah.

At Nawadah three zamindars, *viz.*, Goshyme Luthmee Narain Pooree of Boodhouali, Baboo Ram Ruttun Neogee of Bureo and Baboo Toral Sing of Hoosooa besides subscribing very handsomely towards the relief fund of the district also distributed food to all applicants. Other zamindars in this subdivision also contributed liberally towards the fund, I would also mention favorably the *Mahant* of Bodh-Gaya who supplied the Collector gratuitously with 200 maunds of rice for distribution among the distressed.

A detailed list of the subscribers of this district with the amounts contributed by each has been forwarded to Mr. F. R. Cockrell, Special Famine Commissioner, a copy is subjoined.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) H. KEAN,

Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA. FROM 8TH APRIL 1867 TO 31ST MAY 1869.

1867.

No. 20—Excise.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION
OF PATNA.

Dated Gaya, 2nd May 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the annual Excise Return for the year 1866-67.

2nd. The necessary explanations are given in a separate sheet.

3rd. The average of five years of Distillery fees, etc., cannot be shewn in Columns 8, 9 and 10 Table as the Distillery system was not introduced into this district with the year 1864-65.

4th. The whole-sale Ganjah vendors did not indent for round Ganjah owing to small demand for the drug in this district as compared to the flat Ganjah which is mostly preferred by consumers.

5th. The Distillery fees realized during the year amount to Rs. 2,317 and the cost of Establishments Rs. 10,564 as shown in the quarterly statements, so the charges exceed the receipts by Rs. 8,247.

6th. The quantity of opium purchased from Government as reported last year is no criterion of the amount actually consumed.

7th. Last year there were 5 *golahs* and during the year under report 2 more were established.

8th. Under Board's Cir. no. 16 of March 1865 all the Distilleries in the Sudder jurisdiction were insisted by Mr. Assistant Collector

Newton. In the course of the year he also inspected the Sudder Distillery frequently. This Distillery was also visited on several occasions by Mr. Drummond during the year. The Deputy Collectors in charge of the subdivisions also visited their several distilleries in their cold weather tours.

9th. The Hydrometer was in operation in the Sudder jurisdiction only from the commencement of the year in the subdivision the former system is still in force. 13 instruments only were received in the year, they have been indented for the use of the subdivisions.

10th. The Aurangabad Subdivisional statement has not been received up-to-date. This Return cannot be delayed any longer, A supplementary statement will follow.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) H. KEAN
Deputy Collector.

Table.	Head- ing.	Column.	Explanation.															
I	Ia	4 and 18.	The number of shops entered in column 4 did not exist throughout the year on account of resignations by vendors. For this reason the amount of license fees entered in column 18 differs from the number of shops entered in column 4.															
	III <i>d</i>	4 and 18.	The amount of the license fees of 4 shops comes to Rs. 168 is noted below :— <table><tr><td>1 Year</td><td>--</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>2 Year</td><td>--</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>3 Year</td><td>--</td><td>56</td></tr><tr><td>4 Year</td><td>--</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>--</td><td>168</td></tr></table>	1 Year	--	32	2 Year	--	36	3 Year	--	56	4 Year	--	44	Total	--	168
1 Year	--	32																
2 Year	--	36																
3 Year	--	56																
4 Year	--	44																
Total	--	168																
VII, VIII, IX.		4 and 18.	The number of shops entered in column 4 did not exist continuously throughout the year on account of which there is a difference in the amount of license fees in column 18 in comparison with the number of shops in column 4.															

Table.	Head- ing.	Column.	Explanation.
	XIIA	5 and 9.	The average of 5 years of the quantity of Gunjah exported to the North Western Provinces cannot be obtained as Gunjah was exported only in 3 years, viz., 1862-63 1863-64 and 1864-65.
II	II	8	Owing to the prevailing scarcity a large number of " <i>passees</i> " died from starvation or cholera as reported in the 3rd quarterly statement. The <i>passees</i> , certainly one of the poorest classes, were so reduced that they could not pay the Government revenue and they as a rule possess no property worth distraining, a large amount was therefore unrealizable.
II	II	2	The late famine had reduced the poorer classes of people to such a narrow circumstance, and the <i>passees</i> , one of the poorer classes, were at that time starving this large amount fell in arrear. As the season has now become prosperous and the article of food cheaper, it is expected the balance will soon be recovered. The <i>Chaprasses</i> have been deputed to realize the amount. This balance is due to the prevailing scarcity. As this has now passed over and the circumstances of all have improved, it is hoped that this balance will be recovered.
III	I..	5	The falling off the revenue in this head is less than in the former year, the decrease in the revenue is chiefly attributable to the general distress combined with the high price of <i>mahooa</i> which was consumed as an article of food. This caused a rise in the price, and <i>mahua</i> sold at 10 to 12 seers the rupee, the ordinary price being 70 to 80 seers. The transfer of the Behar Perghs. also effected the revenue.
	III	5	The decrease is owing to only 2 wholesale shops having been opened during the year, one shop was closed.

Table.	Head- ing.	Column.	Explanation.
III	IV	5	This decrease is owing to the transfer of Perghs. Behar, etc., which paid last year nearly a sum of Rs. 12,000 and also to the prevailing distress in this district.
	VII	5	The decrease is owing to the closing of 33 shops during the year in consequence of the distress which prevailed in the district.
	IX	5	The decrease is owing to 1 shop having been closed during the year.
	XII	5	The decrease is owing to the prevailing distress and the transfer of Perghs. Behar, etc.
	XIII	4	The increase is attributable to the influx of a large number of pilgrims during the 4 quarter of 1866-67.
(Sd.) H. KEAN, <i>Deputy Collector.</i>			
V	I Gaya.	6	The distribution of fines to the informers and seizing officers have been ordered and now being carried out. The sums have not been actually disbursed.
	Nawada		The Deputy Collector of Nawadah states that the amount of fine has not been realized but a moiety has been rewarded to the seizing officers but to no informer in this case.
	Sher- ghatty.		The Deputy Collector of Sherghatty states as follows "that out of the amount in column 5, Rs. 16-2-6 realized from fines imposed on persons convicted of having contraband opium in their possession have been sent to the Officiating District Superintendent of Police for distribution to the recipients, who are all men and 2/8 half of a fine imposed in a case of illicit sale of <i>taree</i> , was paid to the Abkary Darogah. The remainder, as the informer would not appear, was credited to Government. One rupee fine in another case of illicit

Table.	Head- Column.	Explanation.
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	sale of <i>taree</i> was also credited to Government for the same reason. It is noticed that the reward of rupee 1 annas 8 per seer prescribed in section 30 Act 13 of 1857 in all the opium cases was paid to the Police Officers who effected the seizures at the time.
Auranga- bad.	The statement from Aurangabad has not yet been received.

GAYA COLLECTORATE :

The 2nd May, 1867.

(Sd.) H. KEAN,

Officiating Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 14TH DECEMBER 1866 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1866.

1867.

No. 646

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL, HAZARIBAGH.

Dated Gaya, the 19th June 1867.

SIR,

With reference to his letter no. 260, dated 8th instant, the undersigned begs to inform him that wheat can be bought in this bazar at 14 seers including transit charges to Hazaribagh. It can not be purchased at the rate mentioned in his letter under reply, viz., 16 seers the rupee including cartage, dal can be bought here and sent to Hazaribagh at 15½ seers the rupee cart hire including.

Accordingly the Chuprasies are spending 100 rupees in the purchase of *dal*. It will be necessary to purchase bags for storing away the *dal* but these can be disposed of at Hazaribagh.

(Sd.) C. E. L. MERINGTON,

Officiating Joint Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 460

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated the 15th July, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your no. 164, dated the 12th instant I beg to inform you that owing to non-receipt up-to-date of Mr. Steven's

report I have been precluded from reporting on the prospects of the autumn crop.

2. I beg now to forward copies of the replies of the Deputy Collectors of Nawadah and Sherghatty and to state that it appears from all accounts that the unceasing down-pour up to the 13th instant has done a great deal of injury to the *bhadooi* and *dhan* already sown especially in those parts of the district where the ground is low and is likely to remain under water for some time. Should the rains continue to fall as before there is every apprehension of the *bhadooi* crop being wholly destroyed.

3. The prospects of the *sathie* or autumn rice crop which in this district is principally confined to the Pergunnahs of Urevul Uncha, Dadur, Seris, Kootoomba, Munora, Churkawan and Sherghatty are good as this crop is sown on the high lands and is less likely to be injured by excessive rainfall than the other *bhadooi* crops.

4. With regard to the *dhan* it is to be feared that the abnormal fall of rain up-to-date may lead to a too early cessation of the rains, a result, which would infallibly occasion the destruction of the crop.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO. 83—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 5TH JANUARY 1867
 TO 30TH DECEMBER 1867.

Letter no. 693 from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna repeated to the Collector of Gaya shows that the Commissariat Department was anxious to encourage the cultivation of vegetables of the descriptions most desired for consumption by the troops, potatoes especially. The Commissariat Department was to furnish seeds to an extent to those in the vicinity of Military station which will cultivate such vegetables. The letter also mentions that the Superintendent of Studs would also be requested to report as to his ability to supply from the Hissar Farm bulls of a good description and of smaller size suited for breeding purposes in localities where the larger animals have great unsuit to the cows; and distribute such bulls as were available in communication with the local Government and administrations, in order that the places supplied, as far as careful description, could indicate what was wanted to furnish with what they severally need.

VOLUME NO. 107—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 8TH APRIL
1867 TO 31ST MAY 1869.

1868.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF GAYA

Dated Gaya, 6th February 1868.

SIR,

With reference to your vernacular order dated 25th ultimo calling for a report relative to the advisability of the introduction of only our rate and that the highest, viz., $1/8$ per gallon at which spirits should be distilled and deliveries made, I have the honor to submit it as my humble opinion that I cannot perceive either its advantage or feasibility which it, at the same time, forcibly strikes me that, even showing the difficulties in its introduction which I now foresee and apprehend, be eventually overcome, its operation will be fraught with confusion, removing all manners of checks and its result attended with considerable loss to the Government revenue from this source.

In the first place it will meet with decided opposition from the Distillers, an event which I have carefully and intentionally informed myself upon. They say and not without reason that should they on any day require and have only the means of paying duty for 10 gallons of spirit at the rate of 2 as. per gallon amounting to Re. 1 annas 4; they would on such day be debarred under the proposed standard from getting any supply at all.

Secondly, they further observe and with truth that they have not attained that skill in distillation that they can so work their stills as to distil spirit to the nicety of one uniform strength. It may be above proof or it may be under. The former may be reduced to proof by the addition of water and there will be a want of nicety even in this process, but how shall the latter be strengthened to equalize it to proof. The use of the hydrometer must again be resorted to and a difference of rates must be the consequence so that the only object of introducing and establishing distillation of spirit at the highest rate of duty leviable in this district in order to preclude the possibility of concerted dishonesty between the *Abkaree* Officers and Distillers will be frustrated, while a wider door will be thrown open for the practice on the supposition that they do exist of their evil doings.

Thirdly the established distillery charges are at the rate of 3 pice per gallon of spirit distilled and not according to its strength. One gallon at $1/8$ duty would be chargeable with only 3 per gallon where spirit at 2 annas per gallon required 12 gallons to make up the $1/8$ duty would have to pay 3 annas : thus entailing a loss of $2/6$ pies upon every gallon at the highest rate.

Fourthly incomplete as the existing checks under the present system confessed by our, there would under the proposed system be a total absence of any. Visiting the distillery unexpectedly and at all hours as I am in the habit of doing; I have the spirit in the godown with such as may have been just distilled proved in my presence and examining the written requisition or daily indents file by distiller of the quantities required of each rate I can precisely calculate the incomings of that day; so that any, except an inconsiderable falling off on subsequent days or increase on the previous day's receipts and except also for some cogent reasons would be so striking and self condemning as it were that the very fear of not being able to account satisfactorily for such defence must and I do between act with due effect on the conduct of the *abkari* Officers in ensuring to ascertain degree integrity in their proceedings. Whereas according to the proposed system, such checks would not operate. The distillers if compelled to confirm to it would so work their stills as to force up the strength of their spirit to as much above proof as possible. The indents they file would cover only the quantity they required at 1/8 per gallon in fact the quantity distilled; but as the spirit above proof would by the adventure of water have to be reduced to proof, the quantity would increase so that the excess would have to remain in the Godown, and although the *Abkaree* Officers might shew an equal amount of income on the following day and continue it uniformly, the quantity delivered might be much more, on the spirit distilled might all be above proof, in which latter case as by the admixture of water they would obtain a greater increase than the increase by mixing the same quantity of water to proof spirit, the consequence is that the indents would always be for a lesser quantity at the standard rate of 1/8 that is distilling less but depending for the supply of their fall wants on the above proof, distilled under these circumstances I really cannot conceive or discern how any dishonest practice case be either checked or detected. For were I on the days I visit the Distillery to find all the spirit distilled above proof, but to what degree cannot be ascertained as the hydrometer indicates the strength only up to proof and not beyond the ready explanation afforded would be that they are unable to distil to the precise strength of proof and that most of what they daily take delivery has been reduced by the admixture to water to proof, but what quantity of water, if any, there can be no account.

I cannot for our moment suppose it can be intended that the Distillers should pay 1/8 for every gallon they take no matter of what strength. This could indeed be so manifestly prejudicial that it requires no comments from me to point it out; under it can be made certain that spirit according to native manufacture, cannot be distilled of a strength above proof. If so, the proposed measure would secure, the most perfect means of check that can be devised.

On my visit the other day to the Sudder Distillery where all the Distillers were present I embraced the opportunity to speak to them about the proposed charge and they one and all said it would be attended with much confusion and cause such a great waste of time in making the deliveries as that they could not generally be completed during the allotted hours. They moreover said that they preferred reverting to the old standards of *Chowkkee*, *Dobarra*, *barra*, *dobarra*, *Chowane* and *Dokannie* expressing their firm conviction that under such a system the revenue would increase by 50 per cent and in proof of the sincerity of their conviction they added that they were prepared to back their word by entering into a written engagement to Government to make up whatever deficit may be found from month to month to be sustained in the income on such calculation.

This is a matter that I deem to deserve due consideration. I mean of course as regards the reverting to the old standards of distillation, for there appears to be little dependence to be placed on the hydrometers, as they are constantly getting out of order. Even the our in use at the Sudder Distillery which I have satisfied myself, has been always carefully cleaned and kept is defective by 80 tested by the one in my possession and I see no peculiar construction in the latter to preserve it always in perfect order.

The proposed standard may if you desire it, be introduced as a tentative measure for one month but I entertain great doubt as to its result either in its proper working or as regards the Revenue from this source.

I have etc.,

(Sd). F. H. ELPHINSTONE,

Deputy Collector, incharge of Excise.

VOLUME---CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 18TH APRIL 1867 TO 31ST MAY 1869.

1868.

No. 33.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF GAYA,

Dated Gaya, the 29th May 1868.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the annual Excise Return for the year 1867-1868.

Secondly the necessary explanations are given in a separate sheet.

Thirdly the average of five years of distillery fees and, etc., cannot be shown in columns 8, 9 and 10. Table I as the distillery system was not introduced fully into this district till the year 1864-1865, however, the average of three years has been entered as per Board's memo. no. 2900-B, dated 6th June 1867.

Fourthly the wholesale Ganjah vendor did not indent either for clear or round Ganjah owing to the small demand for the drug in this district the flat Ganjah being mostly preferred by the consumers.

Fifthly the Distillers' fees realized in the year under report amount to Rs. 5,596 and the cost of establishment Rs. 11,006 so that the charges exceed the receipt by Rs. 5,410 whereas the average lost of the two years 1866-67 and 1867-1868 being Rs. 6,828.

Sixthly the demand for opium in this district is comparatively less last year than the previous years and I am led to suspect that the opium vendors purchase the drug illicitly from the cultivators in which opinion I am strengthened from the fact that when in charge of the Nawada Subdivision, there used to be frequent reports from the Police of the theft of opium from the cultivators, without being in a single instance successful in tracing the opium stolen or detecting the perpetrators of the theft. The complaints of the cultivators being no doubt made for the purpose of accounting to the Opium Department for the shortness of the respective deliveries.

Seventhly two more Ganjah *golas* were settled during the year under report.

Eighthly the hydrometer system has been in operation with the Suddar jurisdiction only since the month of January 1867. In the subdivisions the former system is still in force. Thirteen sets of instruments were received last year and 5 more were received in the end of March last.

Ninthly I beg to append a comparative statement of the increase or otherwise of revenue in all the departments of the Suddar Excise operations showing an aggregate sum of Rs. 35,522-10/0.

I have etc,

(Sd). F. H. ELPHINSTONE,
Deputy Collector, incharge, Excise.

Name of district.	Article.	1866-67		1867-68		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Revenue received.	Revenue received.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Gaya	.. Countryspirit	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	..	37,370 12 9	58,710 10 4	21,334 3 7	..	..
	.. Imported wines	124 0 0	92 0 0	..	32 0 0	..		
	.. Taree	30,357 6 10	43,457 3 9	13,099 12 11	..	..
	.. Bhang	132 2 9	112 1 0	..	20 1 9	..		
	.. Majoon	17 3 0	..	..	17 3 0	..		
	.. Ganjah	7,926 8 0	9,009 8 0	1,083 0 0	..	..
	.. Opium	272 0 0	208 0 0	..	64 0 0	..		
..	Maddad	80 0 0	48 0 0	..	32 0 0	..		
Total		75,280 1 4	1,11,637 7 1	35,522 10 6	165 4 9			

GAYA COLLECTORATE :
The 29th May, 1868.

(Sd.) F. H. ELPHINSTONE
Deputy Collector.

VOLUME NO. 73—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE 1867 TO
13TH MARCH 1869.

1868.

No. 261.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 13th October 1868.

SIR,

With reference to your circular memo. no. 147, dated 4th June 1868 and the concluding para of Government letter dated 20th May 1868, I have the honor to inform you that in this district the demand for increased skill in manufacture does not seem sufficient to warrant the establishment by Government of industrial schools.

2. In the common trade carpentry, masonry and weaving for instance viewing the demand and the capitals available to the artisans for their stock. So far from their having anything to learn by ordinary instruction we might ourselves, in my opinion look for teachers among the inhabitants of this district. There are many skilful workers to be found. Amongst them in the ordinary trades who could turn out really superior articles of manufacture if they chose but they have to confine themselves to the lower branches of their trades owing to there being no demand for articles of the superior class.

3. The sub-district officers from Sherghatty and Nawada report to the same effect. The Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad considers that a school of the kind proposed would be a success in his sub-division. But I think the Deputy Magistrate is a little..... He proposes that the school should be placed under the control of the District Ex-Engineer at the Sudder station. But the experiments already been tried by the Ex. Engineer, Captain Meade at Sherghatty under the most favourable circumstances and it was an expensive and unmitigated failure.

I have etc.,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,

For Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 74—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH NOVEMBER 1867
TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

1868.

No. 981.

To

G. RAGERS SONG Esq., ENGINEER OF BEHAR
IRRIGATION WORKS.

Dated 21st October 1868.

SIR,

In reply to your no. 347 of 9th of September, I have the honor to reply that I shall have great pleasure in directing the

Deputy Magistrate of the Aurangabad subdivision and police of the district to render you every assistance in their power whilst you are carrying on your operation in this district. The Deputy Magistrate will doubtless be able to arrange with some *malee* for the proper supplying of your camp.

The village zamindars are of course not under my authority in matters of their private dealing. I can not issue purwanahs directing them to hire out carts to you or to work for you. In such matters they are of course free agents.

But I have not the faintest doubt that carriage and coolies can be hired to any extent required and the Deputy Magistrate will readily put you in the way of hiring as many as you require.

I have the honor &c.,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 75—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1869.

No. 1275.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE, FOR THE DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated the 12th January 1869.

SIR,

With reference to your no. 239, dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Famine Relief fund in this district for the year 1866 and to report as follows :—

Relief centres were opened at the place named in the margin and the operations were carried on **Gyah, Fattehpore, Konch,** from June to November, 1866 when the **Aurangabad, Nawadah,** distress so far relaxed as to admit of **Sherghatty.** being the centres closed.

No regular Relief Committees were formed in this district. The operations were carried on under the immediate supervision of the Collectors of the districts and the Deputy Collectors at the subdivisions.

Considering the very large out turn of the rice crops and the very favourable prospects of the *rubbee* crop (considerably improved by the late fall of rain) it may now be safely asserted that no relief measure will be needed in this district during 1867.

I have &c.,
(Sd.) H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO. 76—CORRESPONDENCE OF GAYA, FROM 8TH APRIL 1867
TO 31ST MAY 1869.

1869.

No. 105.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF GAYA.

Dated Gaya, the 2nd March 1869.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 1307 of the 1st instant forwarding copy of Commissioner's memo. no. 409 of the 30th January last, I have the honor to state that the Hydrometer system works very satisfactorily in the Sudder Division under my immediate charge and that my Distillery Darogahs understand it perfectly and brought it into operation immediately on their being supplied with the instruments in 1867.

2. The distillers certainly do not like the system because they have no chance of getting their spirits at a less amount of duty than the specific strength of the same, whereas under the old system the different description of proof *dokani*, *dabarra*, *choutuk*, *chowanee* and *barra dabarra* has its own particular range while the amount of duty leviable is at a specific rate for each kind. Thus *dokani* in strength from 2 as. to 4 as. duty under the Hydrometer system whereas the distillers only paid 2 as. 6 pie under the old system. The *dabarra* from 5 to 8 as. and the distillers paid only 3 as. 6 pie, the *choutukkee* from 8 to 14 and they paid only 4 as. 6 pie and so on. On that they could always distil of a superior strength and yet preserve the particular proof or description and pay its minimum rate of duty.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) F. H. ELPHINSTONE,

Deputy Collector.

VOLUME NO. 77—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 8TH APRIL 1867 TO
31ST MAY 1869.

1869.

No. 15.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF GAYA.

Dated Gaya, the 18th May 1869.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 134 of the 28th ultimo forwarding copy of Commissioner's circular letter no. 4 of the 8th idem, I have the honor to state in so far as I have been able to ascertain at the careful and extensive enquiry that no *bhang* or *ganjah* cultivation is carried on in this district.

Both of the above drugs are imported from other districts under passes granted from this office. On arrival at the station and after due intimation to me of the same the *ganjah* is duly weighed in my presence and under my personal superintendence it is then stored in its own *golah* under the immediate control of this office. The *bhāng* on arrival is taken to the shop of the owner and licensed vendor and as the fees chargeable are not as in the case of *ganjah* as a duty in the quantity sold but as a license for each shop on an amount per day, no further notice is taken of the disposal of the consequent.

There is however a species of *bhāng* most likely similar to that found in the district of Tirhoot and Champaran but different from that of the plant indigenous to the district. There is some similarity between their leaves and capsules but are much smaller. The plant again is quite different. The stem of the plant here is thick and thicker than any of its branches, which are very thin and short. Whereas several branches of the *bhāng* of this district are as thick as its stem and grow as long. It grows very much like the English sarrel plant. It is supposed that some of the wealthy nations do cultivate it in their gardens on the most private corners but to a very limited extent. It does possess exciting properties but not the degree that the imported *bhāng* does nor is it so palatable as the latter.

The leaves when perfectly dry are separated from the branches, then pulverized and stored and ground and mixed with Barley *suttu* and jagree on the following properties.

- 2 as of pulverized *bhāng*.
- 8 as barley *suttu*.
- 6 as of jagree or molases.

16

I have little doubt if the cultivators were encouraged and be induced to improve it so that the *bhāng* of this district could be made to possess all the properties of the sonplant.

I have etc.,

(Sd). F. H. ELPHINSTONE,

Deputy Collector.

VOLUME NO. 79—CORRESPONDENCE OF GAYA, FROM 8TH APRIL 1867
TO 31ST MAY 1869.

1869.

No. 19.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF GAYA.

Dated Gaya, the 31st May 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Annual Excise Report for the year 1868-69.

2. The necessary explanations are given in a separate sheet.

3. No clear or round ganjah has been imported during the year owing to there being no demand for either of those descriptions. The consumers prefer the flat ganjah because I should say of its cheapness.

4. The demand this year as compared with that of last year has considerably improved. The police especially a few Officers of the detective police from Hoogly have been more vigilant the year and have detected several persons selling illicit opium. The parties have all been tried and punished by the Criminal Court.

5. The Hydrometer system has been in operation within the Sudder jurisdiction since the month of January 1867 and has been working well and with satisfactory results within the subdivisions, the system has been introduced only a few months ago.

6. I had been able to visit only a few of the outlying distilleries this year and on account of which visits I suffered seriously in my impaired state of health and consequent debility have prevented me from taking any long journey in a palkee—of this you are yourself aware. It is not from want of will or energy that I have not gone out but it is from actual inability to do so unless I perform it at the risk of my life. Even while labouring under an attack of serious illness I have not neglected my Sudder work. It is known to all in court that I have been at any post even when under an attack of fever and other complaints which manifestly proves that I do not slurk work when it is even possible for me to perform it, and it is when actually and helplessly prostrated that I have for a day or so and then under the peremptory orders of the Civil Surgeon kept to my room and this how very seldom, considering my continued and uninterrupted bad state of health. Could I have obtained leave as applied for during the last cold season, it would have been the means of rest and change of renovating my health and enabling me to perform every part of my duty with satisfaction both to yourself and to me and yet such has been the attention and care that I have devoted to my duties that there has been a large increase in the Excise revenue of this year as compared with that of the last year, the last having been also an increase in the preceding year's operation.

7. The building of the outlying distilleries I have visited, were all intolerable order very little report required against the ensuing rains. With respect to the Parrgah Distillery which is a building at present under rental Co. per annum a sum of Rs....has been sanctioned for a new building. A locality had been selected for it, but the Teccaree Rancee to whom the land belongs filed a petition objecting to give up that particular plot on the grounds that it was adjoining her Hindoo temple which she saw would be discredited by having a spirits distillery so close to it and offering to give upon other plot within the jurisdiction of the village that might be selected.

I accordingly on my visit to the Distillery went over the village land but could not find any other suitable spot as except this one selected plot. The ground was low and subject to be covered by water during the rains. In order however to obviate the necessity of taking up the land originally selected and which I found to be indeed quite close to the Shewalah, and subject to this objections urged by the Ranee I proposed to the Ranee's Mooktar to try and effect an arrangement with the landlord of the building in which the distillery is now carried on for the sale of it out and out to Government. This arrangement the Mooktar has happily been able to effect. The proprietors have fixed a value of Rs. upon it which I consider to be moderate and fair as the building is a large and strong one with a good court-yard and a piece of land in front sufficient to have good apartment built for the darogah and peon. The repairs of the present buildings and the erecting of the apartments for the Amlahs will cost Rs. which with the purchase money of the building which amount to Rs. within the amount sanctioned for the building of a new distillery. The rental of the ground is Rs. 3 per annum.

As I consider such an arrangement to have disposed of the Ranee's objection as well as advantageous to interests of Government, I beg that you will be good enough to obtain the Commissioner's early sanction to the same, that I may at once conclude the sale under the proper Deed, secure the lease of the ground on an annual rental of 3 and without delay commence the repairs of the present buildings and erect apartment for the darogah and peons in order to their completion before the setting in of the heavy rains.

I have &c.,
Sd/ F. H. ELPHINSTONE,
Deputy Collector.

VOLUME NO. 82—CORRESPONDENCE, LETTERS FROM 20TH OCTOBER,
1870 TO 24TH FEBRUARY 1871.

1870.

No. 1545.

To

THE OPIUM AGENT OF BEHAR.

Dated Gya 27th December 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 594 dated 2nd instant I have the honor to resubmit the Quarterly Return of opium cases with the omissions duly supplied.

The following explanations are offered on the points noticed—

It appears on referring to the records of these cases that Wazir Ali Constable gave information of the illicit opium and having taken all the necessary steps for the apprehension of the defts merely called in the aid of the Sub-Inspector for seizing the opium. The Court was therefore of opinion that the Sub-Inspector had done nothing to merit reward. It was therefore ordered that half the amount of fine be paid to Wazir Ali Constable as reward and the other half be credited to Government. Subsequently however, the Sub-Inspector came forward and claimed his share of reward but the Court saw no reason to alter the first order. It was accordingly ordered that the amount awarded to Wazir Ali might be divided between the informer and the Sub-Inspector who merely assisted the constable in seizing the opium.

It appears that through an oversight the special reward at 1/8 per seer were not disbursed at the time the fines were distributed. The amounts will be disbursed on the parties applying for the same.

Kurum Chand Constable is both informer and apprehender in this case.

Case no. 4, Col. 3.

A duplicate application has this day been submitted to the Collector.

Case no. 4, Col. 9.

In these cases the delay in disbursing the reward has been owing partly to the Dusserah vacation which intervened and partly to the circumstance that the parties entitled to the rewards did not appear in due time to receive them.

Case no. 7, 10 and 11, Cols. 7, 8, 15 and 16.

In the case the real informer was a stranger who informed the constable of the existence of the illicit opium. But as he never made his appearance, and as the information given by Hur Bhunjan Lal, constable was only second hand, the Court did not think him entitled to any reward. The delay in paying the reward is owing to the party not having come forward for the same.

Case no. 8, Cols. 7, 8, 15 and 16.

As the fine imposed in this case was not realised, Cols. 6 and 8 are blank. The special reward at 1/8 per seer will be paid on the parties applying for the same.

Case no. 9, Cols. 7, 8, 15 and 16.

The reason why these columns are blank has been already stated in the remarks, no further explanation seems necessary.
Cases 12, 13 and 14.

The opium was received by the Civil Surgeon on the same day that it was sent. Hence only one date has been entered in this col.
Cases 1—11, Col. 13.

I have etc.,

Sd/ I. F. STEVENS,

Officiating Joint Magistrate for Magistrate on tour.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1485.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 5th September 1871.

SIR,

With reference to your cir. memo no. 182 dated 10 ultimo forwarding copy of Government cir. no. 27 of 29 July and calling for a report on the extent to which indiscriminate destruction of fruit trees prevails in agricultural districts, I have the honor to state that the evil complained of does not exist in any part of this district. People in the interior rarely buy any wood for fuel. They pick up dried wood on the hills and jungles which abound in this district. Dried cowdung is also to a large extent used for fuel on the mofusil jungle wood of which various kinds grow on the hills are very cheap in several places in the Nowoda and Sherghatty subdivisions and are brought in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the towns people.

2. I have however reason to believe that owing to frequent demands by the Public Works Department for considerable quantities of firewood for burning bricks and for other purposes and the high prices offered for the same mangoe topes are often cut down and supplied to that Department. To put this down effectually the officers of the P. W. D. should be prohibited from using such wood.

I have &c.,

Sd/ A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO
7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1733. .

To

THE OPIUM AGENT OF BEHAR, PATNA.

Dated the 30th October 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a sum of Rs. 11-11-9 was spent by the Deputy Magistrate of Nowada during the last weighing season in the payment of wages of 4 *Ticca mehtars* for 22 days to remove night soil and carry out conservancy arrangements necessitated by large influx of opium Ryots at Nowada and to request the favour of your remitting the amount to this office at your earliest convenience for adjustment as directed in Government endorsement no. 3205 dated 24th August 1871.

I have &c.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 384.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS, LOWER
PROVINCES.

Camp Futtehpore, dated the 2nd March 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your no. 9589, dated 27th December 1871, I have the honor to forward the estimates furnished by the Sub-divisional Officers of the cost of introducing stone breaking in the Nawada and Sherghatty Lockups and of putting up oil and flour mills at Aurangabad Lockup.

2. I would again urge my objections to the introduction of stone breaking in the Lockups for the reasons already set forth in my no. 1905, dated 9th December 1871.

3. It will be seen from the estimate submitted by the Assistant Magistrate of Sherghatty that an expenditure of Rs. 35 will be required merely in procuring 1000 cft. of materials at the Lockup and the estimate has been drawn up with regard to the probable requirements of the current official year. The Deputy Magistrate of Nawada provides in his estimate for the permanent entertainment of a cook on Rs. 15 a month and six stone cutters at the rate of Rs. 5 each for the purpose of procuring materials. The probable outturn of work likely to be done by the prisoners will prove quite disproportionate to the expenditure inasmuch as there is no demand in the market for such articles.

I have &c.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 738.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 24th April 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your no. 53 dated 12th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement showing the probable receipts from the proposed Pounds and the establishments required.

As there is Tax *Moharir* at Rajouli drawing a salary of Rs. 6 per month it is proposed to appoint him as Pound Keeper also and to pay him an additional salary of Rs. 2 per month for the present should the income of the Pound come up to the amount calculated his pay can be raised to Rs. 4 a month after 6 months.

In the event of the proposed Pounds being sanctioned I beg to submit for your approval an estimate amounting to Rs. 26 for erecting a Pound at cost of the places except Rajouli where there is already a building for the purpose which will only require some repairs.

I have &c.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROPOSED POUNDS.

Name of Pound.	Probable receipt.	Establishment proposed.	Rs. a. Rs. a.	
Warisaligunge	.. 250	A Pound Keeper at the rate of Rs. 5 per month	5	0
		Contingence	0	8 5 8
Rajouli	.. 100	Additional pay of Tax Moharir to act as Pound Keeper.	2	0
		Contingence	0	8 2 8
Baroon	.. 150	1 Pound Keeper	6	0
		Contingence	0	8 6 8
Ruffeegunge	.. 200	1 Pound Keeper	6	0
		Contingence	0	8 6 8

Estimate for the construction of Pounds.

			Rs.
Raising walls	..	..	4
1,000 Bamboos	..	..	10
1 maund strings	..	..	2
20,000 Tiles	..	..	5
20 Rafters	..	..	2
Gate	..	..	1
Labor	..	..	2
Total			26

Total cost for 3 Pounds Rs. 78.

POLICE

VOLUME NO. 4—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, (22ND JANUARY 1853 TO 23RD DECEMBER 1858

1853.

A letter dated the 28th May 1853 from the Superintendent of Police, L. P., to the Magistrate of Behar mentions that the road Police shall wear a distinctive dress with belts and badges. It was directed that of the *Sowars*, *Burkundazes*, and *Chowkidars* should provide themselves with Scarlet turbans and Kumarbunds.

A set of rules for the control, management and conduct of the road Police on the Grand Trunk Road were circulated in 1853. The rules laid down that the Magistrate through whose jurisdiction the Grand Trunk Road passes, for the supervision and the control of the road police within the limit of their respective jurisdiction. The roads should be regularly patrolled. The *Sowars* will patrol east and west of the station house to the limits of their jurisdiction. The Jamadar will frequently visit the different posts under his charge and he will be held responsible if he fails to report any neglect on the part of his subordinates. On the occurrence of any crimes, on the road the Magistrate will enter upon the case directly so that the parties may suffer no unnecessary detentions.

All up country men without much luggage or with only a lotah and clothes should be watched. Immediately on a dacoity notice will be sent by dak to all the Magistrates of the districts and Deputy Magistrate on the road so that the bye-roads and the fords on the rivers Soane leading to Shahabad be watched. The Magistrates were also to warn the travellers to avoid eating, drinking, or smoking anything from the hands of strangers.

Usually the Shahabad and the Bihar dacoits would commit dacoity early in the evening and bury the booty, easing themselves round and near the spot, so as to prevent persons to approach it. The party of the gang then returns, or may go on to commit another robbery. After staying near the place for a day, remove the booty and proceed by bye-roads through the jungles to their homes, halting during the day on the banks of a stream, in the bed of which they conceal the property. If, however, timely notice of a robbery is sent to the authorities and districts westward of the place of occurrence, there will be some chance of recovering the property and securing part of the gang. The Shahabad dacoits have not been known to come on the road lower than Gulswe Chutee.

CORRESPONDENCE, REGISTERS OF LETTERS ISSUED, 1ST JANUARY,
1855, TO 3RD JULY 1857.

1157 & 1856.

This volume is full of correspondence regarding the frequent highway robberies in the district and the steps taken. It appears that there used to be frequent highway robberies often causing physical injuries to the passers-by.

VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE SIDE, 5TH MARCH 1856 TO 10TH
JULY 1857.

In letter no. 43 from H. Davis, Officiating Deputy Magistrate from Sherghatty Magistracy reported on the 25th March, 1856, to the officiating Magistrate of Bihar that he had paid a surprise visit up the road to Baroon and found a good portion of the Road Police establishment neglectful of their duties and often asleep in the different station-houses for which he had imposed a severe fine on the offending parties. At Aurangabad he found the Jummadar and his entire establishment asleep at 3 O'clock in the morning. According to Davis, severe measures alone could keep the Road Police in a state of efficiency and discipline.

In no. 73 dated Sherghatty Magistracy, the 6th May 1856, H. Davis, officiating Deputy Magistrate, gave a report to the officiating Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya, on certain highway robberies which had taken place on the Trunk Road within his Subdivision. Davis thought that the highway robberies had been caused by persons of the immediate neighbourhood and that he had several cases pending in his file. It appears that the robbers had made an attempt on the Government bullock train close to Dunwa pass in March last beyond his jurisdiction. Davis thought that much depended on the Road Police as whenever the Road Police made their timely appearance, the robbers ran away dropping their booties.

Davis further thought that the responsibilities of the Bengal Zamindars whose estates border upon the Trunk Road do not seem to be sufficient. He wanted that the rules, even a portion of them now in force in N. W. Provinces, were introduced into Bengal, especially with relation to the Grand Trunk Road, crime of the nature under discussion would be greatly diminished. He mentions: "There is no class of people all over the globe more curious than the natives of India, for the moment any unusual occurrence takes place, they get immediate information thereof with a correctness of detail that at first surprises a European. It is not to be supposed that 20, say 30 men come suddenly to the resolve of making an attack at a particular place without pre-concerting measures and assembling at some particular spot. Is it to be conceived that Zamindars

or their managers are in the dark when such meetings take place, and of their object?"

Davis also suggested that there should be *Murhullas* at one mile apart instead of two miles or three miles to make the new Road Police more efficient.

In his no. 86 dated 22nd May 1856, H. Davis, Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty, reported to the Magistrate of Bihar at Gaya that the Local and Road Police are ever at variance with each other and that was one of the reasons why the offenders apprehended by the Road Police who are made over to the Local Police are let off. This was definitely against the public interest. He suggested that the local and Road police be amalgamated and then only the system would work well and in harmony.

VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE SIDE, 10TH JANUARY 1853 TO 31ST AUGUST 1855.

1355.

Letter no. 73 from Sherghatty Magistrate dated 14th July to the Magistrate of Bihar reports that the result of establishing the Road Police as regards the safety of life and property has been highly satisfactory. The Magistrate opposed the reduction of the strength of the Road police.

In his letter no. A, dated 1st July 1855, H. Davis, officiating Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty reported to the Magistrate of Bihar the reasons as to the enmity between the local police and the road police. He mentions that before the Road Police was organised, the Jamadars and *Burkundazes* who were stationed at the different bazars and *Chuttees* on the road, derived a handsome income illegally from the Hackerymen and travellers in which the Thanadar participated. Since the creation of the new Road Police and the removal of the Thana Zamadars to sites distant from the road, the above source of gain had been stopped. Consequently, almost every report that the road police made and which the local police were required to investigate, they wilfully falsified.

VOLUME NO. III—CORRESPONDENCE, FROM GAYA, FROM 10TH SEPTEMBER 1850 TO 27TH MAY 1859.

1857.

In 1857 two Judges, Lock and Bayley suggested measures for the improvement on police investigation and judicial proceedings. The main recommendation was that every Thana should be under a particular Deputy Magistrate who could have about 3 Thanas under him. Whenever any heinous crime is committed the Magistrate should personally go to the spot with all speed and supervise the investigation by the police step by step. If necessary he should certify the statements recorded and hold inquest of spots and wounds.

This, it was calculated, would do away with a lot of allegations against the police whether proper or not.

It was also held that this system will mark the disposal of investigation with greater expedition. There should be less element of tutoring the witnesses as the Magistrate is expected to be at the spot within a short time of the occurrence. It was also remarked that the *Mohurirs* should not be recording depositions of witnesses in the Court. Magistrates should record the statements themselves.

These recommendations were fully associated with by the Government and the Registrar of Nizamut Adaulut was asked to implement the recommendations. It was remarked that in all heinous crime cases the depositions of the witness shall be taken exclusively and entirely before the Magistrate. The separation of witnesses under cross-examination should also be carefully enforced.

VOLUME NO. 13, CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY 1859.

1858.

No. 85.

To

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PATNA DIVISION,

Gaya the 12th May 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your sanction the accompanying bill for Rs. 60 being expense incurred in assisting three *Sowars* engaged for service in this district to remount themselves, their horses having been taken away by the mutineers who visited this station in September last.

As the loss of their horses was in no way attributable to neglect or carelessness on the part of these men I considered it but fair that Government should in some measure assist them in meeting the expenses of purchasing other horses.

This matter should have been brought to your notice before but my inefficient balance was very heavy and it is only lately that I have been able to go over it and on doing so some old outstanding advances have come to light.

I am etc.

SIR,

Sd./ A. MONEY,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO 34—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA (3RD JANUARY 1859 TO 28TH DECEMBER 1859.)

Police—1859.

Letter no. 46 from the Commissioner of Santhal Parganas to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 10th November 1858, is an important letter regarding the working of the No-Police system in the Santhal district from the date of its introduction, i. e. the 1st May 1857 to 1st November 1858. The letter is accompanied with a report from the Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Parganas, to the Commissioner of the Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur Division (no. 727, dated the 21st October, 1858). The Commissioner summarises the reports of Mr. Robinson.

Rajmehal.—The thanas were all abolished from the 1st November 1857 to the 1st May 1858. At first the people were averse to the change, the *Munduls*, *Mustajers* and others fearing the responsibility which would be thrown on them, the ryots dreading that the power of the zamindar would be increased. But at the time of the report all parties were convinced of the benefits conferred by the abolition of a Government paid police.

Crime had decreased. One zamindar wanted to use the powers, he imagined he had gained by the abolition of the police for his own benefit, but a month in jail convinced him of the mistake.

Doomka.—The thana police were abolished on the 1st May. The zamindars and their *Amlahs* attempted interference in certain cases but were speedily checked. Crime and Fauzdaree work had increased but it was due to more cases being brought to light.

Deoghur.—The thana police was abolished on the 1st May. Crime was being steadily reported and all expressed pleasure at the prospect of getting rid of the police. The choukidaree force was steadily improving and the villagers greatly appreciated the boon of getting trustworthy choukidars.

Heranpore.—The thana police was abolished on the 1st May. It was, however, reported that the new system had given very extended power and influence to the zamindars and its success could only be gradual. It was considered that the system was more applicable to Santhals and Pahareahs than to Bengalees and mixed races because the former were dependent on the *Hakim* only, while the latter were all more or less influenced by the zamindars. The Assistant Commissioner's report was, however, held to be disappointing and did not show on what points the system failed and where it succeeded.

The most important thing was the direct communication of all matters between the people and the Hakim. It was described as the main spring of the system and without it the "No-Police" could not stand.

Regarding the chowkidars it was thought that the chowkidar was and ought to be a village servant and must be paid by the villagers ; if paid by the zamindar he became a Zamindaree *Peadah* ; if by Government a disreputable Burkundaz. "I am very strongly of opinion that the more completely we return to the old village system in the matter of chaukidars the better they will be. Let the villagers select their own man unless there are good reasons for interference, and then compel them to give him a fair allowance of land or grain or money." It was held that the system was very much approved by the great bulk of the people, high and low. More crimes were brought to trial with better results and people were beginning to take an interest in the hunting out and punishment of criminals. The *Hakims* and the people knew each other and worked together.

The letter ends like this. "The very best officer that ever existed in a Regulation District could not be implicitly confided in by the people for this reason that his successor might be a simpleton in the hands of the *Amlah* and *Police*, who would then amply revenge themselves on those who offended or neglected them in the time of the good officer and in so doing would have the aid of every rascal in the district. I know this well from my own experience as well as that of others. In the Santal districts the people have not this fear of the future before them and speak out boldly. I have not doubt now of the ultimate full success of the system ; all I would ask for is two additional Assistant Commissioners, which would give a total of six Assistant Commissioners to the fifteen Thannahs. Most Regulation Districts where the work is not nearly so heavy and much is done by subordinates ; where society and houses are tolerable ; where the climate is healthy or a doctor always at hand, have a much larger proportion of *Hakims* than that."

Mr. Robinson's (D. C., Santhal Parganahs) letter no. 727, dated the 21st October, 1858 to the Commissioner, forms an enclosure. In this letter it was mentioned that any crime or occurrence was ordered to be reported direct to the Deputy Commissioner by the chaukidar of the village, who, with the headman, was to be responsible for the immediate report of all crime. At first some of the zamindars misunderstood this point and thought that the chaukidars were to report to them but this at once put a stop to by the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered that no written report should be sent by any zamindar except about some urgent matters. The zamindar was held to be responsible only when crime was concealed or not reported with his knowledge and concurrence. The greatest importance was the communication between the people and the Hakim which should be direct.

It was mentioned that on a crime occurring in a village the chowkidar and headman enquired into it ; if no one was suspected the chaukidar came in with a verbal report to the Deputy Commissioner,

the plaintiff accompanied him if he had any suspicions of his own. All orders for the attendance of witnesses were sent direct by the D. C., of the village by the choukidar or other messenger but never through the zamindar.

It was remarked "so far from the abolition of the police having caused concealment of crime, the very contrary has been the case. In every division except Rajmehal, the increase has been large, it may be said that it is because there is no police to check it, but that I reject altogether. I do not believe the police ever caught a thief from their own sharpness. They were always caught by the villagers and made over to the police."

The Deputy Commissioner observed "the abolition of the police has certainly been most popular with all classes except the selected few who found a corrupt police advantageous. To the poorer classes it has been specially beneficial.....and to myself it has been also a great boon; my experience at Rungpore taught me the worthlessness of the police; it is not necessary to point out the mischief they caused or their corruptness, the evils of our police are admitted, I believe by every one except those who profit by them..... I am heartily glad to be rid of the police and cannot fancy any officer who has once worked without them ever wishing to return to them. The work is harder to the Hakim himself undoubtedly, that is to say he has more of it as I can testify but the results are worth it."

He continues.—"The one great essential greatness in a Chawkidar is honesty. I don't want a better class of men, but I want a man who will not steal himself at night, and who will come and tell me if one else does. Such a man is the Santhal and in all Santhal villages I am gradually turning out and getting rid of the old *Domes* and others who were put in to act as checks on the Santhals (the value of which was beautifully exemplified in the late insurrection) and getting the latter to take the post themselves but in Bengalee villages this of course cannot be done. Paying a man three rupees a month regularly is no security for his good conduct. I insist on the Chowkidars doing their duty, show them that they must do it and punish them if they wont, at the same time seeing that they do get their proper remuneration of whatever kind it may be, and when out in the district, sub-dividing villages where one Chowkidar has too many—these seem to me to be the only means by which any real improvement can be effected in the Chowkidary system.....I will only add that so far the abolition of the Police and the introduction of the new system appears to me to have been a success, and I trust that the same view will be taken up by those who are better judges than myself."

VOLUME NO. 26—(ISSUE SIDE) FROM 30TH APRIL 1858 TO 30TH APRIL 1860.

Letter no. 810, dated Sherghatty, the 24th December 1858 indicates that the Magistrate of Sherghaty requested the Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya for native match-locks for the use of the choukies at Balwa and four other road police stations.

There is also some correspondence regarding bad policing in the *Murhellas* and *Thanas* on the main roads. The *Barkindazes* that were employed on the G. T. Road usually did not perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. The Magistrate reported that heavy fines and dismissals were not very effectual.

VOLUME NO. 35—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM 8TH JANUARY 1860 TO 28TH JUNE 1860.

Amalgamation of Road Police with Local Police—1860.

No.

FROM

LORD H. U. BROWNE,
UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Fort William, the 7th April 1860.

SIR,

When the Police on the Grand Trunk Road was first organized for the exclusive purpose of guarding the traffic on the road, it was distinct from the ordinary Thannah Police. In September 1856, on the representation of Mr. W. Taylor, then Commissioner of the Patna Division, that the two bodies of police, on account of their being kept separate, did not act in harmony with each other, much to the detriment of the Public Service, sanction was accorded to the amalgamation of the Road Police with the local police in the neighbouring thannahs.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that this change has been attended with success. On the contrary it has led to divided responsibilities and weak action; and he desires that the old system may be reverted. You are requested to instruct the several Magisterial authorities on the Grand Trunk Road within your division to give early effect to these orders.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

VOLUME NO. 45—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 23RD DECEMBER
1859 TO 18TH DECEMBER 1860.

1860.

Letter no. 1533, dated the 17th August 1860, from W. Gray, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal refers to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the organisation and cost of the police in India together with a copy of the memorandum referred to in the resolution.

Letter no. 1697, dated the 10th September 1860, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal refers to the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GAYA BOUND VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 1ST JANUARY
1861 TO 9TH AUGUST 1861.

1860.

Circular, dated the 27th November 1860, from Fort William, to the Commissioner of Patna gives information that in 1858 it was sanctioned to raise the salary of subordinate grade of thana Police. Increase in salary had made some improvement in the state of Police. Young and better educated persons were now ready to enter in the Police. This was considered a good augury. Similar observations had been made by the Indigo Commission.

VOLUME NO. 50—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, LETTERS RECEIVED FROM
JULY TO DECEMBER 1860.

1860.

Letter no. 3466, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Patna Division copy to the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty shows that the Sowars had been abolished from the Grand Trunk Road. It is mentioned that in place of the Sowars European Constables were to be employed at convenient places on the Grand Trunk Road, between Raneeganj and Karamnassa. A request was made to indicate the places where such constables were to be posted. A letter from Sherghatty, dated the 5th October 1860 from Biman Chandra Bhattacharya, Assistant Overseer, Grand Trunk Road to the Civil Engineer, Grand Trunk Road mentions about the *zulum* of one Capt. Peel in not paying the toll at Sherghatty check toll gate without any authority from the Toll Collector. He asserted the Toll Collector and only on the intervention of Mr. Dyson, Deputy Magistrate the toll was paid and the Toll Collector was released.

VOLUME NO. 38—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM
23RD APRIL 1860 TO 8TH APRIL 1861.

1861.

No. 4.

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

SECOND DIVISION GRAND TRUNK ROAD, DEHRI.

Dt. Camp Nubbeenugger, the 7th January 1861.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 253, dated the 28th ultimo.

2. The rules for the guidance of the Road Police are laid down in Vit 13 of the *Agra Gazette*, dated the 24th June 1853. Although I think it is therein fairly inferable that the burkundazes should render the assistance you desire, I do not think they are open to your strictures for refusing to do so, as the institution of Toll upon the Grand Trunk Road is new to them and they very properly required to have my sanction first.

3. I have directed the Road Jemadars to guard any property that may be entrusted to them by the Toll Collectors until it be released or sold, and upon the latter's representation to detain any passenger for twenty-four hours who may refuse to pay the toll, but after that period they must let him go whether at the instance of the Toll Collector or not. In passing this order I am stretching the meaning of the Act in order to give efficient assistance to your subordinates as in the schedule there laid down there is no toll upon a foot passenger not conveying a load for hire and therefore no provision made for the enforcement of the law against him.

I have &ca.,
Sd. JOHN DYSON

VOLUME NO. 44—CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE SIDE FROM 7TH JANUARY
1861 TO 26TH DECEMBER 1861.

Letter no. 43 from Ferguson, Commissioner of Patna, to the Magistrate of Bihar, dated Patna, the 1st May 1861, is rather important to show what should be the criteria for the promotion of a Police Sub-Inspector. Paragraph 2 of the letter mentions :—

“I request that you will inform all the Darogas in your district that they will not obtain promotion unless they can show that they have recovered a satisfactory proportion of the property stolen within their jurisdiction, during the year preceding that in which they are recommended for promotion, and they must also show that

they have by their own detective sagacity traced out and caused the conviction of persons concerned in heinous cases. Success in these matters gives a fair higher claim to promotion than any apparent decrease of crime.

As a general rule, a paper decrease of crime, and more specially of burglary and theft, is a *prima facie* evidence against the efficiency of our Police. When the people lose confidence in the police, crime is certain to be conceived. I am always gratified to notice a paper increase of crime, attended with an actual increase in the number of convictions. A hint to Darogas would probably decrease the amount of crime, as shown in the figured returns, but crimes would not, therefore, have decreased in the district."

CORRESPONDENCE—GAYA, 1861.

Water cap to the Police on Grand Trunk Road—1861.

Letter no. 2709-A, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division from Fort William, dated the 3rd October 1861.

It mentions that the police on the Grand Trunk Road should be provided with water proof caps in order to facilitate their patrolling during rainy seasons. The cost of the cap was estimated at Rs. 5 each of which half of the amount was proposed to be paid by the Government and half to be deducted from the salary of them by instalments.

VOLUME NO. 69—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1862.

1862.

Letter, dated the 10th January 1862, from Henry Atherton, late of the Civil Service to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal gives information that the former suggested the latter to place police chowkee at a nearest distance of the Dak bungalow on the Grand Trunk Road in view of the fact that Europeans of low habits used to travel in the country and drink Wine while staying in the Dak Bungalow.

This caused inconvenience to ladies travelling up and down the road when obliged to take a place in the Dak bungalow.

VOLUME NO. 69—CORRESPONDENCE, 1862.

1862.

Letter, dated the 18th October 1862, from the Deputy I.-G. Police to the Commissioner of Patna Division gives information that the

duties which the police then had to discharge in addition to their own such as delivering letters, collecting postage, sending returns of the same, etc., was the cause of the negligence of their own duty. Therefore, the Government Resolution was lately passed laying down that the duties which other officers would want the police to discharge in addition to their own, must be paid for.

It further mentions that the Commissioner was requested to issue instructions to this effect to the various officers of his Division.

VOLUME NO. —ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1863.

Memo. no. 495, from the Officiating Magistrate, Gaya, to the District Superintendent of Police of Gaya, the 3rd July 1863 mentions the following Police stations :—

1. Thana Gaya, Out-post Tikaree, Woozergunje.
2. Thana Jehanabad, Out-post Hoolasgunje.
3. Thana Behar.
4. Thana Nawadah.
5. Thana Sherghaty.
6. Thana Aurangabad.
7. Thana Nabinagar, Out-post Mujheewan.
8. Thana Dawoodnuggar.
9. Thana Erwal.
10. Thana Futtehpur.

VOLUME NO. —ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1863

Letter no. 600

Dated the 1st August, 1863.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
BIHAR.

Dated 1st August, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honour to draw your attention to the excessive and unexplained delay which occurred in your transmission of the papers connected with the case of Kehurreen Passee inhabitant of mohullah Rekabganje appertaining to the town of Teccaree and beg to point out to you that your omission to forward these papers to me promptly and at the time has effectively prevented

my exercising any check over the dilatory and suspicious conduct evinced by the police in the course of the enquiry and that in consequence consider myself entirely relieved of the responsibility attaching to me as Magistrate of the district for the very gross failure of justice which has probably occurred in this case.

I have etc.,
Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND,
District Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. —ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1863

Extract—RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 8th August, 1863.

Bihar 2. There were fourteen cases of homicide and one case was pending trial at the close of the previous year. The offenders in ten, out of these fifteen cases, were brought to justice, a result which is considered creditable to the Police.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe a large decrease in the number of dacoity cases which amount to four only. There has been, however, a failure of justice in all these cases, a result which is much to be regretted, and which speaks very unfavourably of the proceedings of the police in respect of this class of crime.

4. The operations of the police in recovering stolen property are not at all satisfactory. In dacoity cases nothing was recovered.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction the favourable testimony borne by the Commissioner to the conduct of the magisterial officers generally, and specially of these named below :—

Mr. J. S. WORSLEY, Deputy Magistrate.

MEMO NO. 701—BIHAR MAGISTRACY.

Gaya, the 26th August, 1863.

COPY forwarded to the Deputy Magistrate, Nawadah Subdivision for his information and guidance.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 61—CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY 1864 TO 18TH NOVEMBER, 1864.

1864

No. 183

To

C. F. CARNAC, ESQR.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, L. P. FORTWILLIAM,
Gaya, the 24th February, 1864.

SIR,

In reply to your circular letter no. 1, dated Fort William, the 22nd January, 1864 I have the honour to state as follows :—

2. The number of persons sent in by the police for the year 1863 was less by 109 than the number sent in by them the previous year. The number convicted was less by 210, the number committed was less by 10 and the number acquitted exceeded in 1863 and the number acquitted in 1862 by 147 in 1863. But one criminal escaped from Jail in 1862, the returns show under that heading sixteen escaped.

3. A comparison between the old system at its expiry and the new system at its birth is hardly fair. In the former case experiences had been handed down from father to son, of the locality, character and occupation of each member of society. In the latter case there was no experience, no association and no knowledge of the work to be performed. It is now a mere matter of time and even time has as yet hardly wrought those changes or achieved those benefits which result experience it was trusted would bring.

4. The Police in this district have, I imagine, not started equally with their contemporaries in other Districts at the very outset a serious evil crept in the old burkundazes who it was confidently expected would be the very first to come forward held back. It had been conveyed to them that they would be compelled in the exercise of their new duties to leave their houses and to do service in distant countries. The originators of this falsehood are unknown. But by this defection the services of a body of men as mentors and examples experienced in the work were lost to those who entered the force without experience, knowledge or zeal.

5. Under the old system the office of burkundaz was seldom or ever obtained but after a period of 2, 3 or even 4 years apprenticeship during which periods the applicant qualified himself for the coveted vacancy. The members of the *Paithan* caste constituted a greater part of the force. Their fathers had probably served before them, they were acquainted with the circumstances, habits, antecedents and characters of the greater portion of the inhabitants within their jurisdictions and thus with the knowledge of detail

they had gained during their apprenticeship and of facts handed down or potent to them from the first, they required nothing but organization and good management to bring them to a higher state of efficiency. To these and these causes alone do I attribute the greater readiness of the old police to recover stolen property.

6. But under the new system so long as the personal appearance of the volunteer was satisfactory, he was at once accepted of his antecedents nothing was known. The order had come for so many men and so many men must be obtained with as little delay and therefore with as cursory a selection as could be. The applicant was generally of low caste had served no apprenticeship whatever had never heard of a plaintiff nor a defendant and could not distinguish between a summon and a warrant there were few or none to instruct him being unable to read he could not teach himself and had never acted upon his own discretion before. He was looked upon by some with aversion by all with contempt.

7. Thus the consequence of this was and is that the inefficient men are now only being weeded out and more competent persons appointed and that the impression of the grave responsibility attached to the position and its duties is now only gradually gaining ground among those in charge of stations and out-stations and through them is being made known to their subordinates.

8. The new system laboured under the further disadvantage, viz., the refusal on the part of many of the Darogahs, Naib Darogahs and Jamadars of the old Police to join the new force and any of these officers whose experience and local knowledge would have been useful to the working of the new system had been induced by false representations regarding their future discipline and to resign their appointment which in the case of Jamadarships had in consequence to be given to Havildars and others from the military police who being utterly ignorant of their own duties and unable in many instances to read or write were altogether incompetent to teach their subordinates. Another objection to those Head Constables is that they are obliged to keep *taids* or assistants who having no regular pay of their own undoubtedly live upon what they can pick up from the parties concerned in the numerous cases entrusted for investigation to such Head Constables but in which they have really the chief management.

9. At the same time I must admit that this objection is applicable to some of the Darogahs and to many of the Jamadars of the old force but in these cases the disadvantage was more than counter-balanced by the experience and these men possessed while the Darogahs in every case had obtained their rank on account of marked efficiency.

10. I would here remark that I have every hope of a gradual and permanent amendment in the system understanding that it is in contemplation to dispense with the services of those men of the

military police who from their previous education and training have been found unable to perform their duties as police officers and instructors of their subordinates.

11. There can be no doubt that the efficiency of the police depends in a great measure upon the control exercised over them by the District Superintendent and by the notice that officer takes of their neglect of duty and disobedience of orders and I regret to say that in several cases which have come to my knowledge I have found that the notice taken by the above officer of offences committed by the police has not in my opinion been adequate to the occasion a reprimand merely being the usual order passed.

12. In conclusion I must bring to your special notice the crime of cattle lifting which has always been rife in this district in that portion bordering on the Soane and in the suppression of which the police have as yet totally failed there being very few instances in which the police have either tracing a thief or recovered a single head of cattle.

13. This does not reflect credit upon the police and altho I am fully aware of the difficulties they have to encounter in the investigation of this particular crime yet I think better results should have been looked for and trust that some special arrangement, if considered necessary may be made so as to ensure greater success during the ensuing year.

I have & etc.,
(Sd.) A. HOPE,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 61—CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY, 1864 TO 18TH NOVEMBER, 1864.

1864

Letter no. 529, dated the 30th May, 1864 from the Magistrate to the Deputy Magistrate, Nawada mentions that the former considered the case of lifting a child (who was again recovered) for it had put on some ornament as notorious. The Police of Behar had not made any reference of this in their report. The Magistrate instructed the Deputy Magistrate to at once proceed to Behar and make a rigid enquiry personally into the case. The Magistrate expressed that he was since long "suspicious of the proceeding of the Behar Police in the matter of concealing crime". The enquiry made by the Police was most unsatisfactory in every respect. This case confirmed his suspicion, the Magistrate opined.

VOLUME NO. 61—CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY, 1864 TO 18TH NOVEMBER, 1864.

1864

Letter no. 644, dated the 30th June, 1864 from the Magistrate to the D. S. P., Behar mentions about the state of crimes in Behar

subdivision. The Magistrate opined that "anything more unsatisfactory cannot be conceived". He was of the opinion that not even one half of the crimes had been reported. For this he held responsible to an Inspector of Police and recommended for his demotion and removal from the place. He also recommended to stop the promotion of the Sub-Inspector and Head constables unless they were to show more efficiency. He also recommended to change Chowkeedars considering them very bad. He further wanted to know if any Sub-Inspector or Head constable was specially deputed to look after the Municipal Police and if not, he recommended for the appointment of one person for this.

VOLUME NO. 15—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1865

No. 19

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR, GAYA.

Dated Camp Shirdela, 24th January, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 1319, dated 31st ultimo and Commissioners' letter no. 63 of 23rd idem para 7, I have the honour to state as follows :—

2. The result of crime in the year 1861 cannot be ascertained as the records for that year are now in your office as the Police returns represent and consequently it cannot be compared with 1864. The Police administration in 1864 was better than 1861 owing to several Police outposts and beats being established preventing the occurrences of crime.

3. With regard to the changes of system I beg to state that in numerical strength the old police in 1861 were much less than they are at present which has increased to a large number but the men of the old police in my humble opinion were much more intelligent with respect to defective qualifications which qualifications in general are much wanting in the new Police force but no doubt experience would make them good Police officers in time which is now only required. Advantage is gained by the new Police in numerical strength for putting down crime as the country is now under much greater supervision than the old system on account of poverty of men.

4. The total cost in all the 3 stations under my jurisdiction in maintaining the Police force for 64 is as follows and the number of crime in 1864 is also given opposite to each.

				Cost.	Cases.
Nawada..	..	..	..	7,966 1 8	358
Behar up to Naur 1864	..	..	..	4,135 0 10	308
Futtehpore	..	..	..	3,279 15 3	79
Grand total	..	..	..	15,381 1 9	745

5. The Sub-Inspector of Futehpore reports that there were 150 cases reported at his Thanna in the year 1861.

I have etc.,
Sd. I. T. WORSLEY,
Deputy Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 66—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1866

No. 481

FROM

H. KEAN, ESQR.,
OFFICIATING MAGISTRATE OF GAYA.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA,

Gaya, dated the 20th October, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 260, dated the 12th ultimo calling for a report on Mr. Mc.Mile's scheme for the improvement of the village Police, I have the honour to report that in my opinion the system proposed in the Draft Act would not be found to be a good working one.

2. The chief faults of the present village Police system are admittedly the following—

- (1) The practical total subordination of the village chowkidar to the landlord;
- (2) The insufficiency and uncertainty of the remuneration and the fact of his being dependent for the same on his landlord;
- (3) The imperfect supervision exercised over the chowkidars as a body.

Any system then, which would secure the chowkidar from the influence of the village authorities, making him directly subordinate to Government Officers, ensure his sufficient and regular remuneration, irrespective of the landlord, and expose him to careful and continued supervision, and at the same time be thoroughly practical, would secure all that is required. Now these are essentially the improvements aimed at in Mr. Mc.Mile's Scheme. The only objection therefore to that scheme in my opinion, is the manner in which those improvements are proposed to be carried out, in other words the system appears to me, to be open to the objection of not being a practical one.

3. In the first place the place of dividing the Districts into circles, to each of which, not more than two chowkidars to every

three square miles are to be assigned and requiring them to patrol in pairs the villages in their respective circles, is in my opinion unpracticable. The circle of three square miles include in all instances but two or three villages the plan might perhaps succeed, but for a chowkidar to be really useful, he must have knowledge of all and every-thing in his village as is only acquired by a residence therein and the object in making the chowkidars patrol about the country in pairs is not very apparent as the greater part of their time instead of being occupied in the protection of the property situated in the several villages would be spent in getting over the rice fields between the same an undertaking more-over impracticable in the rains. Again to place the chowkidar under a Patwaree Sirdar, would not in my opinion remove them from the influence of the landowner. The *Patwaree* being a dependent of the landlord, would in most cases act only in concert with him and should be on the otherhand for any reason such as enmity or a wish to assert his superior authority as a Government paid servant, be induced to act independently of the "*Makadar*" having all the ryots under his thumb, and having no fear of the Government before his eyes (being freed from all obligations and liabilities) would wish the Sirdar *Patwaree* and again should the latter be able to assert his superiority, which he would undoubtedly attempt to do being lacked up by the weight of his official position constituting him, in his own eyes, a man in authority having subordinates chowkidary under him, there is every reason to fear that the oppression he would exercise over all around him would far outweigh any little service he might be to Government.

4. The proposal to assess the community at large by means of Panchayats is also in my opinion open to objection. The manner in which Panchayats perform their assessment duties viz., by invariably favouring first themselves and relatives and all well to do persons, who will make it worth their while, and by overtaking all who cannot or who refuse to pay them, or against whom they may have the pettiest cause of enmity, is well known to all who have watched the working of Act XX of 1856 and the permission proposed to begin to the farmers or middlemen to recover as arrears of rent from their undertenants, the arrears of payment made by them to the proprietors, will, in my opinion, be in many cases a dead letter—For in this district at least there are many small agricultural villages consisting of from 8 to 12 houses inhabited by *Gwalas* or *Goawyas* whose monthly tax (if equitably assessed) would amount unitedly to only 8 to 10 annas per month have if the farmers has to rely upon a rent suit to recover 8 annas a month or Rs. 6 a year or Rs. 18 in three years (the utmost limit for which he could sue) and is liable again, in his turn to be sued by the proprietors for the amount it is evident, I think that litigation would not only be greatly increased but that the convenience and annoyance of recovering such petty sums by suits in Court, would be left as a great hardship. Again proprietors,

who receive rents direct from the cultivators are to be entitled to levy from them as additional rent, the sum with which the cultivator have been assessed, but whereas in this district, rent is paid by the cultivator in kind tender the "*Bhawlee*" tenure half of the produce being taken by the landlord half by the cultivator, this permission would appear to be worthless. In my opinion it would be more expedient to require the landowner to pay into the Government Treasury such a sum with his Land Revenue and would maintain a chowkidar in such village in his ellaka of a certain number of beeghas and to leave them reimburse themselves from each well to do cultivator as were able and willing to pay them. I think less oppressive to the agricultural class at large, would result from this system than from the establishment of Panchayets with their accompanying suits in Court.

5. I must apologize for the delay in submitting this report but want of leisure from other duties has been the cause.

I have, etc.,

Sd. Illegible.

BOUND VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JANUARY 1868 TO 18TH DECEMBER 1868.

Letter no. 2480, dated Fort William, the 29th April 1868, from A. Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Magistrate, Gaya gives information about the Municipal Police Budgets. Writing about the number of houses allotted to each man in Tekari, the Under-Secretary states that 100 houses were too large and the Magistrate was asked to consider a slight increase in the number of men.

In respect of Daoodnuggur and Huswah increase in the number was not considered essential, the letter mentions.

In Jehanabad the strength of Police was asked to be slightly increased, though the expenditure was not to be exceeded.

In Nawadah the Magistrate was asked to review if the number of 104 houses to one person was not too great for efficiency.

In Rajowlee and Futtehpore were maintained 9 and 7 constables at a cost of Rs. 540 and Rs. 420 respectively. There the status-quo was to be retained.

In Nubeenagar Union six constables were working at a cost of Rs. 360. They were to be retained.

In Aurangabad 6 constables at a yearly cost of Rs. 360 were working. This was to be retained. However the Magistrate was asked to revise it in consultation with the District Superintendent and Inspector General of Police considering that 13.7 to each man was too great for efficiency and cost of Police per house only 29.2 per cent, a sum much smaller than the legal maximum.

In Obrah seven constables were employed whose salary was to be raised to Rs. 4 each unless they possessed *Chakuran* lands. The number of houses allotted to each watchman was only 47 and therefore it was deemed desirable and possible to reduce the number of watchman. The cost of maintenance was not to exceed Rs. 336 per annum.

VOLUME NO. 97—CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 25TH FEBRUARY 1871 TO 19TH MAY 1871.

1871.

No. 514.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GYA.

Dated the 13th April 1871.

SIR,

I have duly considered your no. 302 of 24 ultimo and enclosures.

You have given no special reason beyond that a reduction would materially affect the efficiency of the force, why the existing Police force of 2 Head Constables and 37 Constables should not be reduced and as the existing assessment only amounts to Rs. 185 per mensem out of which the Tax collecting establishment have to be paid it follows that Rs. 185 are not under existing circumstances available for Police purposes.

I have to request therefore, that from the 1st May next you will reduce the police establishment of Dawoodnuggur so that its cost monthly may not exceed Rs. 160 including contingencies and clothing or I may add that with advertence to the enclosures of your letter under acknowledgement it is at present under consideration whether the assessment may equitably be raised.

If this case be effected the reduction of the Police force will be but very temporary.

I have, etc.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 97—CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 25TH FEBRUARY 1871 TO 19TH MAY 1871.

1871.

No. 628.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Gya, the 20th April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a report from the District Superintendent dated 10th instant called for by me on 3rd March last,

and containing an expression of opinion as to what appears to him necessary for the greater protection of travellers and proceeding along the P. B. Road.

2. Before applying (see my letter no. 458, dated 27th ultimo) to your call (no. 25, dated 25th February) I three times asked the District Superintendent for the report as I did not deem it expedient to delay any further in replying to your call. I therefore despatched my letter no. 25 without it. But as the District Superintendent refers to this report in his final Special Report and as I do not altogether concur in the opinions expressed by him, I submit his report in original with the following observations:—

3. District Superintendent's paragraph 3.—The District Superintendent, I think overstates the danger of the road. Travellers and carts undoubtedly do travel at night, along the road, and it is but very seldom that we hear of this being in any way molested. I apprehend that the Police would be, in order in fore-warning travellers, but not for preventing their proceedings on their journey if so mended.

4. The road police staff along a distance of 36 miles of good road, consists as given below. All these are located by the side of the road :—

	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constable.	Constable.	Dig.	
Jehanabad Police Station.	1	2	12	..	..
2. Out Posts ..	..	2	8	..	..
3. Out Posts ..	..	..	9	..	..
Digwars ..	..	..	..	14	..
Sowars ..	..	..	..	..	5
Total (53) ..	1	4	29	14	5

5. I doubt whether the 24 miles in the Patna District is so amply provided and the number of protectors would appear to be sufficient.

6. Paragraph 5.—The *Digwars*, if not sanctioned by law, are sanctioned by old established custom. They occupy to the road very much, the same position that a village chowkidar does to a village. The District Superintendent is in error in thinking they are "debarred from any criminal prosecution" as they are public servants and as such, liable to prosecution under Chapter XI I. P. C.

7. Paragraph 6.—I quite concur in thinking that when the loss is not very great the pilgrims consider the first loss the least and say

nothing about it. This I attribute not to their unwillingness to be detained to prosecute parties in our courts and 2nd to the doubtful reception they get from the police should they lay a complaint.

8. Paragraph 7.—The District Superintendent has misquoted the first regulation and mis-applied the 2nd. It is the duty of the *Police* to look after released convicts.

9. Paragraph 8. —I have already in my letter no. 458 of the 27th ultimo given expression to my views as to the road being in a disturbed and dangerous states.

10. The District Superintendent's proposal is briefly this—1st to enforce Section 15 Act V of 1861, 2nd to abolish the existing *digwars*, and 3rd to establish apart from the regular police, an additional patrol escort consisting of 6 Head Constables and 24 Constables, the latter to be provided by a suitable revision of the District Police Force.

11. On the 1st proposal, I adhere to the opinion I have already expressed. Neither direct or indirect participation in the robbery—or refusal to aid the police has yet been brought home to the *ilakadar* or inhabitants in the neighbourhood and I do not think the District Superintendent has made out a case for extending the provision of the Section to the neighbourhood. Neither can I concur with the District Superintendent with regard to the 2nd proposal. These *digwars* are a very useful body of men. They live on the spot, are possessed of local information and if only instructed in their duties and informed of their responsibilities would be most valuable in the prevention and detection of crime. As at present constituted I believe them to be utterly ignorant of their position. They are I believe usually made use of by the subordinate police to perform their behests, carry messages, etc. I am satisfied if the District Superintendent will take them in hand and make them understand their position as public servants and instruct them in their duties and responsibilities, they would be found to be more useful than the police constables.

12. On the 3rd question I partially agree with the District Superintendent. I do not consider the road in so dangerous a state as to necessitate travellers going in masses accompanied by an armed guard. I think seeing the force* etc. already have on the road

		that is really required is <i>proper organization of the existing material</i> , I would
*Sub-Inspector	..	1
Head Constables	..	4
Constables	..	29
Digwars	..	14
Sowars	..	5
Total	..	53

propose to have regular patrols of constable and *digwars* along the road day and night, that a fixed hour should be appointed for patrol and notice of the time appointed approved outside each outpost for general information. By this means travellers wishing to avail themselves of the escort could do so.

13. I now await an expression of your views. Should you approve to my suggestions I will, on hearing from you, request the District Superintendent to submit a definite proposition and scheme on the above basis.

I have, etc.,

Sd/- A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 93—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH MAY 1870 TO 27TH JULY 1871.

1871.

No. 901.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.

Dated, the 1st June, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your no. 642 dated the 26th instant.

There is nothing in the Police Circular 1 of 1871 that militates as far as I can see with the requisition made to you in my 714 of 11 Instant.

You point out in your letter under acknowledgement that the Police circular directs that "bail bonds should be attached to the charge sheet".

I have to observe that my requisition to you was with respect to *recognizance* bonds which are perfectly distinct from *bail bonds*.

Again your Form A should not be sent in until the completion of the enquiry. There is no contention as far as I am concerned on this point.

You will observe that my desire is that when the accused appears before the Magistrate for trial on a charge preferred against him, the witnesses in support of that charge should appear as directed by Section 158 on that same day. The law clearly lays down how this is to be affected and the procedure is a very simple one.

It is this :—

In ordinary cases the Police enquiry ought to be completed after the accused has been in police custody for 24 hours. In such a case—if bailable, the accused would be admitted to bail to appear before the Magistrate on a fixed day.

The bail bond should be attached to the charge-sheet as also the recognizance bond of the witnesses to appear before the Magistrate on the same day.

The charge sheet with these bonds should then be transmitted to the station by the quickest available means.

Should the offence not be bailable the accused should be forwarded in custody and the escort should at the same time bring the charge sheet and bonds mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

In other cases where an accused is not sent up for trial but merely for custody in consequence of his having been 24 hours in the custody of the Police and this will only happen in an unbailable case, it is necessary that some person acquainted with the charge against the accused should appear before the Magistrate in order that the information may be recorded on oath and thereby afford a sufficient ground for the Magistrate to issue his warrant directing the detention of the accused in custody. As a general rule the escort constable would be able to depose if not the prosecution witness or some one acquainted with the charge should be bound over by recognizance under section 158 to appear before the Magistrate on the date the accused would reach in and this recognizance should be forwarded by the constable escorting the prisoner.

I request therefore that you will be so good as to issue peremptory instructions to your subordinates in accordance with the view expressed in my 714 and detailed in this letter.

Should you still have any objection thereto I shall be happy to do my best to remove those doubts on your letting me know what they are any morning in office.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO
7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1467.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Gya Dated, the 30th August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular 179, dated 3rd August.

I annex in original the opinions on the subject expressed by the officers.

I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Government of India as a general rule. That the introduction into the rank and file of the police of men not natives of the province is to be deprecated.

In the Bihar provinces I doubt whether any departure from this rule is necessary. If it be the number of foreigners should not exceed 5 or 10 per cent.

In many districts in Bengal a sufficient number of muscular able bodied men are obtainable but in other districts I think some stalwart foreigners if not indispensable are desirable.

There is necessarily a wide distinction between the natives of a province and natives of district.

I think that it is desirable that the main body of the rank and file of the district police should be natives of the district but that care should be taken that these men are not employed in the vicinity of their homes.

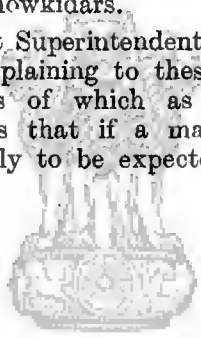
Practically the efficiency of a constable is considerably diminished by home influences and by the relations of himself and his family with the zamindars if stationed near their own homes.

I am further of opinion that District Superintendent as a rule do not pay sufficient attention to or sufficiently utilize the rural police, i. e., the village chowkidars.

I think that a District Superintendent should lose no opportunity in the first instance in explaining to these men what are their legal duties and responsibilities of which as a rule they are totally ignorant for it is obvious that if a man does not know what is required of him it is hardly to be expected that he will fulfil those requirements.

I have the honour, etc.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.



VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO
7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1538.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 15th September, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your no. 204, dated 1st instant forwarding Government no. 3968 of 22nd ultimo, I have to state that the aid of landholders is sought for and afforded whenever any advantage is likely to accrue therefrom.

2. Enquiries into heinous cases are first undertaken by the police who as a rule report a landholder if he withholds any assistance that can be legitimately demanded for him.

3. It is I regret to say not an uncommon custom for a lazy and inefficient police officer after being engaged say or perhaps two months in one case in which he has been altogether unsuccessful to attribute his want of success in his final report to want of energy and aid on the part of the landholder but generally in such cases I cannot hold the landholder to blame for not succeeding when the Police Officer with all his subordinates and vested authority has failed more especially when the landholder's supremacy in first brought to light the close of the enquiry.

4. I have for some years past done my best to inculcate into the landholders and chowkidars their legal responsibilities of which as a rule they are very ignorant for it is obvious that unless they know what is required of them they are not likely to fulfil those requirements.

I have, etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871.

No. 1799.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GAYA.

Dated Gaya the 11th November 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a copy of a circular *perwanah* that I found at Ichauk Police Station issued by your predecessor.

2. The police understands this *perwanah* to direct that beyond receiving and despatching money handed to them by the pound keeper they have no further concern with that institution.

3. I have to refer you to your predecessor's no. 310, dated 25th March and this office reply no. 472, dated 3rd idem paragraph 3.

4. I have to request that you will be good enough to cancel Mr. Bamber's *perwanah* and that you will issue a fresh one to all the Police Stations at which Pounds are located informing them that with the exception of matters connected with the internal economy of Pounds which have been withdrawn from the direct guidance of the Police in all other respects the responsibilities and duties of supervision as heretofore enjoined remain in force and that it is a

very essential part of their duty from time to time to look at the pound books and see that the pound keeper is doing his work honestly and properly.

I have, etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871 TO
16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

No. 1800.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 11th November 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your Memo. no. 182, dated 6th instant, I have the honor to state that Act VI of 1868 is not in force in any town in this District.

2. Act XX of 1856 is the Act in force in the towns mentioned by Inspector-General.

3. In all of these towns there is a superior officer of police located on the spot, who supervises these police chowkeedars. They are moreover from time to time inspected by the Magistrate and District Superintendent.

4. As at present constituted, the Magistrate has sufficient legal power over them. The persons to be protected are satisfied with the existing state of things and I do not consider that any necessity exists for a change in the present arrangements being made.

I have, etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871 TO
16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871.

No. 1959.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Camp Aurangabad, dated the 2nd December 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your inspection a paper I took from the station at Dawoodnaggur which purports to be the

chowkidar's attendance book in conformity with Inspector-General's circular no. 6, dated the 22nd March 1870.

2. I have not the Circular to refer to but as far as my memory serves me those orders were as follows :—

3. That chowkidars whose villages were within 2 miles of the station or out-post should attend twice a week.

4. That those whose villages were more than 2 miles and not exceeding 6 should attend once a week and those whose villages exceeded 6 miles should attend as the District Superintendent might determine but not more frequently than once a week.

5. Now the present paper is altogether incorrect and otherwise utterly useless. It provides for the attendance of chowkidars every 6 days and every 10 days.

6. I could not learn that any instructions had been received from your office as to the preparation or manner of keeping this Register notwithstanding my requisition to you of a month back on the subject.

7. Again I find that this worthless paper, though it be, is not even kept by any of the station staff but by the pound keeper.

8. The Moonserim Bundayally admitted this and the only excuse he could give was that he supposed he had no time.

9. I request that this may be noticed departmentally by you.

10. I have further again the honor to request your attention to the proper preparation and issuing of proper instructions to the Station Officers.

11. In the first place a list should be made at every Thannah and out-post and submitted to you showing the names of village chowkidars, distance from out-post or Thannah containing all villages not exceeding 2 miles.

12. A separate and similar list should be made of all villages exceeding 2 miles but not exceeding 6.

13. A third list should be made of all villages exceeding 6 miles to which an extra column should be added in which the Police would state after how many days they recommended the attendance of chowkidars being given and in column of remarks they should give their reasons for such recommendation.

14. Then you have these lists before you I think you should fix the days of the week on which the chowkidars in the first two lists should be directed to attend. This would depend of course on the number of chowkidars there might be in all as it would not be desirable to have more than a certain number on one day.

15. As regards the last list you should then determine after how many days such chowkidars shall attend and having done so have correct lists of whole prepared in your office a copy to each Station and Out-post for strict observance.

16. I should like to see one of the lists when prepared.

I have etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER

Magistrate.

Register of chowkidars whose attendance is directed every Monday and Thursday.

No.	Name of—	Distance from Station.	Date of attendance.
	Chowkidar	Village	25th December, 28th December, 1st January, 4th December, 8th December, 11th December, 15th December, 18th December.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871 TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1071.

No. 1898.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GYA.

Camp Hoolasgunge, Dated the 8th December 1871.

SIR,

Referring to the subject of attendance of chowkidars at Police Stations on fixed days I find that the Officers Incharge keep no record whatever of attendance or non-attendance of chowkidar.

2. This requires rectification. If a chowkidar is bound to attend it is necessary that the Officer incharge should have some record by which his attendance would be noted or his non-attendance noted.

3. I would suggest that a record something on the subjoined form should be maintained at each Out-Post and station for each set of chowkidars according as they have to attend once, twice or less frequently a week and that their attendance should be noted regularly therein. This form might with advantage be prepared in your office say for 6 months commencing with 1st January next and sent to each out-post and stations.

4. It would have the advantage of bringing to the notice of the Officer incharge any chowkidar who absented himself without cause

and would enable the District Superintendent and District Officer to see at a glance how far the chowkidars attended or otherwise.

I have etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER

Magistrate.

Chowkidars whose attendance is required once a week.

Name of	Date fixed for	22 Aghan.	29 Aghan.
	attendance.		
<hr/>			
Village Chowkidar.	Tuesday,		
	Aghan 15.		

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871 TO
16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1872.

No. 54.

To

THE REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS.

Camp Majowlee, dated the 7th January 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to solicit your opinion on the following legal points :—

2. Can the periodical attendance of village chowkidar at Police Stations to which they are subject be enforced and if so how, and can they be legally punished judicially for omitting to attend? My question assumes there are *no* occurrences to report.

3. It appears to me that Act XX of 1817, Section 21, Clause 3 refers exclusively to the report by chowkidars of all *occurrences connected with the Police* happening in their villages and to nothing further.

4. The following Clause (4) simply declares what shall and what shall not be entered in Thanna diaries.

5. Again B.P. Circular 4 of 1870 forwards Chowkidars' Rules approved of by Government.

6. Rule 10 similarly provides for the report of *all occurrences connected with the Police* and nothing further.*

7. I note that in the documents marginally noted which specify the several obligations of chowkidars as *provided by law* the periodical attendance of chowkidars when there are no occurrences connected with the Police to report is *not* included.

*Legal Remembrancer's Minute of 8th May 1866.

B. G. letter no. 1804, dated the 12th March 1866 to Commissioner.

B. G. letter no. 3968, dated the 22nd August 1871 to Commissioner.

8. It is I think doubtful whether village chowkidars are legally bound to attend at Police-Stations at fixed periods *when they have no occurrences connected with the Police* to report. I am not aware of any law or Government order enjoining it. At the same time I think the practice desirable and it appears contemplated by the wording of Clause 4, Section 21, Act XX of 1817.

9. A village chowkidar is subordinate to the District Superintendent. If the former disobeys or neglects to attend at the Police Station at fixed times as directed by the District Superintendent, he can be warned or dismissed by him.

10. *Query*.—Is he also legally punishable under Section 188, I.P.C.?

11. If not, it appears that dismissal by the District Superintendent is the only method for enforcing attendance and that the chowkidars would only be judicially punishable in the event of its being shown that an occurrence connected with the Police had taken place and which he had omitted to report.

12. I should wish for a distinct expression of opinion as to how far Regulation XX of 1817, Section 21 is applicable to the attendance of chowkidars when they have no occurrences to report.

13. An early reply will oblige.

I have etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1372.

No. 403.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE, AURANGABAD.

Dated the 6th March 1872.

All Police-Stations are supplied with a table of the rates of rewards for killing wild animals as well as with funds for the payment of such rewards.

Your no. 410, dated
the 28th ultimo.

Please state, therefore, why the man referred to in your letter has been sent by you for his reward for killing a wolf instead of being referred to the Aurangabad Police-Station for payment. It is most important that such rewards should be promptly paid.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
for *Magistrate*.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 595.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GYA.

Dated the 8th April 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your no. 232 dated 26th ultimo and in reply to inform you that I approve of the Registers which you suggest should be kept at out-post with the following additions :—

- (1) Register of property stolen and recovered.
- (2) Register of unnatural deaths reported—mortuary Returns.
- (3) I request that you will in supersession of former orders issued through the fresh orders informing the Head Constable incharge that these 14 Registers and these only are to be returned.
- (4) A former of each should accompany and Head Constable should be directed to report after comparison with the forms in use whether any blank Registers are wanting in which case they should be supplied (a specimen heading being entered therein) by you.

I have etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY
1842 TO 19TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

1872.

No. 1324.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Gya, dated the 16th July 1872.

Your no. 707, dated the 15th instant.

Request that in this proposed visit he will give his special attention to the attendance or otherwise of the Chowkidars and that he will submit a special report thereon on his return.

I have etc.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.



सत्यमेव जयते

CRIME

VOLUME NO. 26—(ISSUE SIDE—FROM 30TH APRIL 1858 TO 30TH APRIL 1860).

Crime—1858

Letter no. 772 from H. Davis, Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty, dated the 4th December 1858 to the Officiating Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya shows that the Rajwars, a particular tribe of the Nawadah Subdivision, were being employed by some local zamindars for committing dacoities and particularly rob the travellers on the G. T. Road. The areas were mostly full of jungles and the Rajwars could always escape into the jungles either before or after committing the offences. The Deputy Magistrate also suspected the character of the Road Police in the Danwa Ghat and was inclined to think that they were associated with the robbers. The Deputy Magistrate had employed a Rajwar himself and used him to get information about the Rajwar robbers.

VOLUME NO. 37—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, LETTERS RECEIVED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1859.

Crime—1859

Extract from a letter dated the 24th August, 1859 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the address of the Commissioner of Patna Division gives the figures of 3,757 and 1,486 regarding crimes for 1858 and 1859 respectively and affected 4,298 and 4,056 persons respectively. It was mentioned in the letter that the reports for 1859 had been prepared under the circumstances and due to the difficulties owing to the mutineers having destroyed some of the Fauzdari records. That is why it was safer to take the average amount of crime during the five years previous to 1857 as the standard of comparison. With the perfect restoration of tranquillity it was expected that there would be a large reduction in the number of violent crimes during 1858.

The ratio of crime to population was about 1 to 665. The operations of the Police in recovering stolen property were reported to be unsatisfactory.

**CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME—GAYA
YEAR 1859-1860**

Crime—1859

Commissioner Dalton's letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 31st August, 1859 copied in the volume refers to the tribe called Rajwars in Nawadah district. The Commissioner recommended that a Company of Police Battalion under an officer

vested with some police powers should be employed to co operate with the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah in rooting out this gang. It was mentioned that in spite of many precautions the Rajwars were still active. They moved about the jungles and carefully avoided the places where there were troops. It was also mentioned that the zamindars should be made responsible for the conduct of these men as otherwise it was difficult to put them down.

VOLUME NO. 15—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 3RD JANUARY, 1859 TO 28TH DECEMBER, 1859.

Crime—1859

Letter no. 156, dated the 21st October, 1859 from the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah to the officiating Magistrate, Gaya mentions that the Deputy Magistrate had taken charge on the 21st July. Soon after he joined he learnt that there were two gangs headed by Etwa and Futteh Rajwars, notorious *badmashes*. It was suggested that the zamindar should be held responsible for these two men and they should keep the jungles and the hill tracts free from the *badmashes*. It was further suggested that the zamindars be made to pay the value of the amount of property plundered within their respective estates.

VOLUME NO. 75—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1862.

Crime—1859

Letter no. 45 forwarded to J. Monro.

It mentions that a number of Sowars were posted in the Sherghatty Subdivision in 1859 on account of the frequency of robberies. Later on these robberies came to cease in this area and greatly increased in Sasseram.

VOLUME NO. 35—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM FROM 8TH JANUARY, 1860 TO 28TH JUNE, 1860.

No. 1573

Highway robbery—1860

FROM

LORD H. U. BROWNE,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPORE,

Fort William, the 7th April 1860.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letters noted in the margin, reporting on certain highway robberies

No. 166, dated 11th July committed on the Grand Trunk Road 1859, no. 182, dated 27th July, last year, and suggesting arrangements 1859, no. 195, dated 17th for the better protection of the August 1859. Road and the adjacent country by

altering the jurisdiction of the Deputy Magistrates on the

Road and by posting thereon detachments of the military police under the command of European Officers, who should be vested with executive powers to control their men as well as the Road Police.

2. With reference to the first of these proposals, I am desired to state that, having consulted the Commissioner of Patna, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to sanction the transfer of the tract of country between the Koel and Kurmunassa from the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty to that of the Deputy Magistrate of Palamau. But it must be understood that, in dealing with cases within the limits of this transferred land, the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Palamau must be guided by the laws in force in the Regulation Provinces, and they will be as heretofore subject to the orders and control of the authorities in Behar. You will have the goodness to issue the necessary instructions for the guidance of the officer in charge of the Palamau Subdivision.

3. With reference to your recommendations for posting detached bodies of troops along the road, the Lieutenant Governor regrets that he is unable to adopt them, as they could not be carried out with the present limited number of the military Police Battalions.

4. In regard to your suggestion for the clearance of jungle to the extent of 100 yards on each side of the road the necessary order will be issued from the Public Works Department of this office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. H. U. BROWNE,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of
Bengal.*

VOLUME—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 3RD JANUARY, 1862
TO 17TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

Crime—1861.

Letter, dated the 22nd February, 1861 from the Inspector of Post Offices, Patna Division to the Magistrate, Behar gives information that a *Bangyburdar* conveying the Patna despatch of parcels was attacked by five persons near Chummerbigha on the road to Jahanabad. Perpetrators wanted to ascertain the contents of the parcel. However, they could not succeed in their attempt.

As it was a very serious offence the Magistrate was requested cause the police to investigate the matter.

VOLUME NO. 58—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861
TO 9TH AUGUST, 1861.

Crime—1861

Letter no. 1218-A, dated the 15th May, 1861 from Fort William to H. D. H. Fergusson, Commissioner, Patna Division gives information about crime. In Behar there had been eleven cases of murder. The result of the cases tried at the sessions was considered satisfactory.

With regard to homicide, it mentions, there had been eight cases. The proportion of conviction to committals had not been satisfactory.

Dacoity and highway robberies have decreased being only seven and eighteen respectively. But the committals in the former were not satisfactory, whereas in the latter satisfactory.

The burglaries had slightly increased whereas theft had decreased. A table to this effect is given, which runs as under :—

	1859	1860
Burglary	1,266	1,360
Thefts	915	812

There is also a table concerning the number of persons convicted, committed and acquitted by the Police and by the order of the Magistrate. The table runs as under :—

	Convicted or committed.	Acquitted.
Arrested and sent in by the Police	1,133	842
Arrested by the order of the Magistrate	2,610	2,042
		510

The complaint regarding the detective ability of Behar Police, made by the Commissioner and District Magistrate both was regretted much.

There had been great increase in death due to wild beasts. The increase scarcely accounted for by the explanation that the people would not kill wolves from a superstitious dread of the consequences. The award of Rs. 5 for the head of each wolf in Nawadah Subdivision was asked to be extended to other parts of the District.

Memo with reference to the dacoity Commissioner's letter no. 535, dated Hoogly, the 9th December 1861 regarding police.

Crime—1861

It brings to notice that on the other side of the Soane, dacoity was committed by certain pathans of Mouzah Sheikhpoorah

in the Aurangabad thannah. The names of the Surdars were Amer Khan and Kasim Ally Khan. Both these men joined the rebels in 1857 and 1858 and were captured and transported for life. They were the only professional dacoits in the district living systematically on plunder and holding the police, who were in their pay in contempt.

Four dacoities occurred in the past year unattended with any aggravating circumstances. One in the Sherghatty thanah, two in Aurangabad and the fourth in Aubbeemegger. The Soane was a favourite locality for robbers and dacoits.

None of the Police in this subdivision appeared to have distinguished themselves in any way either in tracing or capturing dacoits.

VOLUME NO. 66—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1861 TO 1862.

Crime-Dacoits—1861

Letter no. 320 from the Deputy Magistrate of Burhee to the Magistrate of Bihar, dated the 24th December, 1861.

Here it gives information that an attack was made on a Government parcel van by a gang of about twenty or twenty-five robbers who carried off the thirteen of the packages. These men were supposed to be *Bhoojpooreers* as they went off northward.

Orders were issued to the police to arrest and search any suspicious characters that might be travelling westward.

A copy of such order was sent to Mr. Worsley at Nowada with a request to apprehend any suspicious character that might pass through his subdivision.

VOLUME—GAYA OLD CORRESPONDENCE FROM 4TH JANUARY, 1862 TO 11TH APRIL, 1865.

Crime—1862

Letter dated the 4th January, 1862, from J. T. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate, Nawadah, to the Magistrate, Behar gives a table of dacoity which runs as under:—

Annual statement of dacoities with arrests for the Subdivision of Nawadah, Zillah Bihar.

Crime	No. of cases ascertained to have occurred,	No. of cases brought to trial,	No. of persons tried,	By Deputy Magistrate of Nawada,	By Sessions Judge,	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered,
Dacoity attempt (1), River Dacoity attempts (2).	5	5.	48.	5	16	Rs. 2,567-1-11	Rs. 117-1-0

It is further mentioned that there was no gang of dacoits or any other offenders residing in that subdivision.

Letter no. 505, from the Officiating Magistrate of Bihar, to the Deputy Magistrate of Nowadah, dated Gya, the 18th July, 1862.

It mentions that a case of robbery took place in the Thanah of Futtehpoore. It was deemed that it was a planned robbery.

VOLUME—GAYA OLD CORRESPONDENCE.

Crime—1862

Letter no. 224, from the Deputy Commissioner of Behar, to the Magistrate of Behar, dated Patna the 27th November, 1862.

The Magistrate was asked certain questions:—first, regarding the crime of dacoity, its increase or decrease in any particular localities, second the whereabouts of any gangs and the names and residence of men who were reputed dacoits, leaders of the gangs and the receivers of stolen property.

He was informed that he would be given assistance in any such case. He was further suggested that much useful information might be obtained from Deputy Magistrates, old Darogahs and Police Officers regarding the working of the gangs who were acquainted with them due to their long residence in any particular localities.

VOLUME NO. 58—GAYA OLD CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 15TH JANUARY, 1863 TO 3rd DECEMBER, 1863.

Crime—1863.

Letter no. 85 dated the 31st January, 1863, from I. S. Drummond, Officiating Magistrate, Behar, to I. F. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate, Nawadah.

This letter shows that the ghauts were the places where the incidence of crime was very high and needed adequate Police protection. Detailed information regarding the ghauts were called for with a view to set up regular Police Guards. The zamindars who were supposed to protect the ghauts did little and on the other hand were suspected of conniving at crime. The *Bhooeeahs* were often taken to be responsible for crimes in the ghauts. A threat was held out to the zamindars that if they or their tenants take part in crime, Police will be imposed on them at their cost.

VOLUME 76—GAYA OLD CORRESPONDENCE 1863.

Crime—1863.

Letter dated the 28th February, 1863, from Lieutt. H. Waller, Officiating Superintendent, to the officiating Magistrate, Bihar gives information that as the season for cattle stealing had set in and as the cases of this nature were on increase, the Magistrate was requested to give an order to employ *Gwallas* attached to each subdivisional station to aid the Police in investigating the cases of

cattle theft. He was of the opinion that they could be employed at a very low salary provided they were assured of some reward on becoming successful in their attempt.

It further mentions that on river Soane out-post at Aurangabad had been ordered by the Superintendent to put a check on the crime.

VOLUME NO. 69—GAYA OLD CORRESPONDENCE 1862 to 1864.

Crime—1863.

Letter no. 48, from the Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Bihar, dated Patna, the 1st May, 1863.

It mentions that the cattle stealing was prevalent in this district.

VOLUME—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE FROM 31st JANUARY, 1863 TO 17TH MARCH, 1865.

Crime—1863.

In a letter no. 67, Gyah, the 9th May, 1863, addressed to Commissioner of Patna, Mr. J. S. Drummond, the then District Magistrate expressed his profound regret for his utter failure in dealing with the gang of robbers in spite of his following effective precautionary measures :—

He first tried to make an attempt to capture the gang in an open manner by stopping their retreats into different ghauts. On failure of this measure he endeavoured to find out the rendezvous of the band of robbers secretly. He sent for all the principal zamindars of the locality and a suitable reward was offered to a person coming forward with a requisite information, but none volunteered out of fear.

As the robbers had their residence in the range of hills from Bugsotee in the west to Kowa Khol in the east, which was detached from other hills he proposed an effective and comprehensive measure to scour the whole range of the hills with sufficient number of force. In that case they would be captured in a body with arms and ammunitions and so their conviction under section 400, I. P. C. would be possible. He also took the measure to obtain the co-operation of the Tikait of Sattgaon and his Dewan, and Phool Singh of Seouter. All the principal zamindars were invited to assemble on a pretext of a "Shikar" party. The zamindars and police of Hazaribagh were also called for assistance. In order to remove suspicion for the proposed strategem from the mind of the gang the District Magistrate shifted his camp from the immediate neighbourhood of the range of hills which forms the retreat of the robbers to Rajaulee some 12 miles off.

This proposed attack was made on Wednesday, the 8th April, from three directions. The first wing of the army under District Magistrate attacked from the western extreme of Kowa Khol, the second which was under the Superintendent of Police of Monghyr took the charge of eastern direction of the Bugsotee Hill, and the third wing which consisted of the people of zamindars parties attacked from the south Hazaribagh side. The forest of the hill was thoroughly scoured with 8 or 10,000 force.

This expedition also proved ineffective due to the double dealing of Phool Singh of Seouter, who received a 'Khilut' of loyalty for his service during the mutiny. The failure of this measure was due to the mutual contract between the principal zamindars and the robbers. In some cases such contract involved the security of life and property of the zamindars and the immunity from prosecution of the robbers. Such contract though primarily based on fear was also made for yearly pecuniary consideration to the protecting zamindars, as the gang protected figuratively said to hold such and such village in "Tecca" (Thika). The relation between the parties was that of receiver of stolen property and the thief.

The only substantial result of this campaign was the detection of the place of the retreats, where a fresh "Choolha" (oven) was found and the remains of a torch was also picked up. The retreat of the gang was a clear open place in the middle of the jungle consisting of several acres of land with water close by.

Most of the robbers belonged to the Rajwar tribe who organised their arms in the hill in question since the turbulent days of mutiny. These Rajwar tribe though had their residence in this part of the hill habitually belonged to nomadic race who lived on plunder and rapine. It is this body of gang who usually committed raids in the districts of Gaya and Hazaribagh. The pilgrims and travellers of Deoghar were frequently made victim to these robbers when they passed through the hill ghauts via Gobindpur. This gang formed the nucleus of the whole available force of robbers and thieves residing in that portion of the district. When a dacoity was to be committed the information was sent to a certain number of Rajwar villages for mastering requisite number of force for attack. The booty of the plunder was divided and the zamindar under whose zamindari the dacoity was committed received four annas as his share and also had the advantage of purchasing the looted property at a minimum price.

The existing strength of the gang was not more than 60 as they were put to death wholesale by poisoning the toddy pots on the trees in the neighbourhood of the jungles by some of the men of their own party. The gang was headed by Etman Rajwar, a notorious criminal for whom a reward of Rs. 200 was proclaimed. This man's family resided on Phool Singh's estate.

The District Magistrate proposed further steps to be taken to deal with the gang of Rajwars and their accomplices who either lived on the hills or in the plain. A correct list of the names of the robbers was to be obtained and a special enquiry was to be made for ascertaining the character of the suspected men. The second plan was to gain over one of the accomplices of the gang, obtain through him the necessary information and then seize the whole gang in the act of a Commission of dacoity. The preventive measure was to be adopted on the unrestrained movements of the gang and their accomplices in the plains. A regular horse patrol was to be put along the foot of the range of hills from the Suckkree nuddee to opposite Kowa Khol in the night. Three stations for the *siwars* were suggested one at *Seeoor*, another at *Newadeeh*, and third at some village opposite Kowa Khol. Under section 15 of the Police Act extra bodies of police was to be quartered at the worst reputed villages such as, Kurrumpur, Bhutta, Degunwan, Koordeh, Lekkurpoor and *seeoor*. A police *chaukee* was also to be established at Bugher at the foot of the hill. These measures if taken were calculated to have effective control upon the depredation of the robbers.

GAYA CORRESPONDENCE

VOLUME NO. 61-A—CONTAINING LETTERS FROM 22nd AUGUST, 1863
TO 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1864.

1864.

Letter no. 75, dated the 7th June, 1864, from W. C. Costle Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty, to A. Hope, Magistrate, Behar mentions about the administration of poison by some unknown person to a traveller which caused his death. The poison was administered in *Sherbat* made of *Gur*. This was on the bank of Lelajun river near Hunterganj. The deceased had no money with him but "Hydrabad" "Guitar wire" worth of Rs. 100 and "turquoise stone" worth Rs. 50. All of these were taken away from him. The Deputy Magistrate expressed his opinion that Hunterganj Police were also to blame as they did not send up an immediate report and did not send the dead body for post-mortem examination immediately, and he recommended that Hunterganj Police should be called on to explain as to what steps they had taken to apprehend the murderer. The Deputy Magistrate had suspended the *Digwar* and *Chaukidar* and ordered for the arrest of suspected persons.

This letter shows that as late as 1864 Thuggism had not disappeared from Gaya district.

VOLUME NO. 24—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE, 1867 TO
13TH MARCH 1869.

Crim.

1867.

No. 395.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 20th December, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your circular memo. no. 248, dated 28th October last I have the honor to report as follows :—

2. The Assistant Magistrate of Nawada and Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty state that there are no special reasons for extending the provisions of act II (BC.) of 1867 to any place within their subdivisions.

3. The Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad reports as follows :—

“In my opinion the Gambling Act II of 1867 should be extended to this subdivision as there are a number of the inhabitants of Aurangabad village who make gambling a profession and have been carrying it on to such an extent as to have been seen lately gambling in public places. Besides this they by their bad example tempt others to take to the same vicious habit as themselves, so that unless the act is put into force and gambling amongst them suppressed there will in time be a number of disorderly characters in the village”.

4. The above remarks apply also to the Towns of Gaya, Ticarree and Dawoodnuggur where gambling prevails to a considerable extent and admitting that there are objections to the general extension of the whole Act I think that those objections have not the same force with regard to sections 7 and 11 of the enactment which might most usefully be extended to towns where gambling is known to prevail and I would accordingly recommend that the provisions of these two sections be extended to the towns of Gaya, Ticarree, Dawoodnuggur and Aurangabad.

I have, etc.,

Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND,

Officiating Magistrate.

BOUND VOLUME —CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH
JANUARY 1868 TO 18TH DECEMBER 1868.

Crime.

1868.

Circular no. 51, dated, Delhi, 16th January, 1868 from the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Department of Thuggee and Dacoity to the

Commissioner, Patna, mentions that the latter was directed to furnish a statement of Thuggee and dacoity for all the districts falling under his jurisdiction for the year 1867 in which he was asked to show how the prisoners, who remained under investigation in the Magistrates Courts or in Sessions last year, were disposed of.

CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 16TH JANUARY 1868 TO 18TH
DECEMBER 1868.

Memo. no. 367, dated 28th May 1868, an extract from the remarks made by the officiating District Superintendent of Police on Inspection Report Book of Sherghatty mentions that there was an unaccountable decrease of all offences against property. It was remarked on the fact that there had been only 27 first informations during the year in question of offences regarding property and the last one was on 3rd April that "This cannot be. The kind of crime does not cease all at once. Occur it must, but it is not reported."

It further mentions that the village Chowkidars were to be assembled and reminded of the penalties to which they were liable under section 176 P. C.

The Head Constables of Goorwah and Emamgunge were asked to furnish a list of the villages they had visited on patrol during the year attaching extracts from the diaries and the Platoon Officers were asked to be on beat more frequently. The local landlords were also to be reminded of the penalties attaching to the non-reporting of crimes. The copies of the letters were to be sent to the Magistrate and Subdivisional Officers.

VOLUME NO. 95—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA (ISSUE SIDE) FROM 21ST JULY,
1870 TO 29TH DECEMBER 1870.

Crime.

1870.

No. 128.

To

MAGISTRATE, GAYA.

Dated the 17th August 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the petitions of certain *maliks* residing near owning property in the neighbourhood of Kaordaneg.

During a short time after the Mutiny the Maharani of Ticcaree kept up a patrol at the pass and when peace was restored an arrangement was entered into between Mr. Dyson and the land-owners to keep up by subscription four *digwars* at the place.

During 1860 several highway robberies having taken place near the spot Mr. Coss'ey persuaded the zamindars to agree to an increased subscription enabling him to keep up seven *digwars* and one *jemadar*.

These subscriptions have been paid to the Nazir of this court, but ever since the Commissioner's decision about certain other

digwars to the effect that their pay could not be recovered from the zamindars by any legal process, the subscriptions have been falling into arrears, and now the enclosed petitions intimate the intention of zamindar representing Rs. 11-12-5½ per month out of Rs. 31-3-9, of terminating the voluntary agreements entered into between them and Mr. Dyson and Cossley.

The ostensible reason put forward is that now there is a Police Outpost at Bhulwan Chutee and a Thana in Bara-Chutee and military horse *sowar* patrol between these two places, there is no longer any need of the *Digwars* guard, but the real reason is undoubtedly the irritation caused by the 3½ per cent Income-Tax a reason which has led several of the same zemindars to withdraw their subscription to the Dispensary and School thereby obliging me temporarily to close the Indoor Patients Dispensary and reducing the School to the last stage of inefficiency.

Under the circumstances I think it would be advisable to reduce the *Digwars* establishment to what can be paid out of the subscriptions not withdrawn (Rs. 19-7-3½).

I have spoken to the Assistant Superintendent of Police on the subject and he assures me that the police patrol, now rendered inefficient by the withdrawal of certain powers to the Trunk Road and that the passes guarded by the *Digwars* are at some distance from the road.

He fears that the reduction of the *Digwars* would enable the Rajwars to the north and the Bhogtas to the south to carry on their depredations with impunity. But I do not see how we could continue to get the subscription after the notice of withdrawal herewith enclosed.

The leader of this movement is Amurooliuya Begum, who resides in Lesligunj and I can exercise no influence over her or her managing man. If she could be influenced to withdraw her petition, I would do my best to influence 5 of the others and the remainder would then either in shame give in, or the withdrawal of their subscriptions would not materially affect the present establishment.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

Crime.

1871.

No. 1441.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 25th August 1871.

SIR,

With reference to your no. 189, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that out of the sum of Rs. 300 allotted to

this district for the payment of rewards for the apprehension of criminals Rs. 91 has been expended up-to-date for the purpose.

2. Considering the frequency of the commission of heinous crimes in this district and the difficulty experienced in bringing the offenders to justice, I am unable to recommend the transfer of any portion of the unexpended balance for expenditure in any other district.

I have, etc.,
A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO
7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1777.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, CAMP MUKDOOM-
PORE.

Dated the 7th November 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your no. 167, dated 9th September calling for a report as to the working of the Patrol on the Patna Branch Road I have the honor to state that since its establishment in June last only one case of robbery has been reported.

2. There is no doubt that a sufficient protection is now afforded to travellers provided the orders with respect to the starting of the patrol are strictly carried out.

3. The time fixed for starting of each patrol has now been fixed so as to secure the objects. I received necessary and approved of by Mr. Drummond. I have requested the District Superintendent to submit for my approval a revised table with reference to the attainment of these objects which I have again pointed out to him.

4. I have to apologise for the delay in replying to your call. This was owing to my being unable to get a reply from the District Superintendent for upwards of one month.

5. I will submit a copy of the revised table as soon as I receive it from the District Superintendent and approve of it. As I have received reminders from your office I deem it inexpedient to delay the present report in consequence.

I have, etc.,
A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871.

No. 1904.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF GYA.

Dated the 9th December 1871.

SIR,

One Dumri Gualla is now on his trial before me for rioting.

2. The riot occurred as far back as October, 1869.

3. Several persons implicated in that riot which was a very serious one, a Sub-Inspector and Constables having been attacked, are still at large.

4. I find that no application since December, 1869 has been made on behalf of the Police of this District for the service of a warrant by the Magistrate to secure the apprehension of those defdts. who now remain at large.

5. The apprehension of the man before me has been brought about quite accidentally and what is a most marvellous fact is that since the riot he has been employed as a chowkeedar in the very villages where the riot occurred.

6. I cannot but think it a matter to be taken very serious notice of that as the Police were unable themselves to arrest a number of the rioters. They should have applied to the Magistrate for a warrant and the institution of the consequent procedure. A number of defendants have now been at large for more than two years and no attempt as far as I can see has been made to apprehend them. The appointment of Dumri Gualla he says he has been chowkeedar in the village ever since the chowkeedar who took part in the riot was punished who is reported in the A form sending up other defdts. as absconded is incomprehensible.

I have, etc.,

Sd./ ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

Crime.

1872.

No. 304.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, CAMP WOOZEER-
GUNGE.

Dated the 17th February 1872.

SIR,

On returning from Jehanabad yesterday morning to Sudder Station of Gya I ascertained that a very suspicious case of murder

of a man and woman had occurred at Woozeergunge, a heavy burglary and theft of Rs. 1,500 at Hasua and a dacoity at Kadirgunge.

2. Kadirgunge is 3 miles east of Nawada. Woozeergunge and Hasua are on the high road to that town.

3. No Police Officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector had been deputed to look after these cases. Both the District Superintendent and Inspector of Police had proceeded to the scene of the murder of Luchman Beldar in the Teecaree jurisdiction.

4. It would in my opinion have been more judicious had the District Superintendent personally proceeded to look after these 3 cases, as in the Teecaree case, a confession had already been obtained. Under the circumstances I thought it best to come here myself.

5. The case at Woozeergunge is as follows. I state it as I am not aware, that the District Superintendent has yet submitted the first special report.

6. On the early morning of the 14th February the body of a woman was found in a small maidan about 95 paces to the south of Woozeergunge Bazar, and in a small *Nuddee* 100 paces further on the body of a man.

7. The Civil Surgeon has examined the bodies and reports that the woman's death was caused probably by congestion of the lungs and that the cause of the man's death is doubtful.

8. There are no marks of violence on the bodies of these persons. I am nevertheless of opinion that they have been murdered. On reaching Woozeergunge (16 miles) I at once proceeded to a village (Meergunge) to which the bodies had been conveyed with a view to their identification. I saw both the bodies. The woman was that of a well made and well furnished healthy Hindoo woman from 20 to 30 years of age.

9. The man was about 30 years of age, a Mussulman, and I am inclined to think a *syce* by profession.

10. I believe neither of them to have been inhabitants of this part of the country, but travellers. The woman from her appearance and ornaments belongs apparently to the (Rata) Nagpore country.

11. No clue up to the present has been discovered, nor have the bodies been identified. The Police have followed the ordinary routine in their enquiries and though unsuccessful have done what they should. They have perhaps unnecessarily wasted time in trying to get the bodies identified in the surrounding villages after having arrived at the conclusion that the bodies were those of travellers.

12. These persons were evidently killed elsewhere and placed during the night where found. There are marks of the woman having been dragged a few yards. Where the body of the man was

found there is not 3 feet of water, nor is there more water than that anywhere there about.

13. Whatever internal diseases these persons may have had outwardly they were robust and in good health.

14. A small basket, containing a deer's horn, sweeper's soap, etc., and a good English horse blanket were found between the spots where the bodies of the man and woman were deposited and no valuables or money beyond a few cowrees. I am of opinion that the deceased persons were travelling together and that they have been very skilfully murdered and then robbed. The clothes on their bodies and the possession of the English blanket dispels the probability of their having no money.

15. This is peculiarly a case in which an intelligent detective officer is required.

16. The Baniyas at the *Chatties* at which travellers put up will not even, if they can identify the bodies, for fear of suspicion attaching to themselves, and if the Illakadar, have had a hand in the removal of the bodies and have effected this successfully without any suspicion attaching for 3 days, they will do their utmost to keep the truth concealed.

17. I have sent for the surrounding Illakadars and will see what I can do with them but I fear that this will be one more added to the list of diabolical murders in this District that remained under cover.

I have, etc.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100.—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA
FROM 16TH FEBRUARY 1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 542.

To

THE ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE OF SHERGHATTY.

Dated 2nd April 1872.

Please furnish for the information of the Board of Revenue the substance of your discussion in the opium cases noted marginally.

1. Government vrs. Nurkoo
Mahto decided on 13th
July, 1871.

2. Government Vrs. Maniar
Koiri decided on 13th July,
1871.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 101—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH MAY 1872 TO
16TH JULY 1872.

No. 875.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated, Gaya, the 14th May 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge of your no. 92, dated 19th ultimo requesting me to submit any suggestions likely to lead to improvement in the detection of dacoities, etc., in this district, which on receipt I forwarded to the District Superintendent for report. This report I yesterday received.

2. I have this day received your memo no. 107, dated 11th instant informing me that the Inspector-General's scheme for special detective force is under the consideration of Government.

3. Now I think the result of offences against property as communicated in the correspondence
From September to April.

Dacoities ..	..	14	forwarded with my letter no. 856,
Heavy theft ..	..	8	dated 11th May 1872 and for
Of 14 Dacoities—			easier reference marginally noted
Convicted ..	..	1	clearly show that the existing
Pending ..	..	4	force has failed to deal with
Acquitted or no clue obtained 9			these cases as successfully as
of 8 heavy thefts, no property			might reasonably be expected.
received and no clue obtained			
any case.			

4. If such be so we must either have a radical change in the existing force or it must be supplemented by any auxiliary force.

5. For an auxiliary detective force to be of use it should be in my opinion worked by special officer in direct communication with the district officer and beyond being nominally subordinate to the District Superintendent I would relieve that officer altogether of any handling thereof.

6. Offences against property in this district are committed I may say almost invariably by local *Badmashes* and not by wandering gangs.

7. This is the class of cases that under the old *Burkandazee* system were almost always found out.

8. Our present force I am speaking of this district has no "roab" whatever.

9. As a body the members are indolent and incapable, devoid of all keenness and zest in their work, utterly regardless of the advantage of sharp, prompt and vigorous actions on a serious crime coming to their knowledge and they take no private measures to hunt down a criminal and secure secret information.

10. Under the former regime if it was made worth his while a *Burkandaz* would almost invariably get to the bottom of an offence against property that had been committed locally. The means of his command were not greater than our present police possess, but the difference is this—that he went to work with a will and determination, he employed his friends underlings, women *in feretting* out clues which when once obtained were worked out promptly and vigorously and even if he eventually failed in procuring legal evidence sufficient for conviction, he nevertheless put the Magistrate in possession of facts and valuable information regarding the parties concerned in the offence which of itself had no small deterrent effect on the future conduct of the *Badmashes*.

11. But I am digressing from the subject under notice.

12. Assuming this that these dacoities are committed by local *badmashes* and that the existing police force has failed to detect these cases or keep them in check I am of opinion that a special detective police force on the terms mentioned in paragraph 5 might with advantage be experimentally tried.

13. I further think that these offences would be very materially checked if the District Superintendent insisted in the local police officers making themselves personally acquainted with the *badmashes* within their jurisdiction.

14. As a matter of fact the *badmashes* are not looked after as they should be. As a rule higher police officers are ignorant of who are and who are not the *badmashes* in their jurisdiction. Enquiries regarding them are seldom if ever made except after the occurrence of heinous crime in their neighbourhood and no steps whatever are taken to watch their gang going out and coming in.

15. I am of opinion that the village chowkidar if well worked and kept up the mark by an intelligent police officer is the most useful sources of information. He is acquainted with the bad character of his village and he should be encouraged to report their doing.

16. The periodical attendance of chowkidar at the station should be insisted in and they should be encouraged rather than threatened to impart any police information to the officers in charge of a station and care should be taken that they should get reward for good and valuable information.

17. It is obvious that a *badmash* if he found his incomings and outgoings watched would be more circumspect and his proceedings and I believe it is to a great extent the knowledge which the *badmash* possesses that they have nothing to fear from information or interference from the police that induce them to commit these crimes as frequently as they do.

I have, etc.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY 1872 TO 19TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

1872.

No. 1434.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna in continuation of this office no. 1432, dated 30th instant.
Special Report no. 46 (II Reports).

I entirely concur in that portion of the District Superintendent
(1) Manbode. narrative marked by me in blue pencil.
(2) Adeen. I can hardly credit that 4 separate
(3) Banondhi. individuals possessing the knowledge
(4) Dumni Lal. they say they had and with the
Ilakadar doing his best to establish
the fact of a murder should have kept their knowledge to themselves for so many days. As regards Mosst. Lengor I find that, that Tulsi Oja's house from which she was produced is in the same village as that where alleged murder was committed viz., Sisumba. The murder is said to have been perpetrated on 20th yet she a fifth person cognizant of the offence held her tongue till 26th. I very much deprecate the system of one police officer relieving another just as he is getting warm to his work. I think the practice tends to make the officers relieved indifferent as to working up of the case and its result but I do not see under the existing rules how is to be helped.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

EDUCATION

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE FROM GAYA, 23RD OCTOBER 1856 TO
3RD JANUARY 1857, VOL. NO. 10.

1856.

Letter no. 1237/2 from the Commissioner of Circuit, Patna, to the Magistrate of Bihar, dated the
Do. 8th March 1856, gives important ideas of the future plan of operations for the education of the people of Bihar. Mr. W. Taylers the Commissioner was a great enthusiast on Education as well as in other matters. He later on came to grief because of his very firm measures to put down the Wahabees of Patna and for adopting certain other steps during the sepoy mutiny of 1857.

At one place he writes "whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the best and most efficient means of establishing the freedom of national education and whatever may be the expressions as to the feasibility of accomplishing such an end there could, I imagine, be none among us who does not more or less recognise and deplore the mental degradation of India or feel with more or less, clearness the preception of benefit to the nation and people generally of education and enlightenment".

In this letter Tayler^r insisted on his officers to make themselves generally accessible to the people around them both while living at the Sadar Station and also on the occasion of all tours. In the top they were asked to express on the means of education. Tayler further insisted whenever a vacancy would occur in the office the educated candidates should be invited and nominated. .

Tayler called for a report giving a list of all the police officers in employment with a note showing the extent to which they may receive education and wanted that even the lowest appointment such as that of *Barkandazes* or *Piada* or *Chapراسي* should go to educated men over an uneducated one. For such posts the man should know at least to read and write a little.

The advice of Tayler was based on facts. There is a letter from the Director of Public Instructions to
1856. the Secretary to Government, Bengal, Fort William, dated the 18th February 1856, mentions "there is a tendency on the part of public officers generally to stand and leave us to fight our way unaided against ignorance and hostile bigotry".

In his letter dated the 31st January 1856 to W. Gordon Young, Director General of Public Instruction, Calcutta, Tayler gave his

ideas more clearly. He postulated a few axioms. The first was that there was not only no general inclination towards the acquisition of knowledge among the people of Bihar but a strong and inveterated dislike to it both among the Hindus and Mahammadans. Tayler thought that to remove this dislike and generate an opposite feeling it is absolutely necessary to exert the strongest available influence. And "that all influences in these districts does and will for a century at least to come, radiate town-wise." Tayler further remarked "that there are in Bihar no adequate means of communication between the Government and the people in the administration, organisation of the State to enable such influence to be exerted over the minds of the mass as to achieve their own desire." Tayler thought that since the people are accustomed to look to the landlords for guidance in example so it was only through the landlords that such influence could be brought to bear.

Tayler writes "this fifth axiom brings me to the hinge and pivot of my proposal. Tayler thought "it is only by personal communication, considerable reasoning and careful arguments that their prejudice are removed and mind impressed, by personal kindness that their hearts and all human's hearts are touched". Tayler mentioned in his despatch that he had already been in communication with the principal landholders of the four districts in his division, and had received from them assurance of support and co-operation. But he failed "to secure and maintain such co-operation and support. It is indispensable when all the needs at the disposal of Government official and personnel be brought to bear on the minds of these individuals." Tayler thought that Commissioner has the highest authority in the Province who should give the lead and employ all the means at his disposal. Tayler in this letter mentioned "I propose that the entire operations conducted with the view of disseminating sound knowledge throughout the four districts within the Patna Division be committed to him.

That Mr. Chapman with his office and establishment be placed in subordination to me as a Deputy or Assistant in the Educational Department that the funds now allotted to him be placed at my disposal and that every thing be done under my immediate control and superintendence.

That all my subordinates in the Police and Revenue Departments be distinctly and emphatically informed by the Lt. Governor that in educational as in all other matters they are bound to carry out all instructions issued by him and that neglect or disobedience of orders on this branch of their duties will be regarded precisely in the same light as in others."

He further ordered to give details as to the periodical reports to be submitted from the various agencies and then indicates what he considers as "the more important point to which it would be my object to direct special attention".

These points were "*firstly* to secure the hearty and zealous aid and co-operation of the great landholders in all the four districts and in communication with them to establish a few schools in some of the principal towns and villages within their estates in such a way as to ensure their stability and permanence and to show to the people that their zamindars are actually interested and practically engaged in the work". Secondly he wanted to organise at all the sadar stations normal Vernacular schools for the purpose of training teachers for the future schools. Thirdly he wanted the adoption of such a system in regard to books which may be suited to the more immediate wants and exigencies of the people. He wanted the recipients to get not only advanced but practical education and enable them to use the education they receive in the daily pursuits and occupations. He also pointed out that an extensive circulation of books by sale throughout the division is necessary and that there should be a proper arrangement for it. In all Government services he wanted that proper encouragement be given for the appointment of the educated people.

Taylor was not satisfied with the structure of the existing English Schools at the Sadar station. He proposed modifications by the Local Committee and in their place he wanted to appoint a single officer under the name of Controller or Supervisor or Local Director to whom he would commit all the executive duties now discharged by the Committee. He wanted "this officer should be selected for his general character and efficiency and he should be held strictly responsible to Government for the efficient and active discharge of his duties acting in direct subordination to the Commissioner and that they should refer to that officer all important questions that may arise but matters of mere routine and detail he should carry through on his own responsibility. Taylor did not want to antagonise the members of the Committee whom he wanted to change into "visitors" but did not want to give them any corporate powers. He was very clear about his arguments and mentioned "my reasons for proposing this modification is that the Committees as at present constituted in almost every instance that has come under my observation appear to me to do more harm than good."

Taylor was very keen that socially the teachers should be properly recognised. He wanted the Headmasters of the English schools to be given official status which will ensure the respected consideration of the public. He mentioned "the man to whom the training and education for people are entrusted is in fact a far more important personage, than a Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate and it appears inconsistent with the importance which we profess to attach to education to keep the principal agents in a state of humiliation and disregard".

Taylor ended up saying "I cannot of course divine whether the proposal will be approved by Government, but, I think it right even

here to state that the successful carrying out of such a scheme must mainly depend on the cordial support and confidence of the Government”.

This letter of Mr. Tayler no. 1034, dated the 31st January 1856 to W. Gordon Young, Director-General of Public Instructions, Calcutta, is from page 139 to 147 in the bound volume of correspondence 23rd October 1856 to 3rd January 1857 (No. 10) in Gaya Collectorate. Copies of this letter were forwarded to the different Magistrates of Bihar and Sherghatty for information.

VOL. NO. 46, COMMENCING FROM 1ST MAY 1861 TO 29TH JANUARY 1862.

1861.

Letter no. 154 from Longmore, Collector, to the Commissioner dated Gaya, the 21st of June 1861, throws a certain amount of light on the Mufassils' schools. It was mentioned that the greater portions of students in the Government schools were sent to learn some English with a view to get some subordinate job in the Government *katcheries*. The boys learnt little and they were hardly capable of composing half a dozen of words of English correctly although they might be able to solve a problem in Euclid. Longmore, Collector, suggested that the students in the schools should be restricted to learn only Reading, Writing and Arithmetic leaving Literature and Poetry alone until they went to the colleges.

GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, VOLUME NO. 57—LETTERS FROM 7TH JULY 1863 TO 11TH JANUARY 1864.

1863.

This volume has an important letter bearing no. 746, dated the 30th September 1863 from the Collector to the Commissioner giving a picture of the state of education imparted through the different schools in the district of Gaya.

Regarding the Government School at Gaya the Collector mentions that the roll of students has increased to 144 from 125 in the previous year. The school was receiving an annual subscription from Maharani Indrajeet Kooner and the widows of Babu Mode Narain Singh of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The money was being utilised to meet the miscellaneous charges.

The set-up of the school was that a single teacher was in charge of more than one class and he was assisted in his work by other teachers. The Collector did not like this idea and had suggested in the letter under reference that the teachers should have exclusive charge of certain fixed classes and be responsible for the progress in studies in those classes.

The tuition fee was charged at Re. 1 per boy per month except in the case of one boy who paid Rs. 2. No reason is specified as to why this solitary boy was paying one rupee more.

The officiating Collector Drummond had visited the Government School at Nabinagar on the 6th February 1863 and had reported that he found an attendance of 40 boys. The Collector had personally satisfied himself as to the progress of studies by examining a few boys. The Collector observed that this school was not functioning well owing to the backwardness of the parents who did not usually allow the boys to attend the classes. The parents or guardians used to remove the boys frequently and cause interruption.

The officiating Collector mentions in the letter under reference that casteism had a good deal of effect on the school going boys. The students mostly belonged to the communities of Banyas, Kayasthas, Telies, Sonars and other shop-keeping classes. Sons of the lower agricultural classes (probably meaning the actual tillers of the soil) did not go in for school education to any large extent. The reason according to the Collector was that according to the rigidity of the caste system occupation or trade used to go from father to son. The Collector wanted the rigours of casteism to go as an aid to the spread of education. He decided to issue *Parwanas* to the Zamindars including Chandergurh Baboos to take more personal interest in the welfare of the school than they were taking. He was sure that a little display of interest in education on the part of zamindars and influential men would help the spread of education thereby the illiterate mass would feel much encouragement. He further suggested that the zamindars should give prizes to the boys occasionally.

Regarding the schools in the interior he mentions about the school of Rajauli which had 65 boys on the roll but he found only 35. The rooms of the school were occupied by the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools. His pony was found tied on the verandah of the school which had made the place very filthy. He had also visited the school of Akbarpur which had 67 pupils on the roll but only 38 were present.

The letter further mentions the report of Deputy Collector Costley who had visited the newly opened school at Nabinagar and found the average attendance at 30. The school was recently opened and the progress was considered to be satisfactory. The Headmaster, a Muhammadan, was found very sincere in his duties. Here also the zamindars were found not taking much interest in the school.

The school at Deo showed an average attendance of 30 pupils against 46 pupils on the roll. The students were rather backward and the Deputy Collector found them much more backward than the students at Nabinagar school.

It is mentioned in the letter that only six boys were capable of undergoing examination and the rest were rather engaged in repeating the alphabets or learning accounts a branch of study to which the Hindu boys appear to be partial.

The letter commended the work of the Maharaja who had constructed the building of the school and used to visit the school occasionally and examine the students personally.

The Sherghaty school was found to be much neglected and the teacher was paid on long intervals. The house of the school was in a very bad condition and was likely to fall in rains if not repaired. There were only 15 students on the roll while the average attendance was only ten. The elder boys could read and write Urdu fluently. But the majority of the young boys could read and write Hindi. There were no class books as in other schools and the only books that were found were "Kureema" and "Insha Khalifa" the first of which was "learnt by rote by the younger boys without their being able to understand a word". He recommended to bring the school teacher at Government pay as in the cases of other schools. He suggested to utilise the fund received from the Rani of Tekari for the school for purchase of books and other educational equipments. The proportion of Hindus to Mahammadan was about 3 : 1.

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME—GAYA. FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO
19TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1867.

No. 225.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION
OF PATNA.

Dated the 7th May 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 30, dated the 8th instant calling for a report on the progress of education in this district during the year 1866, I have the honour to state that not having been able to visit the interior of the district myself and the information given on the subject by the Subdivisional Officer being very scanty I have no very exact data whereon to form an opinion as to the extent that education has advanced during the year.

2. The Gaya Government school appears to be in a wealthy state. The no. of pupils borne on the rolls being at the close of the year 201 against 185 in the previous year. This would lend to

indicate that the value of an English education is becoming more and more appreciated but I fear this appreciation is very partial and that such education is sought merely for the ultimate pecuniary advantages it holds out, viz., by employment in Government offices. In the subdivisions of Nawadah and Aurangabad and indeed in the greater part of the district the general public exhibit but little interest on the subject of education. The population consisting for the most part of ignorant ryots and petty Thikedars whose sole care is to secure just sufficient knowledge to enable them to carry on the daily routine of their business. Civilization has not sufficiently advanced in this district to enable the people to fully appreciate the real benefits of education; they have yet to learn that knowledge is power. There are of course exceptions to this rule the assertion merely applies to the general public.

3. In the Aurangabad Subdivision there are schools at Deo and Tandwa the former stated to be succeeding fairly. The Maharaja of Deo is interested therein. There are also schools at Nawadah and Husua. The latter appears to be prosperous 45 pupils being at present on the rolls. The school at Shergatty has not yet been started. With regard to the Sadar division, Daoodnuggur, Jehanabad and Tikaree possess schools, the latter was reported favorably of by Mr. Newbery.

4. Of 5 nomination to posts in the Government offices three were given to ex-students of Government schools.

I have and ca.,
Sd. H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

GAYA CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME FROM 5TH MAY, 1871 TO 29TH
DECEMBER, 1871.

1871.

Letter no. 60, dated the 26th May, 1871 from the Deputy Inspector to the Assistant Magistrate, Sherghatty mentions that the deplorable condition of Sherghatty Vernacular School was brought into the notice of the Inspector of Schools, N. W. Division and the Deputy Inspector was directed to look out a suitable place to transfer the school there.

SOCIAL

VOLUME NO. 45—CORRESPONDENCE FROM 23RD DECEMBER, 1859 TO
18TH DECEMBER, 1860.

1860.

Letter, dated the 3rd February 1860 from the Commissioner of Patna, to the Magistrate of Bihar refers to the practice of *Charrak Puja* in the district. The Magistrate was asked to discourage *Charrak Puja* and slowly bring out the condition that there should be no *Charrak Puja* in the district. Permission for such swinging should be given very occasionally as the practice was not a regular established religious custom.

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. 39, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM 1ST
MAY, 1860 TO 30th APRIL, 1861.

1860.

No. 308.

To

THE COMMISSIONER.

Gaya, the 15th August, 1860.

SIR,

Before being prepared to confer exemption generally from heads of religious institutions the Lieutt. Governor in the Government Circular no. 3754 which was forwarded with your memo. no. 76 of the 20th ultimo desires to be informed how many persons are likely to claim exemption under the plea of this denomination and whether there are any in particular of high priestly rank to whom it would be derogatory to attend Courts of Law.

2. This question involves the consideration of what constitutes a religious institution—If the Government acknowledge as Heads of religious institutions all whom the community or a large section of the community generally entitle "*Guddee or Sejadah Nisheens*", there can be no doubt that many persons in this district will claim exemption. Any Mahamman who erects monuments over the grave of his "*Pir*" and by his sanctity or eloquence can attract followers, and obtain gifts and endowments ostensibly for the shrine may for the time being be regarded as the head of a religious institution. The same applies to the ascetic who succeeding some noted *Gooroo* or spiritual teacher erects a "*Muth*" and is installed as "*Guddee Nisheen*" and proclaimed a *mohunt* by those who acknowledge his merits as a

Gooroo or have experienced his charity or been admitted into the number of his disciples. Such institutions necessarily depend on the personal character and influence of their chief and the respect paid to him is a measure of the estimation in which they are held by the public.

3. In this district where the religious element strongly prevails there are a number of persons—Mussulman and Hindoos who with a greater or less following are heads of Institutions of the nature indicated above. For the most part however neither on the ground of individual merit nor commanding position can they be regarded as worthy recipients of exceptional honour from Government. Amongst these I include the sect of the "*Gyvals*" who though socially ranking high, under the pretext of religious benevolence appropriate benefit the offering bestowed by pilgrims attracted by the fame of Vishunu's reputed footmark.

4. But if, as I suppose is intended, the line be drawn by reckoning only as heads of religious Institutions those in whose favour endowments previously conferred have been sanctioned by Government or more strictly speaking those who have succeeded either by inheritance or election to such endowments, there remain as reported in my predecessor's letter no. 430 dated 5th August, 1859, 5 deserving of notice, viz., 1 Mohunt Bheiput Geer of Bodh Gaya 2 Syud Shah Ameerodeen of Behar 3 Mohunt Gun Naik Pooree of Murrce 4 Mohunt Moduaraia Pooree of Burrao and 5 Mohunt Sunt Buksh Dass of Akberpore Rajawlee.

5. Of these I would exclude from consideration the latter three. There is nothing as far as I can ascertain either in their character or position to demand a departure in their favour from the usual course of Law. Mohunt Gun Naik Pooree and Mohunt Mode Narayan Pooree are of "*Sunnyasi*" caste and though the private wealth of the former is considerable, the endowments of the two do not exceed one village each, whose annual revenue is Rs. 75 and Rupees 500 pr. respectively, and are under Hukamee Sunnuds or deeds of gift by *Provincial* Governor's bearing date IIII and 1165 Tusle—Mohunt Sant Baksh Dass is a representative of the famous Seikh spiritual leader Nanuk Shah but though he holds in gifts 2 villages at a yearly rental of Rs. 300, his tenure is uncertain as in point of fact he has already on account of a disrespectable intrigue been ousted from his seat by a *Mohunt* named Nanuk Buksh and the matter is now in dispute before you.

6. There remain Mohunt Bheeput Geer and Syed Shah Ameerodeen who are held in pre-eminent and I believe deserve honour and respect throughout the country. The Mohunt is the Chief of the Bodhist religion introduced in remote times by the Mughls from the south and is according to his "*Kursee Namah*" or roll of descent

(by election) the 63 *Guddee Nisheen* of Bodh Gaya his predecessors commencing as "*Rishis*" with Narayan Rishi who flourished in the *Swornayug* or Golden age, have passed on, as *Acharjyas* and *Geers*, through the silver and copper ages to him their 25 representative in the present iron age. But the antiquity of his descent is not the only circumstance in his favour. The revenues accruing from the village released by Government estimated at Rs. 12,954 p. a. as well as the revenues derived from other numerous sources are bonafide devoted by him to religious purposes. The poor and needy from every quarter are fed by him. About 1,100 *Fakeers* yearly visit and receive support from him, his immediate disciples or "*Chelas*" number nearly 500 while his fidelity to the Government has been signally shown in the assistance he offered by giving food and shelter &c. to our officers and men, civil and military during the late rebellion. Syed Shah Ameerodeen of Behar is of noble family and is descended in a direct line from the one Shah Sharafadin who bore the honourable title of *Huzrat Mukhdoomool Mulk* and lived in the year 782 of the Hijrah. A descended of his, one Wulee Ullah received from Shah Alum Shah in the 36th year of his reign a deed of "*Tealent*" entitling him and his posterity to be "*Sajda Nisheen*" and to hold for ever in undisturbed possession the property which I am told amounted to 101 *Kalums* valued at 1 lakh p. a. which had been confirmed by way of Altumgah and Ayewah on their ancestor Shah Sharafadin. This property had now for the most part disappeared under the separation of the resumption Laws, and only one village giving Rs. 1,000 p. a. remains to the present *Syud*, who is reported to have declined to contest his rights in our Courts as such conduct was incompatible with the performance of his religious duties although however so reduced in estate the *Syud* has lost none of the respect paid to his predecessors and is undoubtedly the spiritual head of all the Mohammedans in these parts.

7. If there are any persons to be deemed deserving of exemption from attendance in courts of law I should decidedly name these last two. Not that I hold it would be derogatory to them to courts of law for neither royal nor priestly rank are grounds of exemption under the English procedure nor can any reasonable being object to appear in his own person if necessary for the ends of justice but I would recommend exemption on their behalf as politically advantageous by securing their good in ministering to an innocent prejudice so far as they are individually concerned and maintaining their dignity in tact' to the eyes of the people.

I have and ca.,
Sd. G. G. MORRIS,
Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. 77 FROM 5TH JANUARY, 1865 TO 23RD
DECEMBER, 1865.

1865.

Letter no. 66 from Cockburn Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Patna dated the 15th April, 1865 refers to an earlier letter of the Magistrate and expresses joy in learning that hook swinging is not practised in the Patna district and at the same time to observe that the Government orders relates to other kinds of self-torture which from the information given to him appear to be common and unchecked in any way. For example on the 12th instant being the *Churruck Sankranti* of the Hindoos many low caste men were to be seen in the public streets of Patna beating tom-toms and accompanying an unfortunate man whose two arms were pierced through by a sharp instrument and cords passed through the holes so made the object of the party and of the sufferers especially being simple with a view to extortion of money from spectators. The Police on the occasion did nothing and probably had no orders but the matter was one for further enquiry and arrangement in order to prevent recurrence hereafter.

GAYA CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. 80 FROM 25TH JANUARY, 1866
TO 28TH DECEMBER, 1866.

Hook Swinging.

1866.

The Commissioner of Patna in his no. 5 Circular dated the 5th February, 1866, requested the Magistrate at Gaya to take measures to prevent recurrence of Hook swinging and its attendant cruelties on the occasion of *Churruk Pooja*. The enclosure makes it clear that in some parts of the lower provinces Hook Swinging was still common.

The Commissioner of Patna in his no. 66 dated the 15th April 1866 to the Magistrate of Patna mentions about the Hook swinging observed during the *Churruck Pooja*. He mentions that on such occasion many low caste men were to be seen in the public street of Patna beating tom-toms and accompanying an unfortunate man whose two arms were pierced through by a sharp instrument and cords passed through the holes so made the object of the party and of the sufferers especially being simply with a view to the extortion of money from the spectators and by Hindoos. This had to be stopped.

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO. 375 FROM GAYA, 6TH JUNE, 1867
TO 13TH MARCH, 1869.

1867.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated, the 25th November, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 252 dated 29th ultimo I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. The Assistant Magistrate of Nawadah writes—

“In my opinion a native gentleman wearing shoes and stockings of the English fashion should in no case be required to take them off whether at receptions or in courts of justice.

“In cases of strictly private receptions it does not appear to me that any positive rule should be laid down; but at public reception or receptions by European Government officials as such and in courts of justice I think that wearers of shoes after the native fashion should be required to take them off if the room where the reception is held or the Court of a justice is carpetted or matted. If the room or Court of justice is not carpetted or matted throughout but a small portion of it is carpetted or matted or raised above the level of the rest of the room for the presiding officer, I should not require wearers of native shoes to take them off in any part of the room or Court except that so specially carpetted or matted or raised.”

3. The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty states that in his opinion the circular proposed to the High Court of Bengal and North Western Provinces appears to fully meet the general questions that have been raised by the case referred for the decision of the Government of India, that is, that native gentlemen who have adopted the English habit of dress shall not be required to take off their shoes or boots upon any occasion whether the Court or place of public or private reception, be carpetted or not; any other course would obviously be very impolitic and give cause of offence.

4. The Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad states—

“In my opinion native gentlemen who have adopted the English habit of dress should be allowed to retain their boots or shoes when attending receptions public and private and courts as such gentlemen usually endeavour to conform to European manners and take their boots off. I would also beg to suggest that this privilege should be extended to native gentlemen and men of rank who are entitled to a chair as being gentlemen amongst their own countrymen and considered as such by us it would be derogatory to them in the eyes of their countrymen if they were compelled to take off their shoes and retain their turbans and would be considered as an indignity to themselves.”

I am of opinion at the same time however that the privilege should not be extended when it is apparent that studied and intentional disrespect is meant.

5. The Joint Magistrate states thus—

“In my opinion every exigency that could be met by any general rule on the subject would best be satisfied by enacting that in any place which is open indiscriminately to the use of the public any man should be at liberty to take off his shoes or keep them on as he liked while in any place quasi-public or private such as the railed off portion of a court where the Court officers remain or a private reception room with which no outsider may enter without being asked all arrangement relating to conditions on which any body may enter should be left to the discretion of the officers presiding.

It is my decided opinion that the subject is a thing affecting a man's whole costume and should be judged accordingly. Every costume has a certain etiquette attached to it. Now a native in shawl and Pyjama is no more in English costume because he wears European shoes than a European with coat and trousers is in native custom because he goes bare-foot. Until therefore a native adopts the European costume most unmistakably I cannot see why he should not be amenable to the laws of native etiquette. It is an excellent sanitary arrangement and well adopted to the climate and to the requirements of assembled company that a native should cover his body and uncover his feet in a room. Why should his feet be under English law while his head is under native law. The costume must be taken as a whole or distinctions will be interminable.

It will hardly be denied that if a native comes tenaciously to a official reception room with shoes on and then goes to visit a superior in his own society and drops his shoes respectfully at the door the popular opinion would immediately and unmistakably be proved that an affront had been offered to the official or that his status was inferior to that of the second native mentioned. Trifles like these spread and undue importance is attached to them. It seems to me from my limited knowledge of native character that no room ought to be left for questioning the stations of a Government officer as a matter of policy. I firmly believe that any general rule as proposed would be generally observed through breaches while it would undoubtedly tend to diminish European intercourse with respectable natives and this consummation is not desirable.

6. My opinion on the shoe question generally coincides with that of Mr. Nerington in regard to places open indiscriminately to the use of the public but while seeing no objection to the adoption of the rule proposed by the Government of India in the case of the wearers of English shoes and stockings I consider that wearers of native shoes should be made to take them off in all places only quasi-public or private such as the railed off or carpetted portion of

court or private reception room. At the same time while the above would be the principle which suggests itself for observance in matters of the kind I am decidedly of opinion that no general rule should be issued on the subject and that officer should be left as heretofore to the exercise of their own discretion, their good sense and proper feeling being relied upon to prevent them from giving unnecessary offence to natives.

I have and ca.,
Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Magistrate.



PUBLIC HEALTH

VOLUME NO. 72—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1862 TO 1864.

1864

Letter 43 to the Magistrate, Behar, dated the 1st April, 1864.

It mentions that there was a pilgrim hospital at Gaya which ran on subscription.

VOLUME NO. 82—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM (4TH JANUARY TO 14TH DECEMBER, 1866).

1866

A Bill, dated Sherghatty, the 1st October, 1866 shows the prices of some of the Bazar medicines for out-door patients treated in Charitable dispensary of Sherghatty for September, 1866.

Chiraitta at three seers per rupee, Wax, Rs. 2 per seer, Teel oil $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, Sulphur three seers per rupee, Nitee four seers per rupee, Kaladana four seers per rupee, Leeches 32 per rupee.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE, 1867 TO 13TH MARCH, 1869.

1867

No. 388.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Camp Aurangabad, dated 11th December, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your circular memo. no. 239, dated 15th of October transmitting for report Government letter no. 4113, dated 1 idem inviting the expression of official native opinion on the subject of a communication (also annexed) from the Government of India in the Home Department regarding the necessity of adopting measures for preventing the outbreak of epidemic disease in localities where multitudes of pilgrims periodically assemble, I have the honour to forward copies of communications received from the Civil Surgeon and three Hindoo gentlemen of position whom I have consulted on the matter, and to add the following remarks on my own part.

2. As the native opinions expressed are in the vernacular, I may first here briefly note their substance.

Baboo Shamlal Mitter recommends that pilgrims should not be allowed to pass through towns on the route of pilgrimage and

that they should be quartered outside the towns which are places of pilgrimage in open places to other houses being created and maintained for their use at the expense of the priests.

Rai Juswant Lall with special advertence to the town of Gaya proposes that pilgrimage to that place should be confined to the cold weather and that the quarters should take place outside the town.

Baboo Sheo Sahay Singh advocates no special measures being of opinion that cholera is due to atmospheric causes quite unconnected with the assemblage of large multitudes of people.

All three natives are strongly opposed to the paying of any tax on the pilgrims on the ground that it would fall heavily on the poorer class of pilgrims and interfere with the free exercise of their religions.

3. The first subject raised in this correspondence is the question whether anything can be done to discourage the people of the country from making pilgrimages. On this head I am decidedly of opinion that the extreme danger that the policy of Government in taking measures to discountenance pilgrimages generally would be misconceived by the people is a serious one to the present adoption of any measures with that end in view and that it would in fact be impossible to take any effective action in this direction without . . . rise to the belief that interference with the religious feelings of the people was contemplated by the Government.

4. To the adoption however of effective sanitary measures with the view of checking as far as possible the outbreak and propagation of epidemic disease on the occasions of pilgrimages the second subject embraced in the circular of the Government of India. No such objections exist it being clearly the bounden duty of the Government in the interest of the community at large to exercise some supervision over pilgrims for the enforcement of sanitary laws and the pilgrims themselves being quite amenable to descriptive of this discription. It only remains to consider what those measures should be. This portion of the subject has been entered into at length by Dr. Russell and the plan delineated by him seems well calculated to meet the end in view of the measures proposed in his letter might I think then be adopted with propriety in all well frequented routes of pilgrimage. Baboo Sham Lall Mitter's suggestion that pilgrim quarters should be established outside towns which are places of pilgrimage at the expense of the priests is also good and might be carried out without objection as the priests already maintain lodging houses for the pilgrims and it would only be necessary to provide that. Such houses should be located in proper places and be under proper supervision. The preventive measures the necessity of which is enjoined in paragraph 4 of the circular of the Government of India should likewise be strictly enforced as occasion requires. Further than this I do not think

it would be advisable to interfere. However desirable it may be that pilgrimage should be confined to the cold season of the year it would not be proper for the Government to prohibit pilgrimages altogether at other seasons.

5. I would restrict the above measures to the case of pilgrims. In the case of fairs I think it would suffice to enforce sanitary regulations at the fairs themselves without attempting the impossible task of supervising all persons en route to such gatherings.

6. The cost of these measures would best be met partly by the issue of licenses at graduated rates to the pilgrims at their homes as suggested by the Government of India. A mode of taxation less oppressive than a toll at the places of pilgrimages which should only be levied on those unable to produce licenses and partly by a tax on the priests who officiate at the different places of pilgrimage and who decide large renounces from the pilgrims without as yet contributing in any way to the well being of the general public, such tax to be levied on them not in their priestly capacity but as individuals who ought in common with other members of the community at large to bear their proper share of the taxation necessary to carry on the administration of the country.

I have and ca.,
Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND.

VOLUME—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH NOVEMBER, 1867
TO 20TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

Memo. no. 89.

1868

To

THE ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE OF AURANGABAD.

Dated 25th January, 1868.

SIR,

Intelligence having been received of the outbreak of small-pox in Maujah Incobe, Pargannah Kootoombah within your jurisdiction, I have this day addressed a letter to the Civil Surgeon to depute without delay a Mallee Vaccinator to visit that neighbourhood for the purpose of vaccinating persons with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease.

2. I request that you will be good enough to render as much assistance in the matter as possible.

3. You will also be pleased to call upon the zamindars and other influential natives to aid the vaccinator in inducing the villagers and others to submit to such operation.

(Sd.) F. H. ELPHINSTONE,
Deputy Magistrate,
For Magistrate on tour.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH NOVEMBER, 1867 TO
20TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

No. 152.

1868

To

THE ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE OF AURANGABAD.

Dated the 18th February, 1868.

SIR,

Intelligence having been received of the outbreak of small-pox in mauzah Singpoor, pergunnahs Kootoombah and Choakaree and Sonbursa pergunah Japla within your jurisdiction, I have addressed a letter to the Civil Surgeon to depute without delay a Mallee Vaccinator to visit that neighbourhood for the purpose of vaccinating persons with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease.

2. I request that you will be good enough to render as much assistance in the matter as possible.

3. You will also be pleased to call upon the zamindars and other influential natives to aid the vaccinator in inducing the villagers and others to submit to such operation.

I have and etc.,

(Sd.) F. H. ELPHINSTONE,

For *Magistrate on tour*.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JANUARY, 1868 TO
18TH DECEMBER, 1868.

1868

Letter no. 150, dated the 23rd March, 1868 from the Civil Surgeon, Gaya to the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty gives information that a vaccinator was sent to Sherghatty, Subdivision to put a check on small-pox wherever it might be prevailing. He was given a Purwanah from the Magistrate showing that he was authorised to vaccinate. The vaccinator was to act as per direction of the Deputy Magistrate. Furthermore, it mentions that the Deputy Magistrate was requested to inform the Civil Surgeon whether the prevalence of small-pox was due to small-pox or not.

Letter no. 61, dated the 9th April, 1868 to W. C. Costtby Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty mentions that there was an outbreak of Cholera in the town and near Bazar. The Deputy Magistrate was requested to direct a Police Jamadar to help the Surgeon in finding out the places where the disease might be prevalent.

It further mentions that the Deputy Magistrate was requested to give publicity to the method by which one could protect himself

from the disease. It also mentions a list of medicines which could be of great help to a patient.

Letter no. 222, dated the 21st April, 1868 from the Civil Surgeon, Gaya to the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty gives information that the former enquired of the latter as to what was the position of small-pox in his subdivision. The Deputy Magistrate was also requested not to use the word Chechuk as it was considered a general term for several species of 'Mata' two of which only were identical with small-pox, namely, 'Burree Mata' and 'Chotee Mata' which corresponded with the confluent and discrete forms of small-pox known by the doctors. The Civil Surgeon requested to be informed on the point as to whether Buree and Chotee Mata were prevalent in the district and whether 'Buree Mata' was causing death and if so then whether it could be traced to any known source of contagion.

The Deputy Magistrate was also requested to gather answers of some of the queries framed for the vaccinator. He was requested to reply at an early date because the retention or the dismissal of the vaccinator was dependent on the report of Subdivisional Officers.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH NOVEMBER, 1867 TO 20TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

No. 161

1868

To

THE ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE OF AURANGABAD.

Dated the 11th July, 1868.

SIR,

Intelligence having been received of the outbreak of small-pox at Lumsdenabad and Dhuaburra, Pergannah Seris within your jurisdiction, I have this day addressed a letter to the Civil Surgeon to depute without delay a Mallee Vaccinator to visit that neighbourhood for the purpose of vaccinating persons with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease.

2. I request that you will be good enough to render as much assistance in the matter as possible.

3. You will also be pleased to call upon the zamindars and other influential natives to aid the vaccinator in inducing the villagers and others to submit to such operation.

I have and etc.,

Sd. F. H. ELPHINSTONE,

For *Magistrate on tour*.

VOLUME—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH NOVEMBER, 1867
TO 20TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

No. 182

1868

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF GAYA.

Dated the 15th July, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to the remarks made by you in the enclosed Police report, I have the honour to state that upon the receipt of each report of the breaking out of small-pox due communication of the same has been made to the Civil Assistant Surgeon and the steps taken by him will be known to you from his replies which have this day been in original forwarded to you. In all cases in which the villages are situated within the Subdivisions of the district, letters have been addressed to the Subdivisional Officers thereof requesting them to render as much assistance in the matter as possible and to call upon the zamindars and other influential natives to aid the vaccinator in inducing the villagers and others to submit to such operations.

As regards your reference to the Small-Pox Act, I beg to state that on enquiry I find that notifications as to its provisions were issued twice, viz., 2nd July and 11th December, 1866.

I have and etc.,

Sd. F. H. ELPHINSTONE,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 95—BOUND CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, (ISSUE SIDE), FROM
21ST JULY, 1870 TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1870.

No. 114

1870

To

MAGISTRATE,.....

Dated 25th July, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 886 of the 22nd June, I have the honour to inform you that until lately the Sherghatty dispensary was in a flourishing condition with a long list of regular subscribers.

The cause of our present difficulties is that the subscribers have, almost to a man, refused to continue their subscription their reason being the overwhelming amount of the income-tax.

I fear I must close the institution from the 1st proximo, although I have at present two cases of compound fracture of the

leg and one of broken ribs, in the hospital as indoor patients and they are not in a fit state to be moved.

Sd. Illegible.

VOLUME NO. 97—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 25TH FEBRUARY, 1871 TO 19TH MAY, 1871.

No. 431

1871

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA,

Dated 23rd March, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your Circular No. 57, dated 15th instant, I have the honour to report that I am not aware of any cases of the nature referred to in the correspondence which accompanied having occurred within this district.

2. Indigent Europeans but seldom visit the headquarters and the facilities of the rail are greater than that of the G. T. Road for traveller.

3. There is no special ward provided or set apart for Europeans of any class in the Pilgrim Hospital or Charitable Dispensary of Gaya. Sick Europeans, however, have always been admitted into the hospital when their cases were urgent and special care has been taken to see that they were provided with suitable food, etc.

4. Although there is no special ward for the reception of sick Europeans in the hospital yet much privacy has been given to them as possible by placing them in a separate compartment of the verandah by which means they have been apart from the native in-patients.

5. The Europeans who have been admitted into the Hospital from time to time have been satisfied with the food and general treatment they have received and I have never had any complaints made to me by them. They have always been liberally fed which is what they principally care about.

I have etc.,

Sd. A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

No. 1422

1871

To

THE CIVIL SURGEON, GAYA.

Dated Gaya, the 22nd August, 1871.

SIR,

I observe that there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Hospital assistant attached to the Sherghatty Subdivision and as I

do not think there is enough work for two such medical officers in a small subdivision like Sherghatty, I would suggest that one of them might be transferred to some other part of the district where his services may be profitably used.

I have, & ca.
Sd./-A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

No. 1591

1871

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 23rd September, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to your reminder no. 218, dated 19th instant, I have the honour to say that as no report was called for by your circumstances endorsement no. 188 of 14 ultimo, none have been submitted by this office.

I beg however to inform you that the towns of Gaya, Nawadah, Sherghatty and Aurangabad have at present been selected for the purpose indicated in para. 3 of Government letter no. 2270 and that copies thereof have been forwarded to the Subdivisional Officers and to the District Superintendent whose special attention has been drawn to the subject with a view to obtain correct Returns of mortality at those places.

I have also directed the Subdivisional Officers to open a book for registering all deaths occurring within the limits of the towns and to submit to me at the close of each month an abstract from the above Register showing the total deaths during the month. Instructions have also been issued to the town police to report all deaths punctually to the Subdivisional Officers.

I beg to be informed whether you would wish a copy of the monthly return to be forwarded to your office.

I have & ca.
Sd./-A. V. PALMER.
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

NOTE

In August, 1869 the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Sherghatty in his report on epidemic of cholera in Aurangabad Subdivision

assigned the filthy state of the town as one of the causes of the disease.

2. On receipt of this report the Commissioner called for details of conservancy arrangements required for the town. In December, 1869 Baboo Pores Nath, Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad drew up in consultation with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,185 for clearing the town and filling up hollows. This estimate was sent up on 28 idem for Commissioner's approval and sanction of Government for sanction and in anticipation authorized the Magistrate to incur the expenditure.

3. On 13th January, Government sanctioned the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,185 and suggested the entertainment of a conservancy establishment all the year round.

4. On 12th February, 1870 Mr. Palmer, the Magistrate after inspecting the town, submitted to the Commissioner a revised scheme estimate as shown below.

This was approved of and sanctioned by Government on 25th April, 1870 and the Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad duly informed.	Deepening main channel and filling up holes.	Rs. 550
Establishment to be entertained after the completion of the above work—		
1 sweeper at the rate of Rs. 5 ..		5
12 Domes at the rate of Rs. 4 ..		48
Additional allowance to Buxee for supervising the work.		4
Per mensem		57
Per annum		684
Totally ..		<u>1,348</u>

A charge for Rs. 1,185 was sent in January, 1870 to Baboo Pores Nath, Deputy Magistrate, who in acknowledging receipt thereof, proposed to commence the work after his return from the interior.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871 TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1872.

No. 108

1872

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 19th January, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your Circular no. 26, dated 23rd November, 1871 and its enclosures, I have the honor to submit the following

report on the effects of the use or abuse of the several preparations of hemp after consulting the Civil Surgeon on the subject.

2. The different parts of the plants which are used by the natives are 1st Charas, 2nd *Bhang* and 3rd *Ganja*. The 1st is the concrete resinous exudations from the leave stems and flowers of the plant. It is sold in the form of balls and is smoked like tobacco. It is, however, used to a very small extent as it is more expensive than *Ganja* or *Bhang* and is procurable only to a very limited extent. Its abuse has never been known to do any harm to the persons using it as it possesses the power of intoxication to a small degree.

3. The 2nd *Bhang* is the larger leaves and capsules of the plant. These are used in making imbricating drinks or in the manufacture of *Majan* (a confection consisting of powdered *Bhang* Sugar and spices). Both *Bhang* and *Majan* are used to a small extent. The use of these preparations does not produce insanity nor does it excite the person using it to any violent crimes. The Hindoos who are prohibited by their religion to indulge in spirituous liquors resort to the use of *Bhang* or *Majan* the general effect of which is to make them drowsy and to excite desires and pleasurable feelings and is also believed to augment appetite and give at one to the bowels.

4. The 3rd kind *Ganja* is the most leaveful of them all. It is the died plant which has flowered and from which the resin has not been extracted. It is sold by license holders only and is used for smoking to a very large extent. The abuse of *Ganja* no doubt predisposes towards insanity and in some cases is the actual exciting cause of the attack. But it rarely if ever excites the smoker to violent crimes.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY,
1872 TO 6TH MAY, 1872.

No. 808

1872

To

THE CIVIL SURGEON, GAYA.

Dated 4th May, 1872.

Your Memo. no. 230, dated 2nd instant.

I have received the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Sherghatty's report on the small-pox in that town. I am glad to learn that it has not yet assumed an epidemic form.

2. I request you will instruct the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to afford medical aid to the sufferers and to bring to the

Deputy Magistrate's notice any measures that may be necessary for stamping out the disease.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 101—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH MAY, 1872
TO 16TH JULY, 1872.

No. 979.

1872

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GAYA.

Dated 29th May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to call for serious attention to what is apparently a great act of neglect and dereliction of duty on the part of Raghunath Sahay, Head Constable of Baroon.

2. I have ascertained that during the late cholera epidemic there no less than sixty-five persons have been attacked of whom 29 have died. The disease apparently assumed an epidemic form about 14 or 15 ultimo, it is certain that large number of coolies ran away in consequence and by the end of April no less than 43 persons had been attacked. As far as I am aware, the only report of this Head Constable that I have seen is in the Aurangabad daily report of 24 April which informs that Head Constable reports two persons died on 21 and others attacked.

3. It is certain that I first heard of this epidemic through the Magistrate of Shahabad and that the Assistant Superintendent heard it from rumour where he very properly deputed the Inspector to enquire and report. I have to request that you will be good enough to ascertain what reports were really made by the Head Constable and when and in this event of the progress of the disease not having been promptly, correctly, regularly reported by him that you will award a substantial punishment which will remind Raghunath Sahay of his obligations in future and be a warning for others.

4. Police Officers in independent charges should be reminded that it is their duty promptly to bring to the notice of the Magistrate of the district through the District Superintendent all matters of importance affecting the peace of the public.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY, 1842
TO 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

No. 1328

1872

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 16th July, 1872.

SIR,

I have been directed in your 198 circular, dated 15th ultimo to report with reference to the incidence of the new Dispensary rules on the dispensaries in this district.

2. We have at present 3 dispensaries in this district, viz.,

(1) The Pilgrim Hospital at Gaya,

(2) Nawada Dispensary,

(3) Sherghatty Dispensary.

3. The first will happily come within the purview of the final para. of rule VI.

4. II The Nawada Dispensary is in a healthy state. The monthly subscription amount to Rs. 19-8-0 and it has 1,000 Rs. invested in Government paper.

5. Apart from the actual dispensary it has a good airy hospital building. The hospital assistant located at Nawadah is well spoken of and draws an extra allowance of Rs. 10 monthly under the dispensary rules. The satisfactory condition of this dispensary is entirely due to the late Subdivisional Officer Babu Bimola Churun Bhattacharjee.

6. III Sherghatty. Nothing can be worse than the present status of this dispensary. The subscriptions have dwindled down to such an extent that at present they amount to Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem only. As the subdivision will shortly be removed to Jehanah, it is unnecessary to discuss the matter further. I trust that the medical staff here consisting of—

a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100,

a Compounder on Rs. 10,

a Vaccinator on Rs. 10,

a Cooly on Rs. 3.

will be allowed to accompany the Subdivisional establishment to Jehanah.

7. At Aurangabad there is no dispensary. The Deputy Magistrate has got promises of a monthly subscriptions of Rs. 11-8-0 and I am in communication with him on the subject and trust that a house and additional subscriptions will shortly be provided. When I will move Government under Rule VII for the services of the native doctor, thereby placing it on the same footing as Nawadah.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. V. PALMER.
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY, 1842
TO 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

No. 1392.

1872

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GAYA.

Dated 25th July, 1872.

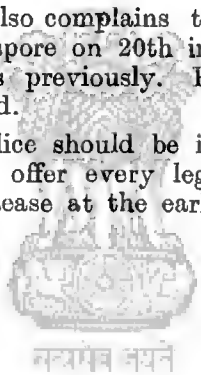
SIR,

The Civil Surgeon complains that the police afford no assistance whatever to the native doctor employed specially near Bela in looking after Cholera patients.

2. What the assistance may be that he has not obtained I am unaware, but I request you will be so good as to lose no time in ascertaining this and if legitimate assistance has been refused in taking notice thereof.

3. The Civil Surgeon also complains that the police first reported cholera in Chatiana Sompore on 20th instant whereas it has been raging there for 10 days previously. Please ascertain by whose fault it was not reported.

4. All subordinate police should be informed that in such like cases, it is their duty to offer every legitimate assistance and to report the outbreak of disease at the earliest possible period.



I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

JAIL

VOLUME NO. 18—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM AUGUST, 1857 TO
10TH FEBRUARY, 1858.

1857

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION, PATNA.

Dated, Gya, the 16th October, 1857.

SIR,

When the Jail here was released on the 3rd of August among other prisoners escaped one named Toolseeram. This man was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for an attack on Mr. Solano—4 years of his term still remain. He is a zamindar in Perganah Urwal and a man of great influence.

2. On his release, he returned home. The motives of action with many natives are mysterious. For what reason whether repentance, whether revenge against a former confederate or more probably the deep rooted policy to attach himself to the stronger side. I cannot say but Toolseeram determined to be friend the cause of the very man whose enemy he had been. He went to Mr. Lydiard, Mr. Solemo's assistant and offered his services. Mr. Lydiard assured me that he has been of the greatest use to him. He has helped him to collect his rents, he carried him off when Jaddu Singh and some Sowars of the 5th came to Belkhara and by hiding him saved his life. He also came, Mr. Lydiard told me to his assistance on another occasion when Jaddu Singh's men had laid a trap for him. Toolseeram was also exerting himself to capture Jaddu Singh when he was caught and replaced in prison.

3. I sent for this man yesterday and had a long talk with him. He is a large, powerful, and intelligent fellow. He said if he were given 2 months' liberty, he believes, he could secure Jaddu Singh. He offers to give in security for his reappearance at the end of that time, the whole of his zamindaree and promises to be, back on the day specified.

4. I believe he would keep his word, and from what I hear, I think he is very likely to succeed in catching that scoundrel Jaddu Singh. The hope of his remaining term of imprisonment being remitted would act as a spur. From his knowledge of Jaddu Singh's haunts and his influence in that neighbourhood, he has great advantages. Having saved the life of an Englishman, he may also supposed to have some claim to indulgence.

5. If you think the case worthy of notice I would beg to suggest that Mr. Chardan's opinion be first taken ere anything decisive is done.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 80—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA (LETTER SENT FROM 11TH FEBRUARY, 1858 TO 14TH JUNE, 1858).

1858

Letter no. 503, from the Assistant Magistrate, dated the 14th April, 1858, to Mr. A. Moni, Magistrate of Bihar mentions that there was an attempted disturbance in Gaya Jail happily came to nothing. The Magistrate had to go and hand-cuff all the prisoners under sentences for transportation for life. The Magistrate investigated the case.

The volume contains several letters to the effect that many persons had been reported to the Court of the Commissioner under Act 14 of 1857 at Gaya on the charge of aiding and abetting in the rebellions.

VOLUME NO. 56—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH JANUARY, 1861 TO 4TH DECEMBER, 1861.

1861

Letter, dated the 7th September, 1861, from J. Ballen, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Behar, to W. J. Longmore, Magistrate, Behar gives information that prisoners after mutiny in Gaya Jail were in a more sick and debilitated condition and that a batch of 44 prisoners were sent to Alipore Jail in 1861 in a deplorable and dying condition. It further mentions that the sickness was increased by their being admitted into the Jail Hospital. It also mentions that Cholera broke out in the Jail in August, 1860 and it led to the release of many prisoners. Many prisoners died in the Jail before their order for release could be obtained. Many released prisoners were again arrested on fresh charge.

It mentions a list of diseases from which prisoners were suffering. Most of them were suffering from bowels troubles. There is another list of prisoners which indicates that released prisoners mostly belonged to lower castes.

At the end of the letter it has been remarked that the location of Jail was in an unhealthy place and there was poor chance of recovery from sickness.

VOLUME NO. 72—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1862 TO 1864.

1862

Letter no. 79, from Civil Assistant Surgeon of Behar, to the Joint Magistrate of Behar, dated the 24th April, 1862.

It informs regarding the labour performed in the Jail by the convicts. Such class of people also performed the same work at

their home which they did in the Jail. There was slight difference especially in *Sutrinjee* and *Kalin* which were made at home and which were manufactured at Jail.

It further mentions that corporal punishment was recommended in preference to all other kinds especially to that of curtailing their diet.

VOLUME NO. 76—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1863.

1863.

Letter, dated the 26th February, 1863, from the Superintending Engineer, Bihar Circle, to the Magistrate, Bihar gives information that since the Rebellion the question of abandoning the site of the existing Jail was under consideration. The Jail needed thorough repairs and hence the Magistrate was requested to give his order either for renewal or removal of the same.

VOLUME NO. 76—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1863.

1863.

Letter, dated the 29th September, 1863, from the District Superintendent of Police, to the Magistrate, Bihar gives information that the former proposed to do away with the second (temporary) Jail as cholera had disappeared from the Jail and the sickness was not prevalent. The proposal was also to do away with the heavy duty in which its existence entailed.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE 1867 TO 13TH MARCH 1869.

No. 72.

1869.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 2nd March, 1869.

SIR,

In the absence of the District Magistrate I have the honor to bring to your notice the disorganised state of this District Jail and to submit the advisability of speedy measure being taken to render the administration more practical. I beg to enclose a copy of my remarks in the Jail Visitor's Book the perusal of which will render evident the more salient short-comings of the present management to which I would specially desire to invite your attention. I beg also to enclose a list of the Jail returns now required and the registers that are supplied to the Jail office with the intention apparently that they should be kept up and venture to enclose also a specimen sheet of two of the returns that are required monthly. They illustrate my remarks in part. Granting there is any appreciable use in the longer part of the information required in these returns, I would submit that the form prescribed tends to require the largest amount of labour combined with the smallest amount of utility while the utter want of which the columns have been shovelled together (if I may use the term) is very striking. A man's name and sect and caste for instance—separated by several columns of irrelevant matter increasing thereby the labour and tendency to error—that the involved nature of the form has already caused.

The submission of these returns is very strictly required. The real descriptive of the Jail must under present circumstances be left to the *burkundazes*. I would submit that the first object of the Jail discipline is the deterrent effect, it should have in crime. And the disregard of this object is the most striking feature of these returns. So it is the most vital point as far as I can get to hear about the Jail discipline itself and that too in a line of scarcity like the present when the discipline should be severe if it ever is taken so. I would submit very urgently that if the present system of the jail office work is to be adhered to, three *mohurrirs* (English) on not less than 25 a month each should be immediately engaged. The services of the Jail Daroga should be at once dispensed with and a better man appointed in his place. I would beg especially to direct your attention to the opinion expressed by the District Superintendent of Police which I have recorded in my remarks and to add that I fully share the opinion myself.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1872.

No. 1880.

1871.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
LOWER PROVINCES, CALCUTTA.

Dated the 4th December, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to your Circular no. 32 and Memo. no. 47, dated respectively 18th August and 18th October, 1871, I have the honor submit the following report :

2. The Lockup at Aurangabad has already been placed under the charge of the Court Sub-Inspector but the Subdivisional Officer states that it would not be safe to keep the prisoners under the guard of 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables and recommends that the present guard of one Head Constable and 4 Constables should be returned.

3. I am of opinion that as the Aurangabad and Sherghatty Lockups are built on the standard plan they are sufficiently secure to allow of the new arrangement being carried out without any alterations.

4. The Lockup at Nawada is very unsafe and insecure. Around the compound there is only a hedge of wild plants about 2 cubits high and any prisoner who chooses can escape without the least difficulty. The present guard cannot therefore in the present insecure state of the Lockup be reduced moreover the majority of the inmates of this Lockup are Rajwars who as a class are notorious bad characters.

I have & ca.,
Sd./-A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

COMMUNICATION

VOLUME NO. 4—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 22ND JANUARY 1853
TO 23RD DECEMBER 1853.

1853.

Importance of Grand Trunk Road shown by the Correspondence. The Magistrate of Behar was asked to issue instructions to the Deputy Magistrate and the Police to prevent obstructions on the road, particularly at the *Chutties* or Halting places where carts are frequently drawn up in a manner which impedes the passage of the road. The police were asked to stop overcrowding of the roads by the carts, waggons and carriages left standing.

VOLUME NO. 6—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 17TH FEBRUARY 1854
TO 31ST DECEMBER 1854.

1854.

Correspondence from the Superintendent of Electric Telegraph in India to the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty shows that the Electric Telegraph Lines were to be watched carefully against mischievous people.

Correspondence shows the great importance of Grand Trunk Road and of the work of the Executive Officer, 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road.

VOLUME NO. 7—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 2ND JANUARY 1855 TO
12TH DECEMBER 1855.

1855.

Bullock Cart Trains are referred to. Servants in charge of the Dak horses encroaching upon Grand Trunk Road referred to. Horses being tied on the main road interfered with people coming and going. The servants were ordered to be punished and they be plainly told that the road authorities are to be obeyed.

The correspondence shows the importance of Sherghatty which was the Head quarters of a Deputy Magistrate who was in charge of the area.

Road robberies in the Bullock Carts and Bullock Cart Trains were common.

It appears that "Electric Telegraph" was introduced in 1854. Frequently the Electric lines were deliberately broken by mischievous persons. A permanent line had been constructed between Nurangabad (Aurangabad) and Muddenpore in 1854. The Chaukidars and the Thana Police were asked to be alert.

Volume 2 (2nd November 1852 to 12th August 1857).—Only circulars from A. G. Nothing of importance.

Taylor was also anxious to improve the types of ferry boats and the services given by the boats. In his letter no. 4 of 1856 to W. Grey, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st May, 1856 he mentioned "any loss that is suffered and any life that is sacrificed for want of good and safer boats is, I think, discredit to

Government and however important roads and bridges may be life and property are still more so, and I had rather seen that whole of the Ferry Funds if necessary devoted to this purpose than allow the life of one passenger to be imperilled by the inefficiency of the means of transport.

Tayler asked all the Magistrates to look into the questions of types of Ferry boats closely and to give him a report. One of the Magistrates Mr. Drummond of Shahabad denied the existence of all causes of complaints and declined to adopt any of the measures suggested by Tayler and as a result was suspended for some time. The Magistrate at Patna considered that a boat built after the model of those used in the lower Bengal will be best adopted for the purpose and model boats were being constructed under his superintendence with the concurrence of the Committee and would be tested directly it is ready.

At Chuprah there was a great difference of opinion in regard to the best model of boats to be adopted but all were unanimous in regard to the urgent demand for improvements and loss and injury caused by the present inefficient system. The Magistrate at Champaran suggested that good boats should be built by the Ferry Fund Committee. The Magistrate and other members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Bihar agreed fully to the necessity of supplying better boats. Tayler left the problem more or less to the local Magistrates giving that the criterion should be to provide safe and commodious means of transport for passengers and goods. He did not like the system of the Ghats being let out to farmers for short periods as naturally the men were more interested in saving as much as they could out of their returns. Tayler pointed out that although when Ghats were let out certain conditions were made and certain penalties were provided but no effective superintendence were exercised and it was only on the occasion of some serious accident, inconvenience of risk, that the private individuals or public officers brought forward a complaint. He wanted that the farmer must provide the means of transport and Tayler's idea was that the Magistrate in consultation with the Committee should provide the boats after a good model has been fixed upon and that the farmers be bound to use the boats only and to keep them in repair.

VOLUME NO. 10—CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 23RD OCTOBER, 1856 TO
3RD JANUARY, 1857.
1856.

Letter no. 11725, dated Fort William, the 27th June, 1856, from the Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue mentions that Maharaja Hit Narain Singh had expressed his desire to make over to Government the possession of a hill situated in huge tract as well as about 200 bighas of land with a view to facilitate the construction of new road between Patna and the Grand Trunk Road. The Patna branch road to connect the districts of Bihar with the train road was then in the course of construction.

VOLUME NO. 34—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 3RD JANUARY, 1859
TO 28TH DECEMBER, 1859.

In his no. 134, dated the 23rd March, 1859, the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty reported to the Officiating Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya, on the subject of "*Zamindary Dak*". There was only one line of Zamindary dak road in his subdivision running from Aurangabad to Mujhalaوران, the distance between both points being 50 miles. The remunerations are paid by the zamindars at the rate of 3 rupees per mensem and the Deputy Magistrate thought that they should be 4 rupees a month, which should be paid to the Daroga regularly on the 10th of the month. At the moment they obtain the amount of their earning with great difficulty. The Runner's stages were considered to be the long but the road if it can be called as such is so inferior that until it is improved, I would not recommend any alteration being made in this respect. Great difficulty was experienced during the rains in crossing the mails over the different streams that intersect the country from Aurangabad to Mujhalaوران. The Deputy Magistrate recommended the employment of boat and rafts with boatman or *Mullah* at the following streams :— Buttanch, Poonpoon, Ramrekha, Kurrurbar, Barbee, Doomree, Kookoohee, Iurhee.

In letter no. 188, dated the 1st April, 1859, the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty reported to the Officiating Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya, that on the 29th last the Hindusthan Dak Coy.'s bullock carts were robbed to the west of Tengrah Murbullah. The robbers beat the guard and the carter and took the carts off the road and broke open the boxes and carried away the contents. The new road police did not behave properly.

VOLUME NO. 39—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER,
1859.

Letter, dated the 18th June, 1859, from C. B. Young Captain, Officiating Chief Engineer, L. P. Sherghatty, to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Lower Provinces gives information that certain sheds had been erected as halting stations, on the G. T. Road, for Troops between Raneegunge and Nowbutpore. The Chart of Stations and the accommodation required at each of them runs as under :—

Stations.	Accommodation required for.		
			Men.
Taldanguh	150
Fetcoone	150
Doomree	150
Burkutta	150
Chowparun	150
Bara	150
Sherghatty	150
Uowrangabad	150
Deehree	150
Jehanabad	150

VOLUME NO. 35—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, RECORD ROOM, FROM
8TH JANUARY, 1860 TO 28TH JUNE, 1860.

1860.

Statement forwarded

Circular no. 12 Cl.

on the 27th March 1860.

FROM

Sd./-ILLEGIBLE.

H. FERGUSSON, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR, NASREGUNGE.

Dated the 16th February 1860.

SIR,

I have the honour to draw your special attention to the Ferry arrangements of your district and I request that you will report regarding each Ferry whether the boats are as strong as well constructed, as numerous and as efficiently manned as they ought to be also whether the landing places are properly constructed so as to ensure the greatest practicable convenience and safety of passengers.

2. The Ferries themselves have obviously the first claim on the gross collections ; and, therefore, if the boats are otherwise than perfectly safe, convenient and well managed, there is no excuse.

3. The farmers must be forced to supply well constructed boats efficiently manned ; and all needful attention must be given to the landing places. If this should reduce our profits from the ferries that will be preferable to having rotten boats and dangerous ghats.

4. Your reply to this circular should be furnished in the annexed form and within one month from this date.

I have & ca.,

Sd./-H. FERGUSON,

Commissioner.

Information regarding Ferries and landing places as called for in Commissioner's Circular no. 12 Cl., dated 16th February 1860.

District.	Name of each Ferry.	No. and description of boats employed at each ferry.	No. of crew of each boat.	Description and condition of each landing places.
1	2	3	4	5

No. 93

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty with a request that he will give the necessary information within 15 days.

By his honorable servant,

BEHAR MAGISTRACY, GYA :

Sd./-ILLEGIBLE.

The 18th February, 1860.

Officiating Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1861.

1861.

Letter no. 2982, dated the 23rd January, 1861, from Major W. Maxwell, Superintending Engineer, Bihar Circle, to W. Col. C. B. Young, Chief Engineer, L. P.

It gives information about some of the roads of strategic as well as of transportation importance.

The roads between Baroon and Beetah Railway Station extending 65 miles and the Arrah and Dehree road extending 68 miles in length, were considered worth repairing. These two roads.

Roads. were in a dilapidating condition. There was no bridge on them save and except a few masonry drains. The water from Soane often used to cross the road running between Arrah and Dehree, especially in between Arrah and Peeroo.

It further mentions that the road between Baroon and Beetah was recommended to be made Imperial Line on military considerations.

VOLUME NO. 66—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1861 TO 1863.

Letter no. 46, Declaration under Section II of Act VI of Government of Bengal, Public Working Department, Communications Road, Fort William, the 28th February, 1861.

It mentions that land was taken for the construction of a road from Nawadah to the town of Behar. It was declared that for the purpose above stated a piece of land was required about twenty-one miles in length and of an average wide of one hundred and ten feet more or less situated in pergunnah Sumana, Behar between the village of Nawadah and the town of Behar in Zillah Behar.

VOLUME 62—CORRESPONDENCE, YEAR 1861.

1861.

Separation of Police from Postal work.

Letter no. 974, from the Inspector of Post Offices, Patna Division, to the Magistrate of Zillah Behar, dated Dinapore, the 1st August, 1861.

It mentions that it was in contemplation to relieve the Police of Postal duties.

It was the practice that the *Mohurrirs* were employed at the Thanahs to perform the work of delivering and dispatching letters and for that they were remunerated by a tax levied from the zamindars.

Runners were posted on certain lines of Road from the Sadder station of Thanah who were similarly paid.

In these cases, no expense would be incurred where the amalgamation referred to be carried out. In others the Post Office Department would have to provide Mohurrirs, Peons and Runners whose salaries would form an additional charge to Government.

VOLUME No. 45—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 18TH APRIL 1861 TO 29TH JANUARY 1862.

1861.

This volume has a number of letters regarding the importance of Grand Trunk Road a portion of which ran through the district of Gaya. This road was rather unsafe as it appears from the frequent dacoities that used to take place.

From letter no. 256 from the Magistrate, Longmore, to the Commissioner of Patna dated the 6th August 1861, it will appear that there used to be a *bullock cart train* run by the Inland Transit Co. This letter reports that a band of men attacked a cart belonging to the Inland Transit Co. and plundered its property valued at Rs. 500 or Rs. 600.

1862.

Another letter no. 341 from the Magistrate, Longmore, to the Commissioner of Patna, dated Gaya, the 18th November 1861, mentions that one Mr. Ellen had been appointed Superintendent of Roads. The letter mentions that Mr. Ellen having been appointed Superintendent of Roads, a good surface repair to all fair weather roads will be given that season.

Another letter no. 73 from the Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna dated the 24th February 1862 mentions that out of the five Dak Bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road within the limits of Gaya district, two are situated near thanas and the rest are near police chowkees. Obviously a query was made as to how far they were secured from the dacoits and thieves.

VOLUME No. 75—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 1862.

1862.

Letter no. 554 from the Superintendent, Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty, dated the 22nd January 1862.

It mentions that it was the object of the Government to relieve the police from the work of carrying and delivering private letters sent by post from collecting and remitting postage and for accounting for it.

VOLUME No. —GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 2ND JANUARY 1862 TO 2ND DECEMBER 1864.

1862.

Letter dated the 22nd February 1862 from W. C. Costley, Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty to the officiating Magistrate, Behar

gives information that there were five Dak Bungalows in that Subdivision, viz., Baroon, Aurangabad, Muddunpore, Sherghatty and Barachutty and at Aurangabad and Sherghatty a thannah and at other places Road Police Chowkees with mounted police. No more police arrangement was needed.

VOLUME NO. 66—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 1861 TO 1863.

1863.

Letter no. 1719 from officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort William, the 19th March 1863.

It mentions that lands were required for the construction of roads from Nawada to Rajowlee and from Giriak to Lukhisarai and also for the site of Chowky Bungalow at Giriak under Section II of Act VI of 1857.

VOLUME NO. 69—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 1862 TO 1864.

1863.

Letter no. 3724 from the officiating Secretary, to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineer of the Behar Circle, dated Fort William, the 24th June 1863.

It mentions regarding the Nawdah and Behar roads and requesting the sanction of Government to the following proposals —

1ST To making the south bank of the branch of the Puncharra River immediately South of the town of Behar, the terminus of the Nawadah Road for the present.

2ND To the “ Burhee and Barh Road Division ” being changed to the “ Burhee, Behar and Lukhisarai Road Division.”

2. As the extension of the Behar and Nawadah Road has been abandoned and Lukhisarai made the terminus instead of Barh, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection to the first proposition, which is accordingly sanctioned on his recommendation.

3. In respect to the alteration proposed in the name of the Division, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to change its designation to the Behar Road Division.

4. A sum of rupees 1,000 will be provided in the Local Budget for the improvement of Roads in the town of Behar.

VOLUME NO.—GAYA ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE,

1864.

No. 1484.

To

CAPT. MARSHALL, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BIHAR ROAD DIVISION, GIRIACK.

The 12th April 1864.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter no. 467, dated the 7th instant from the Commissioner of the Division to my address

together with a petition in original from Tara Shanker Bhattacharjee, Zamindar of Mauja Raitur, Pargana Sumoy complaining of certain proceedings of yours and request you will furnish the explanation called for by the Commissioner with as little delay as possible returning the petition with your reply.

2. I find that the petitioner presented a petition to the Deputy Collector of Nawadah complaining that his means of irrigating his lands had been cut off by the formation of the road and that you did furnish an explanation on that subject, it will be as well however if you were to repeat that explanation for the information of the Commissioner as well as supply the explanation called for regarding the land occupied by you for making bricks and the trees cut down.

3. I beg to call your attention to the 4th and 5th paras of the Commissioner's letter from several letters of yours to the Deputy Collector at Nawadah it would appear that you consider yourself entitled to occupy land and cut down trees wherever you pleased, whether the owners agreed or not.

4. This is a very erroneous view and likely to give rise to serious complication if you could not make arrangement yourself with the proprietors you ought to have applied either to Mr. Worsely or to me as Collector of the district and not have forcibly taken possession of other people's property.

5. Referring to the 3rd para of the Commissioner's letter I beg you will state how you propose to adjust this matter.

6. You will be good enough to state the quantity of land occupied by you belonging to the petitioner for making bridges, etc., as well as the number and kind of trees not on the line of road cut down by you belonging to him.

7. I shall be obliged by a speedy reply.

I have, etc.
Sd. A. HOPE,
Collector.

VOLUME NO. 77—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 5TH JANUARY 1865 TO
23RD DECEMBER 1865.

1865.

In letter no. 38, dated the 27th January 1865, the officiating Joint Magistrate of Bihar complained to the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty that from the remarks made by General Lumley and Major Sankey when travelling from Gaya to Hazaribagh he had been put to a lot of troubles on the 4th Chowkie from Gaya named Kahoodag by the bearers. It was mentioned that the bearers were all present but would not take up the Palkies until the money for their stage was put into their hands although they assured that the money paid into the Magistrate Kutchery at Gaya. They said that the money

paid never reached them and it was necessary to submit to their demands. The Magistrate at Sherghatty was asked to look into the matter and to instruct the Chaudhree that in the event of money not being previously remitted he would inform the bearers that they were not on that account to demand their wages in this manner.

Letter no. 20 is a circular from Cockburn, Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Bihar dated Patna the 28th January 1865 mentions that it was found that the zamindari dak from one part of the district to another was posted and conveyed without passing through any Government Post Office at all. It was directed that in future all such letters be received by the zamindari dak only if postage was prepaid. That was the practice in Tirhut Establishment under the orders of the Post Master-General and saved all the troubles involved in the keeping of accounts or collection of postage.

There was no doubt that all such postage should correctly be credited to the zamindari Dak Fund but the difficulty in the way was so great as to render it expedient to move in the matter for the present. It was further mentioned that there was an undoubted advantage to the public in being able to send letters of the kind of the postage being pre-paid.

VOLUME NO. 77—CORRESPONDENCE, FROM 5TH JANUARY 1865 TO 23RD DECEMBER 1865.

1865.

Letter no. 54 from the officiating Magistrate of Bihar, to the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty dated the 25th April 1865 warns the Magistrate of Sherghatty to lay a Dak of 8 Bearers, 1 Bangi Burdar and 1 Masalchi at each of the stages within his Subdivision for Mrs. Henry Smith who will leave Hazaribagh for Dinapore on Saturday the 6th May 1865 at 3 P.M. The account of the bearers' wages will be sent when received from Hazaribagh. The Magistrate at Sherghatty was asked to instruct the Chaudhuree that in the event of money not being previously remitted he will inform the bearers that they were not on that account to demand their wages or charges for oil from the travellers.

A letter from C. K. Dove, Post Master-General of Bengal to the Director General of the Post Office of India no. 206, dated the 26th July 1865 mentions that the "Inspecting Post-Master, Rajshaye Division, brought to my notice that the Deputy Magistrate of Purneah was in the habit of furnishing the Palkee Dak Agents and Chowdries with franked envelopes. I therefore immediately addressed the Magistrate of Purneah and requested the practice might be discontinued as it was illegal.

The Magistrate, however, differs in opinion with me and begs that orders of Government may be obtained.

When the *Palkee Dak* arrangements were under the Postal Department, we invariably received from the traveller the postage necessary on letters of advice and instructions, the transaction being purely private and for the benefit of the traveller, and hence I see no reason why the Magistrate should not follow the same practice. The franking of such covers, by an officer authorised to frank is, I submit, a direct infringement of sections 46 and 47 of the Act XVII of 1854, for the contents of such covers cannot by any construction be called "On Her Majesty's Service only."

The 12 per cent commission which the Magistrate alludes to was for staging Bungalow Fund and had nothing to do with the postage on letters and advice, etc.

In letter no. 1175, dated Simla, the 31st July 1865, the Director General of the Post Office for India informed the Post Master-General of India that there could be no doubt of the illegality and impropriety of the course pursued by the Deputy Magistrate of Purnea as reported by him and that the matter should be brought to the notice of his honour the Lt.-Governor of Bengal.

In his no. 3224, dated the 30th August 1865 the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal circulated a copy of this letter and its enclosures to the Commissioners for report as to the practice prevailing in their divisions of levying postage on letters of advice and instructions relating to the laying of *Palkee Daks*.

VOLUME NO. 81—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 3RD JANUARY 1866
TO 22ND DECEMBER 1866.

1866.

This volume contains a lot of memorandum showing the charges for the hire of Bearers, Banghy Burdars and Masalchees, etc., for laying up a *Palkee Dak* from one place to another. There were regular forms for such memorandums with columns, for stages, distance in miles, number of Bearers, amount of Bearers hire, Masalchee and Banghy, Chaudhrye and writer's fees. It is interesting to find that the wages of the bearers were annas 5 per man. The number of Bearers engaged used to vary from near about 20 upwards. Mr. and Mrs. Papee left Bela at 6 P.M. on the 8th January 1866 and reached Patna sometime on the 9th January and had to pay Rs. 23-9-9 for the hire of bearers, Banghy Burdars and Masalchees. There were 20 bearers and the hire of the bearers used to vary from place to place. There is another showing that Lt. Anderson who started from Hazaribagh for Dinapore at 3 P.M. on the 8th July 1866 had to pay Rs. 43-15-0 for the journey. One Capt. Goddess had to pay Rs. 16-4-0 for a journey from Gaya to Bankipore. He had 8 bearers changed at Gaya, Bela and Jehanabad and the hire was five annas per day. He had two Masalchees and Bange Bunders. From the correspondence it appears that the money used to be realised usually before and transmitted to the Magistrate in the

next part and regular accounts to be kept as it was always difficult to realise balance from the passing travellers. Obviously it was considered a very short obligation on the Magistrate to arrange for the *Palkee Bearers*.

VOLUME NO. 15—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

No. 135.

1866.

To

THE MAGISTRATE, GAYA.

Dated the 28th August 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 979 of the 23rd instant forwarding correspondence relative to Rule 17 of the district Post Rules I have the honour to report that the system which prevails in my subdivision touching the post delivery of letters in the interior is as follows :—

2. All letters received at the subdivisional post office addressed to parties residing within the village of Nowada are delivered by the paid delivery peons at their respective addresses without any fee or charge while those intended for the interior are sent to the Police Headquarters for due distribution.

3. These letters are duly sorted recording to the subdivisional police stations and out-posts within whose jurisdiction the villages of the addressees lie and then despatched to them respectively reserving those covers intended for villages within the immediate jurisdiction of the headquarters.

4. As at the headquarters so at the several outlying police stations the letters of each village are made over to its own village watchman on his attendance at the police station which is bound to give daily thrice or twice a week as the case may be according to the distance and it is no extra trouble or much inconvenience for these village watchmen on their return home to distribute the letter within the confines of their own village without the pay of any recognised fee.

5. The addressees, I am informed do however, invariably and of their free will make the delivery watchmen a return of some kind either in pice or in grain and it has never been known that a single paid or unpaid letter has been refused under this system, while it has been known that letters have been delivered without the delivery watchmen receiving the least consideration.

6. From all the enquiries I have made, I do not find that the system has been deemed obnoxious by either the trading or rural community of this subdivision.

7. I am, therefore, of opinion that Rule 17 is a wholesome one and ought to remain unaltered, so far as that the delivery should continue to be made through the rural police, but I would not recommend the enforcement of the one pice delivery fee, for I consider that it would be agreeable and less objectionable to allow every one receiving a letter to exercise his own free will in making the remuneration than to establish an impost and make it compulsory.

8. As for changing the system altogether by making the deliveries through a fixed establishment the cost would be exorbitant, without effecting much good so far as the experience in this subdivision is concerned for the delivery peons would assuredly receive the remuneration which the village watchmen are now receiving and which the addressee would as willingly give, which the present expedition in the delivery could not be attained without entertaining the services of as many delivery peons as there are now village watchmen.

I have, etc.,

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME GAYA. FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866 TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1867.

1867.

No. 1399.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated the 9th February 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 263 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report as follows :—

*Road no. (1) :—*The Muddanpoor and Majhyawan Road was commenced on the 14th May 1866 and is not yet finished.

*Road no. (2) :—*The Aurangabad and Nubbeenuggur road was begun on the 6th September 1866 and is also unfinished.

*Road no. (3) :—*The road from Daoodnuggur to Aurangabad was commenced on the 25th August 1866 and is still incomplete.

*Road no. (4) :—*The Gaya and Rujoulee Road is not yet finished, and was commenced on the 26th September 1866.

The labourers were paid always in cash and all actually able bodied applicants, i.e., who were able to work were employed.

In the neighbourhood of the first 3 roads there was the Aurangabad Subdivisional Centre and in the neighbourhood of the 4th road

the Futtehpore Centre of Relief. The operations of these centres, that is the number of persons relieved there and the total amount expended, etc., has already been reported, *vide* letter no. 1352, dated the 28th January 1867.

I have, etc.,
Sd. H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME No. 70—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1867.

No. 19.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF GAYA.

Camp Govindpur, Dated 20th February 1867.

SIR,

With reference to the letter no. 75 of the 11th instant from the Magistrate of Patna, copy of which has been forwarded under your endorsement no. 139 of the 16th, I have the honour to state that the observations contained in the first para of the above quoted letter are perfectly correct, and to add that a postal communication between this subdivision and that of Bihar did exist, but was discontinued under orders from your office a few months back, thereby causing considerable delays and inconvenience in the returns to the several processes respectively issued by the courts of both subdivisions.

2. The distance between the two subdivisional headquarters is 20 miles with an excellent metalled road seven of which all within the limits of my subdivision and the remainder is in that of Bihar.

3. To establish the communication, it will require to make arrangements for entertaining two *Dak Runners* in my line at the rate of Rs. 3 each per month and for building a shed on the banks of a narrow stream which forms the boundary line between the two subdivisions. As regards the latter, however, the surrounding zamindars might be called upon to construct it.

4. Owing to the jurisdiction of the Bihar thana having formerly formed a portion of these districts and in fact a portion of this subdivision, the landlords residing at both places have property in both subdivisions respectively so that the communication between the subdivisions is very considerable and a postal arrangement to connect the two would be a source of great convenience to them and be indubitably hailed much high satisfaction.

I have, etc.,
Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND.

CORRESPONDENCE, VOLUME GAYA. FROM 14TH DECEMBER 1866
TO 31ST DECEMBER 1866.

1867.

No. 397.

To

THE POST MASTER OF GAYA.

Dated the 24th April 1867.

SIR,

In answer to your letter no. 12 of the 15th instant, I have the honor to point out that under Section 4 Act VIII of 1862 a *Zamindaree Dak* cannot be maintained between two places when a Government post is established between those places. Your intimation therefore, that the Mail from Gya for Dawoodnuggur and *vice versa* will be conveyed by the Zamindaree "Dak runners" is contrary to law and cannot be enforced.

2. On the other hand should your department be prepared to take over the Dak runners now paid from the Zamindaree dak find and due notice be previously given to this office of the date from which the Post Office will maintain them the necessary orders will be passed.

3. I also request that you will furnish me with a copy of the Government order authorizing the establishment of the Government post between Gya and the places noted in your letter under reply. Government order no. 1909 dated 25th March 1867 forwarded with the Commissioner's circular no. 82, dated 22nd April 1867.

Rules regarding fine Register and fine Balance Statement.

I have &ca.,
Sd. H. KEAN,
Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE, VOLUME GAYA. FROM 6TH JUNE 1867 TO
13TH MARCH 1869.

1867.

No. 187.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 6th June 1867.

SIR,

In submitting the accompanying letter no. 218, dated 1st June 1867 from the District Superintendent of Police, I have the honor

to intimate that I quite agree with Mr. Lambert that the establishment of Government Post Offices in the interior of the district is at present to be deprecated.

2. I am quite aware that the measure is an experimental one but the necessity for such a measure is not apparent. The primary object of a postal establishment I conceive is the prompt and regular conveyance of intelligence between the police and the criminal authorities. It is, therefore, surely reasonable that the control of that establishment should be solely vested in the officer most concerned in obtaining such prompt intelligence, viz., the Superintendent of Police. Should the Government Post Offices be regularly introduced the healthful supervision better to be exercised by that officer who from his moving about continually in the district had peculiar opportunity of maintaining an efficient supervision over the whole establishment will be removed and delays in the conveyance of letters will be remedied only after lengthened correspondence.

3. The system as it now stands is worse than useless as not only do the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Post Master exercise a divided authority over the Dak arrangements the rules passed by the former officer being rendered abortive by the Deputy Post Master who is bound by another code. But the Government is put to the expense of maintaining Deputy Post Masters to perform duties which can be and are better discharged by the Zamindaree Dak muharrirs and as the services of the latter officers will not I presume on the introduction of the Government Post Offices be dispensed with (otherwise who is to receive and distribute the Muffasil letters to the Choukeedar) the appointment of a 2nd Officer merely to receive and open the mail bags seems to me altogether superfluous and unnecessary. The present system with its efficient supervision by local officers is in my opinion to be preferred in every way to the Government Post Office system with uncertain supervision. I would, therefore, recommend that the former system be adhered to.

I have &ca.,
Sd. H. KEAN,
Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE, VOLUME GAYA. FROM 6TH JUNE 1867 TO
13TH MARCH 1869.

1867.

No. 107.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 19th June 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 80, dated 8th instant, I beg to refer you to the enclosed letter no. 30, dated 18 idem from the District Superintendent of Roads to my address.

2. Adverting to the second portion of your communication under acknowledgement I beg to state that the whole sum Rs. 4,800 allotted for the Gaya and Gopalgunge Road for expenditure in 1866-67 was drawn from the Treasury before the close of the post year and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Gaya Collectorate. Out of the abovementioned sum Rs. 1,000 were disbursed to working agents or contractors on the 1st April 1867 and Rs. 1,500 on the 3rd May, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,300 which have been refunded.

I have &ca.,
Sd. H. KEAN.

VOLUME No. 87—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA. FROM 8TH JANUARY 1868
TO 13TH JANUARY 1868.

Letter no. 148A, dated Burdwan, the 23rd October 1867, from the Commissioner of Burdwan Division to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarded to Gaya refers to the management of Palkee Dawk Service and approves of the proposal to entrust the District Superintendent of Police with their immediate management.

It was, however, mentioned that in the discharge of this part of the duty the District Superintendent of Police will be in subordination to and under the control of the Magistrate only and not of the Deputy Inspector-General.

There were several failures of the Dawks particularly at distant places where there are few Bearers. So what was wanted was that all along the line the Magistrate authority should be brought close to the Chaudhury. The proposal that was approved transferred the management of the Dak Bearer's service to the Police Department and placed in charge of the clerk of the police office to whom the Magistrate would make over direct all orders for Dawks and who would send out orders by posts to the several police stations were to employ Ticca peons to carry their messages to the Chaudhury. There is not too ample constable. At page 206 of the volume there is an extract from a letter from T. E. Revenshaw, officiating Commissioner of Cuttack Division to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal (no. 88, dated Cuttack, the 30th July 1868).

Paragraph 6.—“Most of the present Dawk Chawkees are at police stations or out posts, and where this is not the case a special constable should be appointed to every Dawk stage where a list of all Bearers and *Banghy Burdars* in the neighbourhood should be kept up. Applications for Dawk, together with a fee of annas 8 per stage, should be made to the District Superintendent Office; he would at once issue orders to lay the Dawk forwarding a memorandum of the number of bearers and the time they are likely to be required and give the traveller a written form showing each stage, the date and hour he should arrive and the amount payable by him to the bearers. The police at each stage should be responsible that

the bearers are in attendance for the forward dawk and also should see that the men of the incoming Dawk are paid by the travellers in his presence."

No. 205, dated Gaya Magistracy the 26th November, 1868 copy forwarded to the Deputy Magistrate, Aurangabad for information and guidance gives the extract of resolution on Gaya criminal statement for the third quarter of 1868. It runs as follows :—

"A great increase of crime is observable in the quarter under review in which the number of cases ascertained to have been committed amounts to 1041 against 614 of the previous quarter showing an increase of 69.5 per cent. The increase should have been accounted for if possible.

The result of the trials has been fairly successful showing the percentage of convictions to be 67.7 per cent."

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA FROM 6TH JUNE 1867 TO 13TH MARCH 1869.

1867

No. 361.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 9th November, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the sketch estimates showing the manner in which it is proposed to expend the allotment for District Roads for the current year.

2. It will be observed that it is only proposed to expend the money on three roads viz the Daoodnagar, Sherghatty and Nawadah Roads as being the main roads in the district.

3. The allotment is so small and there are so many roads which are little better than tracts that the only result of distributing the money over all the roads would be simply to fritter it away without producing any material benefit and under these circumstances it is much better among the expenditure as to provide for its application where it is most needed and to ensure at least one road and that the most important in the district being made really passable for traffic.

4. Accordingly it is proposed that the available funds should be mainly expended in the construction of three bridges which are most urgently needed on the Daoodnagar Road. These bridges will render the road passable throughout its entire length at all seasons

of the year and considering the number of falls (3) on this road it is only just that they should be constructed without further delay.

5. It is intended to erect masonry pillars with temporary timber platforms in the first instance and the pillar can be subsequently arched over.

6. I trust that you will concur with me in the desirability of securing some tangible and lasting results with the money to be expended in preference to frittering it away over a large extent of nominal road way which could only be materially improved by the expenditure of a sum very largely in excess of the amount allotted.

7. The Sherghatty road requires but little and I hope to effect savings which will enable me to add the expenditure on it and on the other roads also.

I have &ca.

Sd/ J. S. DRUMMOND,

Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA FROM 19TH NOVEMBER 1867 TO
20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

1869

No. 20.

To

THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, GYA.

Dated 7th January, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I went on January 2nd dawn to the Sherghatty road as far as Sherghatty inspecting the road with a view to ascertain what repairs might be effected upon it so as to give work to the indigent population along that line of country.

The road as far as Belthoo about 4 1/2 miles requires levelling and the trees on it require replanting as a rule. A hundred rupees might reasonably be spent for these purposes. While a man and his family from the neighbouring villages might be told off for every hundred trees to water them and be answerable for them during the ensuing hot weather. The field coolies of the neighbouring villages will be absolutely without work after the miserable Rubby crop is got in and threshed. And this small help would be felt as a great relief by them.

At Belthoo itself the bridge over the Jumna requires rebuilding. The foundations of the old bridge gave ways some years back and the river bed is now choked up with its massive remains. The sand is very deep and some engineering skill and experience would be necessary to build the bridge of masonry. I would expend Rs. 250 say in throwing a light *tar* tree bridge over the stream making use of the yet standing pukka work of the old bridge for supports. Any number of coolies almost from the immediate neighbourhood would gladly come forward to be employed on it.

From Belthoo to Churly—about six miles the road requires levelling and trenches should be dug at each soil for drainage while trees require planting and watering. Earth work at Re. 1-8-0 the thousand cubic feet, trees at a man and family per 100 would cost Rs. 100 per mile of road. There is a large traffic on the route and a permanent road would be effected by the expenditure while the relief afforded will sensibly diminish the distress which is inevitable in the country which is immediately surrounded.

From Chirka to the Booroonuddee river the same remarks apply. Levelling trench, digging and tree planting are necessary. While in one or two hollows on embankment pierced by small water courses would render the road available for cart traffic in the rains which is not at present the case. Since the wash of water pours over the road in those hollows and settles in it an expenditure of Rs. 100 a mile would lower the necessary disbursement I should think.

Little or no repair is needed on the road from the Boorununddee to Sherghatty. But the ground lies low in those parts and the crops are comparatively good. But up to the Boorununddee from Gaya the rubby is simply a dead failure while the khureef crop was nominal. At present the field coolies get enough work to keep them alive in weeding the rubbee cates that are not shrivelled up and watering the sickly crop where this is possible. They will be absolutely without work during the hot weather and the chance is that the ryots will be too hard up to feed them on account, so far from their being able to expect any assistance from the land owners. I found every where that those gentlemen were using all their power to force the ryots sell them their share of the bhawli land produce at prices far below the proper quotation. They hope for a famine and are eagerly buying up and storing all the grain they can lay their hands or hoping to sell it at famine rates in a few months. At one village in particular the ryots complained to me that their landlord, a wealthy zamindar of the district who is known for his civilized predilection was harassing them every way he could to make them sell him their half of the miserable dhan crop at 9 passaires the rupee instead of 6, which is the general khalhan price. Under the present reign of Law where a zamindar crushes his tenantry by Mukhtears instead of lathyals his power over them is almost unlimited since his oppression

is strictly in accordance with law and with rulings and no Magistrate can help the sufferers but we can infer from this fact of his possessing the power and the apparent manner in which he exercises it what tyranny must be practising about the country in the present crisis. Certainly no assistance can be expected from the land holders in relieving the hungry population along the Sherghatty road and this makes it more important that relief works should be established along its course as soon as the rubbee crop is got in.

I have &ca.,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME CORRESPONDENCE GAYA FROM 6TH JUNE 1867 TO
13TH MARCH 1869.

1869

No. 69.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Camp Sherghatty, 25th February, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to your no. 13 circular dated 19th January 1869 I beg to reply that I heartily concur in any scheme for transferring the control and management of the zamindaree Dawks to the Imperial Postal Department. The fact that the Zamindaree Dawks are very useful for the conveyance of Police correspondence has always been my opinion been most unfairly taken advantage of to throw the management of them upon the Police Officers. In no sense can this be called a Police work. I would go so far as to say that it is a duty hardly compatible with a Police man's work and it most assuredly takes largely from the time that ought to be devoted to his legitimate duties. As we have already a dozen Imperial Post Offices in the district, I should suppose that the transfer might in this district be managed with great ease. The co-existence of these Imperial Offices with the Police control of the runners is an irreconcilable work which has led to jealousies and unpleasant collisions between the departments.

I have &ca.,
Sd/ ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 93—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA FROM 19TH MAY 1870
TO 27TH JULY 1871.

1871

No. 889.

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LOHARDUGGA.

Dated the 31st May, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your no. 796, dated the 13 instant, I have the honor to subjoin a list of the Ferry Ghats across the river Soane situate within the Pergunnahs of Belonjah and Jupla and to inform you that these ghats with others across the Soane within this district have prior to the transfer of the 2 Pergunnahs been settled here for the current year at a jumma of Rs. 2,000.

There is at present no ferry across the Koel between Mujhee-awan and Banjari nor does it appear that any ferries were ever established on that river. The river is fordable except during the height of the rainy season. The traffic between Banjari and Mujhee-awan is apparently not large.

Mujheeawan is a small place and bears every indication of poverty; Ghats on the Soane within the Pergannah of Belonjah and Jupla :—

Dungwar.

Boodhooa.

Deori.

Ranidewa.

Sonepoorra.

Kara.

Baboora.

Pandaryah.

Hurbanspore.

Kedwan.

Barti.

Khoka.

Sd/ A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871

No. 1448.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF SHAHABAD.

Dated Gya, the 28th August, 1871.

SIR,

I find that for several years past the Ghats on the Soane have been leased annually by the Magistrates of Shahabad and Gya respectively.

2. It appears to me very desirable for the convenience of travellers to secure efficient supervision and management that these ferries on either bank of the river should be leased either by the Magistrate of Shahabad or the Magistrate of Gya but not by both.

3. The sum realized might be divided between the 2 districts, but the leasing and superintendence remain with one.

4. I should be glad of your opinion on this point. Should you concur we might address the Commissioner on the subject.

I have the honor & ca,

Sd/ A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871

No. 1479.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, 4th September, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by me to the Magistrate of Shahabad and his reply thereto.

2. Should the arrangement proposed by me and concurred in by the Magistrate of Shahabad meet with your approval, I beg to recommend that on the expiry of the current year's lease the ferries on both banks of the river Soane be formed by public auction either in this district or in Shahabad but not in both districts as has hitherto been done.

3. The advantages of the proposed arrangement would I need hardly say be many. The management and supervision of the ferries would be more efficient under one Magistrate than it has hitherto been under two District Officers.

4. As the Head Quarters of Shahabad is nearest to the river Soane, I would suggest that the ferries be leased by the Magistrate of Shahabad.

I have &ca,
Sd/ A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871

No. 1486.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF SHAHABAD.

Dated 5th September, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to 1477 of 29 ultimo I have the honor to observe that it would appear desirable that there should be some ghat on the Arrah side corresponding with the Public Ferries from Dawood-nugger, Janpore and Katoulee on this.

2. From enquiries I have made I am led to think that the ghats of Mahadewa Durhut and Inokram (which correspond with those on this side above mentioned) were Public Ferries and were temporarily closed during the mutinees in 1858 from which time they have never been re-opened.

3. As these ghats are within 2 miles of a Public Ferry they obviously cannot legally be zamindary ferries.

4. I mention this in the event of the Commissioner's approving of the scheme submitted in my 1479, dated 4 instant in order that due enquiry may be made before hand to ascertain the corresponding ghats on either side of the Soane so that when the Ferries

are formed next year no confusion may arise and practical arrangement may be made for the crossing of the Public Ferry from either bank.

I have & ca,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, NO. 98 FROM 27TH JULY,
1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871

No. 1561.

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, BIHAR CIRCLE,
DINAPORE.

Dated Gya, the 19th September, 1871.

SIR,

With advertence to para. 5 of your letter no. 681, dated 15 April last to the address of the Ex-Engineer, Gya Division directing a survey of the proposed line of road from Nawadah *via* Warisaliganje and Dergaw to Sheekpoorah to be made, I have the honour to inform you that although the necessary funds for the purpose have been duly provided for from the local fund allotment of this district, the survey has not yet been carried out, and on my asking the Ex-Engineer for a competent officer for the work that officer has replied that there is no available officer in the division competent to lay out a road and the survey must necessarily be delayed until the termination of the rainy season.

As the rainy season may now be said to be almost over, I beg to request that a competent officer may be directed to carry out the survey at an early date. It seems to me that the rainy season is the best time for making survey in as much as it would shew the high and low lands better than at any other season.

Sd. A. V. PALMER.

May I request your explanation to this matter.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO
7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1741.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Dated 1st November 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 1243 dated 28 ultimo proposing the establishment of *Zemindaree Dawks* on the lines where at present the Imperial Post Offices exist.

2. In reply I have to observe that the Post Office *Dawks* are better arranged, looked after and conducted than *Zemindaree Dawks* and where sufficient letter traffic exists should supplant *Zemindaree Dawks* wherever they exist. This is not the case I believe between Urwal and Dawoodnuggur and Ticari and Futtehpore.

3. Referring to the proposals contained in your 2nd para I have to say that the delay (by the delay) *via* Ruffeegunge and Puryah would be excessive in the rains and this is *per se* and sufficient reason for not interfering with the regular existing line.

4. Your para 4, this route may be somewhat shorter but it is impossible in the rains and would take equally long time for letters and in as much as there are several rivers to cross whereas by the present Imperial Post there is a first class Pucca road the whole way.

5. Generally it is desirable to bring all postal arrangements under Imperial arrangement and it is not for us to propose a contrary measure. It should be remembered that rapidity is the first thing to be considered in postal communications and your recommendations do not profess to secure this essential.

I have &ca.

Sd/ A.V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871.

No. 1783.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Camp Mukdoompore. the 7th November 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter no. 1245 of the 27th ultimo forwarding a statement of the existing and proposed times for the departure and arrival of the foot patrol along the Patna Branch Road and to request that you will be good enough to submit a revised table with reference to the following remark :—

(1) Neither the existing or proposed table provided for a continuous patrol by which travellers may have the opportunity of availing themselves of this protection, as laid in para 22, clause 4 of this office letter no. 855 copy of which was transmitted to you with Memo. no. 912, dated 3rd June last.

- (2) The time allotted for each patrol in both tables is 3 hours irrespective of the distances between each post :—
Gaya to Chakum—3 hours.
Gaya to Bella—3 hours. This requires alterations. The exact distances can easily be ascertained from Department Public Works and the time as shown in the margin should be allowed.
Gaya to Mukdoompore—4 hours.
Gaya to Deokooli—1½ hours.
Gaya to Tehta—1½ hours.
Gaya to Sulempore—1½ hours.

(3) It is desirable that one through patrol should leave Gaya and Sulempore simultaneously at 5 A. M. They would thus traverse the entire road by 8 P. M.

(4) Acts of violence are usually committed between an hour before and an hour after day light in the morning and in the evening. Arrangements should if possible be made so that at these hours those localities which are open maidans and away from villages should be visited.

(5) It is also desirable that the patrol should be out between 6 P. M. and 2 A. M. which are the hours between which the mail cart traverses this district.

(6) Referring to para 4 of your letter, I have to point out that I disapprove of the orders you have given directing the Head Constable of Sulempore to superintend the whole road from Sulempore to Gaya in addition to his other duties. Such an arrangement would be worse than useless as no efficient supervision can possibly be maintained by one man over 35 miles of road and who has other duties to attend to.

(7) The Sub-Inspector of Gaya if no other officer is available should inspect up to Bella (12 miles). The remainder of the road should be divided between 2 others say the Sulempore Head Constable and another officer you may select.

8. These two officers, the Inspector at Jehanabad should be directed to supervise and Mr. Evans should supervise up to Bella say twice a month.

9. I cannot give a definite answer to your proposal to transfer the Sub-Inspector of Balua till I have visited that locality but if it will facilitate the carrying out of these instructions and you wish it, I authorize the employment of this officer in the manner indicated by you in anticipation of formal sanction.

(10) Your early attention to this is requested.

I have &ca.
 Sd/ A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

1872.

Memorandum.

I have read the District Superintendent's report on his visit to Mukdoompore in the case of riot.

2. I gather that he left the Sudder Station on the evening of 2nd October, arrived on the spot at day break on 4, remained there for one day only and from there returned to the Station.

3. His report I regret to see was not submitted till 16 October and after it had been again called for. No explanation of this delay is given by the District Superintendent.

4. As regards the case the results are most unsatisfactory and reflect much desired it on the police.

5. Here we have a case of premeditated and reiterated riot and violence in which the perpetrators who are men of no influence or position (2 of them being sons of a Village Chowkeedar) have successfully and successively defied the Head Constable, Sub-Inspector, Inspector and District Superintendent.

6. The fact of bail having been improperly taken for a non-bailable offence (326) by the Head Constable who at first had charge of this case was apparently not noticed by the District Superintendent till commanded upon by me.

7. It is true that steps have been taken by the magisterial authorities to secure the attendance of the absconded parties but this in no way affects the superiority displayed by the Police and their want of success in effecting the arrest of any of the parties whom they were legally bound to arrest without a warrant.

8. The District Superintendent is of opinion that no blame attaches to the Inspector and Sub-Inspector. He says "they conducted the investigation fairly and honestly and completed the actual enquiry into the case in one day."

9. It appears to me that the District Superintendent has followed in the foot steps of the Sub-Inspector. Entered into unnecessary details as to the evidence of the case which as stated by the District Superintendent in his former letter of 29 September had already been ascertained and secured and which consequently was not wanted and entirely omitted to do what was wanted and what was essential viz., to secure the arrest of the accused.

10. In my letter requesting the District Superintendent to proceed to the spot I stated that he should not "be content till he has arrested the 5 accused now at large."

11. It was mainly to secure this result that his visit was considered necessary and it is a matter of much regret to me that he should not only have been unsuccessful but should have passed over this important point in so summary a manner in his report.

12. I know of no reason why these accused should successfully defy the police nor has any reason been shown me by the District Superintendent.

13. I must request him to give his personal and continuous attention towards securing the arrest of these 5 men.

Camp Mukdoompore :

The 7th November, 1871.

Sd./ A. V. PALMER

Magsistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 187
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871.

No. 1802.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 11th November 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Circular 234, dated 5th ultimo and to state as follows :—

The Grand Trunk Road runs for about 66 miles from Baroon on the west to a little beyond Bullooa Chuttee on the east through this district.

The amount of traffic on this thorough fare has since the establishment of the East Indian Railway very considerably diminished.

Putting aside local traffic the daily average of thorough traffic does not exceed 20 bullock carts per diem in the dry weather and 1/3 of that during the rainy season.

The road is, however, very much resorted to by pedestrians and pilgrims.

The chief articles conveyed along this road are cotton seeds of *kendi*, *ghee*, turmeric, tobacco, rice and spices.

The road is in fair order.

This is a point for the consideration of the D. P. W.

In this length of road we have already 2 tolls one at Baroon and another at Lilujan.

At the latter place the bridge is in ruins and it is doubtful as a matter of equity whether so heavy a toll as 4 annas per cart and 3 pice per man should be under the circumstances enforced.

I am of opinion that looking to the heavy rates at present charged it is not desirable to increase the number of tolls on this road.

Doubtless if a smaller width of road was kept in repairs the annual expenditure would be considerably curtailed and would suffice for requirements of the existing traffic, but I would very strongly deprecate such a measure.

The road has been constructed at a very heavy expense. It is one of the chief...of the British Government in India. It would be a disgrace to us as a Government servant to allow such a work to be curtailed of any of its military grandeur as on imperial road. Any such curtailment would be a move of very false economy.

It is a military thread of communication that this road is at present chiefly important. The Railway may be the more speedy but it must not be forgotten that the Railway is liable to be torn up and rendered useless in a day, that the Grand Trunk Road must always remain the most important chain of communication between the Metropolis and N. W. P.

I have and ca,

Sd./ A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

Remarks by the Officer Incharge of Sherghatty lockup in the monthly of prison stations for October, 1871.

The present Hd. Constable is wanting in intelligence and sometimes inattentive to instructions given him. The supervision of the work of the prisoners necessarily and principally falls to him. This he does not carry out properly and indeed secure unfit to do so.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871.

No. 1966.

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, GYA DIVISION.

CAMP NABEENAGAR, DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1871.

Dated 28th December 1871.

SIR,

THERE is a proposal now at last to make a road from Nawada *via* Secundra and Jumae joining Chord line at Malehpoor in lieu of the line *via* Warisaligunge to Shikpoora and Lukhisurai.

2. I should be glad if you would give me information as to the practicability of a road as now proposed as compared with the line formerly proposed.

3. You have the survey of the line *via* Warisaligunge and I should be glad if your assistant or any competent person would report on the new line unless this has already been done under orders of Superintending Engineer.

4. An early reply is requested.

I have & ca.,
Sd/ A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1872.

No. 193.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF SHAHABAD.

Dated 31st January 1872.

SIR,

REFERRING to your no. 126, dated the 17th instant I have the honour to forward a statement showing the distances at which the Ferries on the Soane in this district are from each other.

With regard to the collections from these Ferries I have the honour to inform you that these ghats along with those situated in Pergunnahs
For 1869/70—Rs. 2,500 Jupla and Belonjah which have since
For 1870/71—Rs. 1,050 been transferred to Lohardagah and two
For 1871/72—Rs. 2,000 other ghats Kujur and Dehara on the
 river Poonpoo were all leased together during the past three years for the amount shown marginally.

I have & ca.,
Sd/ ILLEGIBLE,
for Magistrate.

Statement showing the distances at which the Ferries on the Soane in this District are from each other.

			Miles.
1. Mahmoodpore to Mahadeva	..	..	6
2. Mahadeva to Dawoodnuggur	..	..	2
3. Dawoodnuggur to Lohdenabad	..	..	6
4. Lohdenabad to Jhanpore	..	..	4
5. Jhanpore to Goothowli	..	..	4
6. Goothowli to Mahoawan	..	..	13
7. Mahoawan to Dhoondai	..	..	5

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1872.

No. 218.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 4th February 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE been unable to reply to your Memo. no. 211, dated 14th December last before in consequence of the delay experienced in receiving information from the Executive Engineer as to the result of the survey of the line of road proposed by me and approved by you from Nowada *via* Warisaligunge, Dergoon, Shaikpoorah to Lukhesurai which he was directed by the Superintending Engineer in his letter no. 681, dated 15th April 1871 to make.....

2. Mr. Nolan now (27th January) reports that the report and survey of the officer entrusted to do this work is valueless and that he can form no idea of the cost of constructing this line of road or whether the project is even feasible.

3. It is much to be regretted that so much time has been uselessly expended.

4. Since the receipt of your Memo. under acknowledgement I have personally visited that part of the district and have been in communication with the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah on the subject.

5. I forward a copy of this officer's letter which gives the details of the country to be traversed by the line of road now suggested.

6. From what I have seen of the nature of the country I am of opinion that greater engineering difficulties would be found in the line *via* Mallepore and Jamoe than in the line originally proposed *via* Warisaligunge.

7. Undoubtedly the new line would bring Nawadah nearer to Calcutta but as only one station Mananpore intervenes between Jamoe and Lukhesurai I do not consider the advantage sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantage of the commercial town of Warisaligunge remaining blocked up as it at present is.

8. I still, therefore, adhere to the original proposal but I imagine nothing can be done until professional surveys are taken of both lines and I would suggest your addressing the Superintending Engineer in the subject without loss of time as the Executive Engineer informs me he is unable even to complete the survey commenced under departmental orders of 15th April last and which will have, I understand, to be done again *de novo*—

I have & ca.

Sd/ A. V. PALMER,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY 1872
TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 293.

To

THE INSPECTOR POST MASTER OF HAZARIBAGH.

Dated 16th February 1872.

SIR,

REFERING to your no. 6578, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to say that the information contained in the Gaya Post Master's letter no. 394 is inaccurate. There is no *Zemindary Post Office* at Gaya for the conveyance of ordinary letters.

2. It is the *head office* of the *Zemindary Dak* establishment of the district which exists at Gaya and which I think, the Post Master has erroneously thought to be a Post Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ ILLEGIBLE,

for Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 298.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 17th February 1872.

SIR,

IN continuation of this office no. 173, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honor to forward the map called for by Government showing the ferries and toll bars in this district.

2. The map also shows the position of the Ferries at Baroon and Leelajan which are under the control of the D. P. W. as also the Public Works toll gate at Jehanabad.

3. A list of the ghats on the Soane and Poonpoon which are under the control of the Magistrate is subjoined.

1. Mahmedpoor	} On the Soane.
2. Mahadewa	..	..	..
3. Dawoodnuggur	..	..	..
4. Luhdenabad	..	..	..
5. Jhanpore	..	..	..
6. Goothowli	..	..	..
7. Mahoowan	..	..	..
8. Dhoadhooa	..	..	..
9. Kujur	} On the Poonpoon.
10. Dehara	..	..	..

I have & ca.,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
for *Magistrate*.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 329.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Camp Nawada, dated the 20th February 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to address you on the state of the Behar and Rajouli road under the D. P. W. with a view to your bringing the matter to the notice of the Superintending Engineer.

2. I understand that in consequence of certain representations from the Civil Department a permanent staff of 1 overseer and 20 coolies were entertained in June last with a view to keeping the road in fair order.

3. Whether his establishment was sufficient or not is not a point for to determine. I presume it was considered sufficient by the D. P. W. and I have no reason to think it was not so.

4. Whilst on tour I noticed portions of the road which had clearly never been touched since the rains and complaint having been made to me on the bad state of the road, I made some enquiries.

5. The Magistrate of Behar, Mr. Broodly reports that "thistler and plants are growing all over it and none of the water ruts filled up.. The bridge of 4 miles south of Behar is broken in two places and is almost impassible".

6. The Magistrate of Nawada reports that the metalled portion has not been touched. That stones displaced by carts and cattle passing over it are lying in some places all over the road and in others are gathered into heaps. Surely the loose stones might be replaced or else removed from the surface.

7. With respect to the unmetalled sides this officer reports that "loose clods of Kewal earth have been thrown in to fill up the deep ruts. These have neither been broken or pressed sufficiently to fill in the cavities and thereby cause more danger than if kept unexposed".

8. With reference to that portion of the road between Lohani and Kapgoon a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Subdivisional Officer writes thus :—

"The road is in a most fearful state. Not a handful of earth has been put into the ruts and cavities which are so numerous and foot passenger is compelled to keep jumping after every 10 paces".

9. It is much to be regretted that a fine road like this should be allowed to go to rack and ruin more especially when there is a staff of men employed to look after it.

10. The road, I understand, is never inspected by the Engineers of the D. P. W.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY 1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 380.

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
HAZAREEBAUGH DIVISION.

Camp Mohair, dated 3rd March 1872.

SIR,

I BELIEVE the continuation of the road commonly known as the Behar and Rajauli Road from Rajauli to Pakreenawan in the Gaya District is under your charge.

2. I would feel obliged by your informing me whether it is the intention of Government to continue this road from Pakreenawan in

this district to meet the Grand Trunk Road somewhere about Barhee or not.

3. When the road from Behar was originally made, it was so made I believe, with the idea of connecting that part of the country with the Grand Trunk Road.

4. If this road is to stop at Pakreenawan the land it would seem has unnecessarily been taken up and the expenditure in making the road faultlessly incurred.

5. I should further be glad to know should there be any great engineering difficulties in continuing the road from Pakreenawan. Whether a road could more practicably be made in the direction of the foot-path at present used by travellers from Rajauli to Barhee, viz., *via* Gujundee Ghat.

6. This foot-path branches off from the road from Rajauli to Pakreenawan at the river Dunerjit about 8 miles south of Rajauli.

7. An early reply will oblige.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 604.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE,
AURANGABAD.

Dated the 9th April, 1872.

SIR,

REFERING to your no. 10, dated the 5th instant I request you will submit a sketch-map showing the line, the existing road takes from Obra *via* Grand Trunk Road to Aurangabad and the new line marked out by you.

I presume you have arranged with the *Ilakadars* and that this new line of road meets with their approval.

You should further state the distance of the new road, specification, and what money you require.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 729.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF AURANGABAD.

Dated the 24th April, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your 27 of 16 instant and in order that you may commence earthwork operation *at once* on different sections of the road, I transmit a cheque for Rs. 800.

2. It is very desirable to get the earthwork done before the rains set in but you will please to remember that the earthwork must be *completed* as it goes, i.e., the earth must be dug, deposited on the road and pressed before measurement is made and the section paid for.

3. I cannot clearly make out from your estimate what breadth of the road is to be.

4. It should be uniform, 18 feet would suffice and it should not exceed 20 feet breadth.

5. Be good enough to have the space marked out on both sides of the road from which earth will be dug in uniform breadth and parallel with the road.

6. The trenches there made will afford drainage for the road in the rainy season.

7. Your rates are slightly above the usual district rate which is 1/10 per 1,000 c.ft. including dressing. You should reduce your rates accordingly or state substantial reasons for the increase.

8. It will probably be necessary to make small advances for the several contractors but in doing so you should be careful to take security for the amount from each.

9. The masonry work in the bridges and culverts will stand over until the earth work is completed but it will be desirable during the rainy season to send a competent person along the line to note the places where drains are required with the proximate account of waterway requisite.

10. I request that on the 1st of each month you will report what earthwork has been *completed* during the preceding month.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 739.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF NAWADA.

Dated the 24th April, 1872.

SIR,

THE Executive Engineer informs me that there are ten lacs of broken stone metal on the Nawada and Behar Road.

Please inform me whether the metal is all stocked at one place or along side the road indicating by nibs the spot or spots on which the same is calculated and see that no portion of the metal is removed without my orders.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY 1842
TO SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1872.

1872.

No. 1372.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF NAWADA.

Dated the 23rd July, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to observe as follows in your no. 118, dated 19 instant.

2. Your paragraph 2.

3. Explanation is required if necessary after communication with your predecessor how the salary of the peon came to Rs. 9 where amount of work done was only 3/-.

4. Further why the measurement of Warisaligunj Road has been debited to this account which was specially set apart for the Nawadah and Gya Road, *vide* this office no. 119, dated 22nd January 1872.

5. With reference to the repairs now to be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 25, as proposed by you, you had better await till after the rains.

6. Any very large rates can of course be filled up but you will find this a very unsatisfactory way of spending your money, when turfing the slopes may be required this should be done during the rains.

7. Your paragraph 3. As regards the Nawada town works I am of opinion that very little, if anything is required.

8. The town roads are generally in good order.

9. I approve of your proposals to repair at once roads A.E. Road E is without the township and would be a waste of money. If during the present season you would watch the drainage and see that the drains are kept clean and correct slopes so that all the surface water coming into them will at once pass away making the necessary alterations, you will be benefiting the town to a far greater degree.

10. Your paragraph 5, your report about Rajauli is very unsatisfactory.

11. I request you will see that the work is now pushed on vigorously with the material now in hand. You had better communicate with Baboo Bimola Churn Bhattacharjee, if necessary, and when you have heard from Achroj Singh submit a further report.

12. The work will have to be finished with the money already provided.

13. Application has been made to Government for a special grant for the Rajauli Road and on receipt of Government orders I will communicate again.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

ADMINISTRATION

VOLUME NO. 2—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1ST AUGUST 1844 TO 13TH NOVEMBER 1848.

1844

Nawadah, Bihar, including the Choukies of Hulasganj, Hisua and Kumar Chattu, was created under the charge of a Magistrate in 1844.

VOLUME NO. 4—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 22ND JANUARY 1853 TO 23RD DECEMBER 1853.

1845

Nawadah Subdivision.

A letter from the Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Bihar, dated the 17th October, 1845 creates it and posts Mr. A. C. Wilson to *Nawadah*.

VOLUME NO. 3—CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE SIDE, FROM 7TH APRIL 1852 TO 22ND FEBRUARY, 1852.

1852

In no. 2656 dated 16th November, 1852, the Superintendent of Police, L. P. forwarded a copy of the rules for the guidance of the Deputy Magistrates and Assistants in charge of Subdivisions. These rules were promulgated by Government orders on February 18, 1846.

Some of the rules make it clear that the Deputy Magistrates and Assistants in charge of the Subdivisions were mainly required to relieve the inhabitants within their Subdivisions from the delays and inconveniences to which they were subject in their applications to Station Courts, and secondly, to secure a more effectual control over the Police employed and the distant thanas. The Magistrates were required to visit the Thanass under them for investigating serious offences on the spot where they occurred acquiring every possible information from every available source as to the characters of the Police Officers and the land-holders, or middlemen, of the subdivision, ferreting out receivers of stolen property, etc. It was up to them to take such measures as appeared to them most advisable for the suppression of crime and the maintenance of peace and good order.

VOLUME NO. 10—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 23RD OCTOBER 1856 TO 3RD JANUARY 1857.

1857

The correspondence of 1857 emphasises the necessity of procuring more bullocks for the *Bullock-cart trains* in order to facilitate quicker

Military movements. In a letter dated the 26th May, 1857 the Director General of Post Office in India wanted the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty to arrange for 14 pairs of extra bullocks at each bullock train station instead of the number previously stated (not known). It was mentioned that the whole establishment was required for the conveyance of European troops and will be maintained for at least one month. The pay of each pair of bullocks will be Rs. 15 a month."

Military movement was again emphasised in letter no. 741 from the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty dated the 28th May, 1857 and it was mentioned "from 1st June Detachment of European Soldiers, each detachment consisting of 100 men will be daily and continuously despatched by bullock train from Raneegunge to North West Provinces until further orders. The Magistrate was expected to arrange at the halting places—Burra and Nudurpore within his jurisdiction the supplies in readiness for each party. The supply for each man was 1 lb. meat, 1 lb. atta, a small quantity of rice, sugar, salt and one and half lb. of wood. It was further mentioned that in addition to these detachments other small parties will proceed daily from Raneegunge in *Dak Carriages* but as these will take their provisions with them it will only be necessary to inform the Dak Bungalow servants throughout the division to be ready with additional supplies of milk, eggs, etc.

The Magistrate was also asked to see to the every crossing of the sections on the roads and un-bridged rivers and if possible temporary boats should be arranged and additional means for dragging the carts through the deep sand so that the troops may meet with no impediment to their progress."

There is also frequent reference to the desertion of sections of the army. The Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty used to be informed of these desertions and Descriptive Rolls used to be forwarded to him to bring them and particularly watch their villages. Along with a letter dated the 16th June, 1857, the Commanding Officer of 43rd Light Infantry, Barrakpore sent a long D/R of a large number of deserters to the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty.

For the accommodation of the troops proceeded on the Grand Trunk Road by the *bullock-cart trains* the following places in Bihar were fixed as halting places—

- (1) Raneegunge, (2) Gaya, (3) Doomrie, (4) Burhee and (5) Sherghatty. The Magistrate at Sherghatty was asked to make suitable arrangement at all these stations. This Raneegunge is in Aurangabad sub-division.

The importance of the Grand Trunk Road naturally went up very high during the Sepoy Mutiny. In his letter no. 972 dated Fort William the 26th June, 1857 the Secretary to the Government of Bengal informed the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty to pay

particular attention to the subject of keeping in full vigour and activity the police on the Grand Trunk Road.

The correspondence also shows occasional apprehensions of deserters.

VOLUME NO. 3—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 10TH SEPTEMBER 1850 TO 27TH MAY 1859.

1857

A letter from the Registrar of the Nizamat Adawlut to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal, dated the 30th May, 1857, gave the conclusion of two jungles suggesting measures for the improvement of police investigation and judicial proceedings.

It was suggested that the Deputy Magistrate should have jurisdiction of 3 thanas only and in all heinous cases, they should personally superintend the examination and record the statements of prosecutor, witnesses and prisoners; the search of houses, local inquests of bodies, etc., which are now entirely in the hands of the police with a more or less minor supervision. This system will have a close supervision on the *darogas* and cut out a lot of complaints and suspicions against the police. At the moment the frequent complaint against the police right or wrong and the property recovered is said to be really not what was found. Even in inquests suspicions are raised.

VOLUME NO. 18—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM AUGUST 1857 TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1858.

1857

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION, PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 3rd October 1857.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter from the Government to your address no. 2778 of 23rd ultimo forwarded for my information.

I regret that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should think that "Mr. Money like almost all local officers looks only to his own district and seems hardly to be conscious that there are any interests beyond it. This is very natural and very venial and the Lieutt. Governor is by no means anxious to blame or to repress it. On the contrary it is better that local officers should be allowed to argue strongly and earnestly each for the interest committee to his particular case so that the superior authorities may have to aid them

in their judgment upon the need of the whole empire, the fullest possible information and as it were the most solicitous pleading for each, particular part of it''. I have always, since I received charge of this Magistracy, attempted to avoid creating such an impression and the embarrassment which causeless demands for troops from all quarters must occasion to the Government.

When in July there was a great alarm in this town and station, and a constant apprehension of evil results from the anticipated mutiny of the Dinapore Regiments, I remonstrated against the removal of the detachment of H. M's 64th when after the 64th had left and the Dinapore Regiments had mutinied and Mr. Tayler the Commissiонер had written to tell me that numbers of them were coming to Gya, I asked him to send here 150 Europeans to enable us to meet them. When on my way here from Calcutta, I learned that the 5th Irregulars were making for the Behar district, and that the 200 Seikhs on their march up to join Captain Rattray at Gya, had been ordered to remain at Burhee, I ventured to point out that so small a detachment could alone do nothing at Hazareebagh but that united to Captain Rattray's force they would enable him to make sure of the 5th Irregulars and give strength for any other operations required.

When the 5th were in the district, I applied for the 70 Seikhs sent from Burhee to Lieutenant Stauton and for one detachment of 100 Europeans for a week to ensure the defeat of the mutineers.

Since Captain Rattray's force has been removed I have pointed out strongly that in times of peace and order a guard of 150 Sepoys was not thought too large for this place, that now with the whole district in a disorganised state, I have no guard for the jail, scarcely any for the treasure and not one available man for the district. Under these circumstances I have asked for 150 Sepoys Madrases or others if procurable. Such have been my requisitions. I have resisted over and over again the most urgent appeals to apply for troops. I think His Honor will find that I have invariably asked for less than others thought necessary, I can assure him that I have always endeavoured to keep in mind the great struggle the Government was engaged in, and the difficulties it had to extend against that I have tried to narrow in every instance to the minimum limit the assistance I have applied for, and that in regard to even this I have attempted while thinking of the good of my own district, not to forget that it constitutes but a small part of the great whole. I regret that I have been in His Honor's opinion so unsuccessful.

I have & Ca.,
Sd. A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 18—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM AUGUST 1857 to 10TH FEBRUARY, 1858.

1858

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION, PATNA.

Dated Gya the 24th October, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request your instructions on the following subject:—

There are here a number of Seikhs, some sick, some healthy amounting to about 50. I have supposed these men since Captain Rattray's departure to be under the orders of Lieutenant Whillock, commanding the European detachment but on asking that officer this morning to place a guard over some commissariat stores, he answered that he had nothing to do with the Seikhs. It is evident these men should be under some one. In other districts, as at Shahabad, they are, I believe under the Magistrate. Captain Rattray however said nothing to me about them when he left and as he sent an order the other day from Dehea to the Havildar here about the placing of a guard he evidently considers the men still directly under him.

Under these circumstances I should not like to interfere without authority. These Seikhs might be, and in fact are wanted to put down a disturbance in a neighbouring village, but I will not take on myself the responsibility of passing any orders regarding them, until I know I have the right to do so.

I need not, however, point out if no authority on the spot, myself or an officer acting in concert with me, can give orders regarding these men, their presence here is perfectly useless.

I have &Ca.,

Sd. A. MONEY,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 26—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 2ND JULY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER. 1858.

1858

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN
PROVINCES, TO THE COMMISSIONER OF ROHILCUND.

(No. 2270, *Dated Allahabad, the 7th July, 1858.*)

SIR,

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General has had your letter no. 89, dated the 30th ultimo, under consideration, and

I am directed to communicate for your guidance the following instructions in reply.

2. It is not only in your power as Commissioner, but it is your duty, to see that the practice adopted under the general order of the 28th April, is consistent and uniform, that it is in accordance with reason and plain sense, and that it is not over-strained on the side of severity.

3. You will therefore at once express your opinion to any officer whom you may believe to be transgressing the rules laid down in that orders, and report the case to the Government.

4. Wherever an officer has a doubt and is not able to submit it for the decision of superior authority, His Lordship desires that he should resolve it on the side of mercy.

5. All general rulings by yourself, unless plainly in accordance with the instructions of Government already delivered, should be reported to the Government.

6. His Lordship desires me to say that you are right in your opinion that the simple acceptance of office under the rebels is not itself a sufficient ground for condemnation.

7. I am to add that you are right in your understanding of the term "Leader" as used in the General Order. That word is not used in the technical sense of the holder of some petty office under the rebel chiefs, which may have invested the person holding it with a little authority, but in the sense of an instigator, stimulator and director of rebellion. For example, a *Fakeer*, who had preached a holy war against the English, though invested with no declared authority, would be more of a "Leader" than any *Jamadar* or *Resaldar* considered simply as such.

8. The foregoing observations are made in reply to your despatch under acknowledgement, and since reading that despatch the Governor-General has reason to believe that it is urgently necessary that not these observations alone, but the previous instructions of the 28th April, should be strongly impressed in their spirit and in their letter, upon the minds of those who are acting as Special Commissioners in your province.

9. His Lordship has observed with surprise that in some of the reports of the Special Commissioners, sentence of capital punishment is recorded as having been passed upon men against whom the only charge noted is that they held some insignificant office, *Thanadar*, *Jamadar*, or *Burkandaz* under the Rebel Authorities.

10. It may be that the conduct of these men has in each case been marked by a sanguinary or specially malignant spirit of hostility, and that the sentence is, therefore, appropriate, or but if so, this ought to have been stated in the report.

11. On the other hand, if it should prove that the men so convicted were only of the common herd of rebels, and that they

were not distinguished as leaders, or by their activity and rancour against the Government, or by persistent opposition, the Special Commissioners, who have not only condemned these men, but have condemned them to death, have acted contrary to the distinct orders of the Governor-General as laid down in the General Orders of the 28th April. They have visited with the last punishment those against whom the Governor-General has directed that not even criminal proceedings should be taken.

12. It is well that the Special Commissioners should understand that the Governor-General will not admit the plea that the Acts XI, XIV and XVI of 1857, under which they are acting, authorise the severest punishment of all rebels at the judgment of the Special Commissioner. Those Acts give the widest and extremest powers, and such powers have been necessary. But it is just because those powers are so large that the Governor-General has been pleased to order that discrimination shall be used as to the persons against whom they shall be directed, in a province in which the necessity for their unlimited exercise no longer exists. Any Special Commissioner who shall use his powers unmindful of those orders, will do so at his peril.

13. You will now require every Special Commissioner of Rohilcund to state in all future reports the chief points in the conduct of each convicted rebel which caused his conviction. You will recall the attention of the Special Commissioners to the instructions contained in the General Order of the 28th April. You will send a copy of this letter to each Special Commissioner.

14. Mr. J. C. Wilson's Commission does not attach him specially to Rohilcund, and therefore he is not under your authority.

True copy.

Sd. THOMAS JONES,
Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.

GAYA CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME 60, 1860.

1860.

Pay abstract of Establishment of the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah for the month of December, 1860.

Name of officers.			Salary.
Raghubans Sahay, Meer Munshee..	..	..	35
Ram Sahay, English writer ..	..	..	20
Uchai Lall, acting 1st Mohurir ..	..	..	15
Bioj Lall Singh, acting 2nd Mohurir	..	..	10
Govind Prasad, 3rd Mohurir ..	..	..	12
Nuzzer Ally, Chupprasee ..	..	..	4
Shubratee Khan, Chupprasee ..	..	..	4
Total ..	...	..	100

VOLUME NO. 61—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1861.

1861.

Letter no. 23 from the Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Behar Sherghatty, dated 2nd March, 1861.

Here it mentions regarding the removal of Thannahs.

It further says that the Surveyor General complained to Government regarding the removal of many Thannahs since the deputation of the Boundary Commission and unless very cogent reasons exist, such removal could not be sanctioned.

Removal of Thannahs.

BOUND VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE OF GAYA, FROM 7TH JANUARY 1861 TO 4TH DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.

Letter dated the 16th April 1861 from the Office of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Behar to J. W. Furrell, Officiating Jt. Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar gives information that the former used to draw Rs. 100 per mensem for Sherghatty, during last six years. The Civil Station had been removed from Sherghatty some twenty years ago and the Capt. expressed his inability to understand as to why it had been retrenched in that month. He further requested the Magistrate to forward a separate bill for the audit of the amount in question.

VOLUME NO 69—CORRESPONDENCE, 1862.

1862.

Letter dated the 18th January, 1862 from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna gives information that the then extent rule of appointing illiterate persons on a post of the salary of utmost Rs. 6 was never given effect to. The Lt. Governor was of the opinion to raise it to Rs. 10 and to make such amendments as to leave no room for higher salary to illiterate persons.

VOLUME NO. 69—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1862 TO 1864.

1862.

Letter 102 from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna, dated Fort William, the 22nd February, 1862.

It mentions that the Commissioner was sent the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of India in the foreign department and to request that he would circulate it to his subordinates in order that the rule therein laid down for designating the eldest sons of titled Hindoo Rajahs and their other male descendants might be strictly observed by all public officers.

Letter no. 49 from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Patna, Fort William, dated the 27th February, 1862.

It points out that the particular attention of the Magistrates was drawn towards the serious responsibility which they incurred in forwarding without due examination of persons supposed to be of unsound mind to a Lunatic Asylum. It was not sufficient for them to act upon the mere opinions of the Medical Officers as to the state of the patient's mind.

They were requested to satisfy themselves by personal examination or other proof that the alleged lunatic was proper person to be sent to the Asylum.

VOLUME NO. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1862.

1862.

Letters dated the 27th November, from the Dacoity Commissioner of Bihar to the Magistrate, Bihar gives information that the latter was asked by the former to furnish details about the gang of dacoits in his district. The former also suggested the latter to call on old police officers who might be knowing the working of such gangs and furnish the necessary information as early as possible.

VOLUME—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1863.

Copy of letter no. 34, dated Gaya the 14th March, 1863 from the Officiating Sessions Judge of Behar to the Officiating Magistrate of Behar.

I was occupied yesterday in trying a case of highway robbery committed by Mr. Worsley in which I observed that the prisoner's defence was taken on the 3rd of February whereas the complainant and his witnesses were not examined until the 5th or 2 days after.

2. This is highly irregular and very improper because it is tantamount to giving the accused no opportunity of defending himself. There is no objection to a prisoner sent in by the police being asked at once what he has to say for himself but to call upon him to make his defence before he has heard the statements of the complainant and his witnesses and therefore before he knows precisely what is the charge against him, is extremely unjust to the prisoner and utterly opposed to both law and practice.

3. Further it is not only necessary that the complainant and his witnesses should have made their statements before the accused is called upon to defend himself but on every subsequent occasion upon which questions are put to the complainant or to witnesses for the prosecution it is necessary to ask the prisoner whether he has anything further to say.

4. You will oblige me by communicating copies of this letter to all your subordinates at your earliest convenience.

I have etc.

Memo no. 172. Bihar Magistracy, Gaya, 16th March, 1863.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah for his information and guidance.

VOLUME—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1863.

Letter no. 499 from the District Magistrate to the District Superintendent of Police, Gaya, dated the 6th July, 1863 shows that the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty had fined 5 constables for negligently suffering the escape of a prisoner. The Superintendent appears to have questioned the propriety of the Deputy Magistrate's order. The Superintendent of Police was told that this was beyond his jurisdiction. The Superintendent was reprimanded for declining to carry out the Deputy Magistrate's Judicial order. Another course that could have been taken by the Superintendent of Police was to address the District Magistrate on this subject.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 3RD JANUARY, 1862 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

1863.

Letter dated the 6th November, 1863 from the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Behar mentions that the salary of a Native Doctor of Nawadah was Rs. 20 per month.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1866.

No. 29.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA, CAMP BHULLOAH
CHUTTEE.

Dated the 31st January, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to the report called for in Government letter no. 5603 dated 17th October last, which was forwarded with your circular Docket no. 247 of 26 idem on the subject of the working of the rules for the realization of Criminal fines. I have the honor to state that the rules have been found to work on the whole satisfactorily and that no additional safe guards against embezzlement appear to be needed.

2. The proposal, alteration of rule 16 would in the case of awards of compensation to complaints necessary required to be subject to the provision contained in section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which such compensation cannot be paid until two months after the date of award, if awarded by a court whose jurisdiction is liable to revision, compensation awarded under section 270 of that Code might however, be advantageously made payable to the injured person immediately on realisation.

3. Attention has been drawn to the fact that the five rules contain no provision for cases in which the five is to be wholly or impact disbursed in rewards, as in the case of convictions under the Excise law. The part of the five to be so disbursed might be treated in the same way as awards of compensation to accused persons under section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

I have & ca.,
Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME no. 83—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 5TH JANUARY, 1867 TO 30TH DECEMBER, 1867.

1867.

Letter no. 48 from the Commissioner, Patna dated the 4th February, 1867 to J. S. Stevens, Assistant to the Magistrate of Patna shows that the subdivision of Aurangabad was probably created in 1867 and Stevens was the first Subdivisional Officer. In this letter the Commissioner asked Stevens to proceed and take charge temporarily of the subdivision of Aurangabad in Gaya district and mentioned that he should go via Gaya where the business of the subdivision was then being carried on.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE, 1867 TO 13TH MARCH, 1869.

1867.

No. 230.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 19th July, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 97 dated 27 ultimo forwarding copy of a letter no. 155 of the same date addressed by you to Government on the subject of the Rajwars of the Nawadah subdivision, I have the honor to submit copy of the letter no. 303, dated 8th July, 1867, from the District Superintendent to my address and to observe as follows.

2. I agree with Mr. Lambert in altogether dissenting from the conclusion arrived at by you and as for the reasons stated in para 8 of his letter the force of which I fully recognize it is important that such dissent on the part of the District authorities should be distinctly brought to the notice of Government. I beg that such intimation of the fact may now be given as will make it clear that the District Superintendent and myself are very far from concurring in the sufficiency of what I may be allowed to term the policy of inaction acquiesced by you.

3. There can be no doubt that the quietitude of the Rajwars during the past season must have been solely due to the superabundance of agricultural labor partly brought about by a good harvest following on two years of scarcity partly owing to the abnormal fall of rain as noticed by Mr. Lambert. It ought to be obvious that so long as the cause which in ordinary years drives the Rajwars to crime viz. the absolute want of means of subsistence during a certain period of every year remains, it is impossible to expect that they will desist from theft and robbery at such seasons and to argue from exceptional absence of crime in one year that crime will not recur in future years is tantamount to arguing that the Rajwar will rather starve than rob which is to imagine that such expected cessation of crime will be brought by a simple warning to zamindars is equivalent to supposing that the zemindars will without other pressure support the Rajwars in idleness.

4. That some special measures require to be taken with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the Rajwar class no one acquainted with the circumstances of the case would be disposed to doubt and that a more mature consideration of the subject will lead you yourself to admit this, I feel persuaded the question is what those measures should be. There is a danger that interference in the matter might injuriously affect or even occasion the abandonment of the cultivation now carried on by means of these Rajwars. But this consideration should not be permitted to justify the continuance of a system of virtual slavery. For my own part however I believe that this apprehension would not be realized and that the zamindar would continue to command the labor of the Rajwars though its supply would be for the future regulated by the market rates.

5. To put a stop to this system and to guard against the resort to crime in the part of the Rajwars the measures I would propose for adoption are the following :—1st Measures should be taken to have it generally notified amongst the Rajwars that contracts for personal service of the nature subsisting between them and the zamindars are not binding that no zamindar has the right to compel them to labor against their will and that they can carry their labour where they please and are entitled to remuneration for it at the rates voluntarily agreed to by themselves.

2nd. It should be as widely notified amongst the zemindars that any zemindar compelling a Rajwar or other person to labor against his will will be punished under section 374 of the I. P. C.

3rd. All outstanding bonds held by zemindars against Rajwars to be enforced within one year. Limitation of one year to apply to all such future bonds.

4th. A scheme to be devised for the establishment of local reformation on the Punjab plan where the Rajwars may be located and found means of employment during the three months in which agricultural labor is not in demand and where they may be taught trades.

5th. At such times when the Rajwars are not located in Reformatories a system of periodical Roll calls to be established by the zemindars and their agents in all villages where members of the tribe reside. Rajwars wishing to leave their villages to be granted by zemindars or their agents Passes specifying the object and probable period of such absence and the destruction of the absentee copies of such Passes to be periodically forwarded to the Police. All authorized absentees are to be duly reported to the Police and zemindar or his agent to be punishable in default of such report.

6th. Rajwars found absent from their villages without Passes or with Passes under circumstances inconsistent with their contents to be dealt with under sections 101 and 295 of Criminal Procedure Code. In such cases zemindars and their agents are to be bound to report to the Police the appearance of such Rajwars in villages.

7th. Rajwars for the present to be held in—eligible for the office of village choukoedar and all Rajwars now holding such posts to be superseded.

8th. I beg to forward copy of an unfinished Report on the Rajwars written by me in 1863 when first in charge of this District which may give you some idea of the difficulties with which we have to contend in respect of this tribe.

I have & ca.,

Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND,

Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE, 1867 TO 13TH MARCH, 1869.

1867.

No. 376.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 26th November, 1867.

Refers to his circular memo no. 267, dated 22nd instant and beg to state that there are no military cantonments in this district.

Sd. J. S. DRUMMOND,

Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 13,—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY, 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY, 1859.

1868.

No. 16.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gaya, the 2nd June, 1858.

SIR,

In accordance with your wishes expressed verbally to me some time ago I beg to submit a plan of the manner in which I should recommend a Division of this District into Subdivisions.

A good deal must depend upon the number of Deputy Magistrates or Assistants in-charge of subdivisions which the Government is willing to sanction.

Understanding from you that 3 additional subdivisions would probably be made I have calculated accordingly. The following are the subdivisions proposed:—

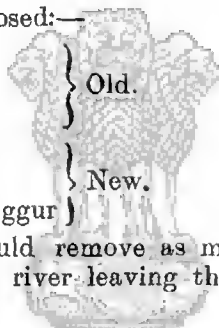
1. Nawadah

2. Sherghatty

3. Aurangabad

4. Jehanabad

5. Gohor Humeednuggur



} Old.

} New.

From Nawadah I would remove as much of Fattchpore thannah as lies west of the Tellya river leaving the rest of the subdivision as it now is.

From Sherghatty I would remove the whole of the Nubbeenuggur and Aurangabad thannahs and to it I would add that portion of Fattchpore thannah taken from Nawadah.

The Aurangabad subdivision would include the present jurisdictions of thannahs Aurangabad and Nubbeenuggur. A small bungalow might also be built for the use of the Deputy at Chowkee Mujjheewan to the south.

Jehanabad would include the thannah of Jehanabad and such portion of the Patna District as might appear advisable. Gohor Hameednuggur would include the 2 thannahs of Gohor and Daudnaggur. I am not quite certain whether Gohor Hameednuggur to the north of Goh would be the best site. Goh has the advantage of being already a chowkee or residence of a Jemadar and Burkundanzes. It is on the Ferry fund road between Gaya and Dawoodnuggur. But it is a barren place without trees.

Hameednuggur is off the road but it is more central than Goh and a prettier and more shaded place. I should like to visit both places again before giving a decided opinion.

You will observe that with the exception of Futtehpore I have not disturbed the present boundaries of thannahs. Such disturbances perplex the people and would render useless the Police maps lately prepared by Captain Sherwill.

No advantage moreover would in this District be gained by a readjustment of Police boundaries.

Under the arrangement I propose Nawadah would be the heaviest subdivision, then Aurangabad, then Goh. Sherghatty would be light and Jehanabad also unless a full thannah was given to it from Patna. It would be a decided advantage to lighten Sherghatty. The Deputy there has necessarily much miscellaneous work attended with moving of Troops, furnishing supplies, etc. He finds it apparently impossible at present to carry on all his work without arrears. Sherghatty, moreover, is a place increasing in size and importance daily. The Deputy there should not have a large subdivision.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

BOUND VOLUME No. 95 OF CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 21ST
JULY, 1870 TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1870.

(Issue side).

1870.

No. 147.

To

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE,

Dated the 12th September, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. Nil of the Nil inst. I have the honor to inform you that the Fine Statement for August of this subdivision was submitted on the 1st September and I hold the receipt of the second clerk in the *Foujdary* that it duly reached him:—

It appears to be the custom of the *Omlah* at the Sadder station when called upon to say why a particular return is not ready, to give as an excuse for their own laziness that the return has not been received from some subdivision.—I have suffered so very much annoyance from this that I have lately adopted the plan of collecting all statements on the 1st or 2nd of the month and putting them into an envelope with my own hand sending with them a letter and a list and asking for a receipt.—

If it was not the second clerk's business to collect the fine statements as they came in from the subdivisions he has no right to sign on the receipt.

If it was his business and he has nevertheless informed you that it has not been received, I beg that notice may be taken of his falsehood.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

BOUND VOLUME No. 95 OF CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 21ST
JULY, 1870 TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1870.

(Issue side.)

1870.

No. 169.

To

THE MAGISTRATE,

Camp Moslachatty, Dated the 22nd November, 1870

SIR,

With reference to your memo no. 1345 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that it is with extreme dissidence I submit an opinion on the proposed bill, my experience as an officer being entirely confined to the two most backward districts in the Lower Provinces.

The Commissioner, as constituted by the bill would certainly in these parts, be simply the Ex-officio member.

The native Commissioners would never have the independence to say no to anything proposed by the Ex-officio ones. I would, therefore, suggest a loophole for those landlords who do not wish to be benefitted by the Act.

Any landlord who does not wish for drainage or irrigation should be at liberty within the month allowed under section 10 for objection to make a declaration to this effect in writing to the Commissioners. He should then be exempted from paying his quota, but he should then be prohibited under stringent penalties from participating in the benefits in any way. If after a time he should change his mind, he should make an application to the Commissioners accompanied by the whole amount he would have had to pay with interest at the rate of 12 per cent from the date of his refusal and this money of the work be not completed, should be carried rateably to the credit of the landowners who had agreed to the work, or if the work be completed, then divided rateably amongst them. The Commissioners should be empowered to refuse to postpone their permission to enable him to participate in the benefits of the work, or to annex to their permission such conditions as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 97—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, MISCELLANEOUS, FROM 25TH
FEBRUARY, 1871 TO 19TH MAY, 1871.

1871.

No. 274.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Camp Dhurhura, the 25th February, 1871.

SIR,

In the Gazette of the 22nd February I perceive the Lieutt. Governor's order directing the transfer of Japla and Belunja Pergunnahs to the Lohardaga District.

2. I take this opportunity to put in writing what I have verbally discussed with you on more than one occasion, viz. my views with regard to the establishment of a subdivision at Jehanabad.

3. I understood from you in conversation that such a proposition was not likely to be favourably entertained if any expenditure was to be incurred. Possibly the change in the finances may have removed that embargo if not, it is a question whether it is more important to have a subdivision at Jehanabad and do away with one of those now existing.

4. If this be so it would rest whether Sherghatty or Aurangabad should be done away with. You are aware that at Sherghatty excepting the jail there are no subdivision buildings and that a residence for the Subdivisional Officer and a catchery are in course of acquirement either by building or by purchase.

5. The Aurangabad residence had been already condemned by every one as altogether unfit for residence of a European Officer. If either have to be given up I would advocate that Sherghatty be relinquished and Aurangabad be improved and rendered habitable.

6. In the Sherghatty Subdivision there is at present but very little criminal or revenue work. The work in Aurangabad is heavier though not excessive. Sherghatty is not of the importance it used to be when the Grand Trunk Road was universally used at the same time I should be glad if possible to return both Subdivisions.

7. But I beg how very decidedly to assert my opinion that a subdivision at Jehanabad is urgently required. I would propose that it should.....some Pergannahs of this district and some from Patna. The traffic on Patna Branch road now yields to no road in the country. The pilgrims that use it apart from its being the high road to Hazaribagh-Ranchi or alone would make it a road of much importance.

8. You are further doubtless aware that the inhabitants, within a radius say of 20 miles around Jehanabad are and have been for years proverbially lawless. The existing police are utterly unable to cope with them and I have good reason to believe that robberies on that road though not reported are of constant occurrence. We have had 2 mail-cart robberies of late in neither of which have the police succeeded in securing the slightest clue.

9. I am satisfied that until a strong subdivision with a strong Subdivisional Officer is here established, we should never have this part of the district properly in bond.

10. The reported crimes which is not one half of that which is perpetrated is larger I believe in this than in any other police-station in the district and it is notorious that a true case proved but seldom if ever comes up.

11. There is a Bungalow and office lately vacated by the Ex. Engineer which if not now required by the D. P. W. the.....being finished might be converted into subdivision offices.

12. I consider the matter one of importance and this must be my excuse for addressing you on the subject.

I have etc.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 27TH JULY, 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871.

No. 1395.

To

THE SESSIONS JUDGE, GAYA.

Dated Gaya, the 19th August, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to letter no. 686, dated 9th instant from the Registrar, High Court forwarded with your no. 100 dated 12th instant I have the honor to state as follows:—

Of the 324 offences entered in column 2 opposite to Magistrate of the district 279 offences alone were reported by the police in Forms B. and C. and in which the offenders were not brought to trial. In the remaining cases 69 persons were put under trial.

Referring to para. 2 I beg to state that of the 38 persons remaining under trial in Aurangabad, 29 were concerned in cases which were instituted in the latter end of June, 1871.

Of the 54 persons acquitted by Moulve Ali Hossein, Deputy Magistrate the following is the explanation submitted by that officer :—

Accused persons were not summoned, nor were they put under trial; but they have been erroneously added to the figures in columns 3 and 5. They should be expunged. 2 persons were concerned in cases which were dismissed under section 67, Cr. P. C. These also should be expunged.

Four persons were discharged under section 259, Cr. P. C. and should have been shown in column 4 and not in column 5, 1 person was sent up by the police without any evidence, and was accordingly set at liberty. He should also have been exhibited in column 4 instead of in column 5.

44 persons were acquitted in trial.

Revised figures for the statement opposite to Moulvee Ali Hossein, Deputy Magistrate, are submitted with a request that the necessary corrections may be made.

The totals should also be altered.

1	Col. 2	3	4	5	6
Moulvi Ally Hossein, Deputy Magis- trate.	77	83	5	44	34

मन्त्रालय

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO
7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1421.

To

THE CIVIL SURGEON.

Dated the 22nd August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter no. 469, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Commissioner.

2. I concur with you in thinking that the mortuary statistics as at present proposed are incorrect and valueless but I do not

think that any substantial good would be obtaining by changing the chowkidar for the *Patwaree*.

3. Both are equally ignorant and both equally incapable of forming a "differential diagnosis".

4. Referring to your concluding suggestion I shall be obliged by your drawing up a simple table as proposed to assist the chowkidar in determining more accurately the causes of death.

I have & ca.,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1424.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GYA

Dated Gya, the 22nd August 1871.

Your no. 1023, dated 15 instant forwarding an application from Mr. Insp. Evans.

The Inspector is not entitled to share in the reward in question for two reasons.

1st. It was not owing to any alacrity on his part that the illicit opium was recovered. He simply asked Mirza Kamran Bukth Bakodoor for the opium in accordance with the orders of the Magistrate.

2nd. Under Boards box, no. 5 of July 1867, Police Officers above the rank of Sub-Inspectors are not entitled to share in these rewards

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH] JULY 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1484.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF GYA.

Dated Gya, the 4th September, 1871.

SIR,

The whipping triangle in front of the Cutchery needs some alteration. The board in front should be broadened so that the nakedness of the recipient of the whipping should be concealed from passers-by and straps should be put may be restrained. Cords are

not sufficient for the purpose and are moreover liable to cut the limbs. Will you, if you think it necessary, give the orders for changes. I recommend to be carried out.

2. I notice that a chaprassie attached to Moulve Ali Hossein understands the infliction of the punishment better than mine. Might he be instructed to flog when the order for whipping issue from my court. If not, I would suggest that some jail prisoner be employed for the task. A whipping by one of my chaprassies is no punishment at all.

I have & ca.,
Sd./ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 5TH MAY 1871 TO 29TH DECEMBER
1871.

1871.

Letter no. 1525, dated Gaya, the 12th September 1871 from A. V. Palmer, Magistrate, Gaya, to the Joint Magistrate, Sherghatty gives information that wolves had destroyed a considerable number of human lives, although there were three Sheekaree constables and offer of rewards by Government to kill wolves. The Magistrate had issued instructions to principal zamindars to give encouragement for the destruction of wolves. Police were also ordered to organise a party at notice and hunt such animals. The Joint Magistrate was requested to pay particular attention to this problem and enforce the order of the Magistrate.

Letter no. 3376, dated Fort William, the 7th August, 1871 from the Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, L. P. to the Officiating Secretary, Government of Bengal, Revenue Department mentions that owing to the sanitary scruples on the part of officers in charge of stations and subdivisions opium Assamees were put to trouble. The letter mentions an incident of Nawadah subdivision where opium Assamees had been forbidden to enter in the town by the Deputy Magistrate, Nawadah to obviate the risk of an outbreak of sickness. This order was carried very strictly by the police causing too much trouble to Assamees. This practice was considered by the Member of the Board very objectionable and then they recommended for similar precautionary measures to be taken which had been adopted by the Magistrate of Ghazeepore where no less than 1,18,856 Assamees used to congregate. The special features of the plan adopted by the Magistrate, Ghazipore were :—

- (1) Encamping of Assamees in some mango groves.
- (2) Facilities for the Assamees to procure food.
- (3) Digging of trenches for excreta which were filled in at 8 A. M. each day.
- (4) Deputation of some police chaprasees to enforce the sanitary arrangement.

- (5) Deputation of Beldars and Sweepers to dig the trenches and fill them up.

The Member-in-charge recommended to issue instructions to the Magistrates of Patna, Tirhoot, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Chumparan, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Deoghar.

Copies of the letter were forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagalpore and Chotanagpur.

Letter no. 1573, dated Gaya, the 25th September, 1871, from A. V. Palmer, Magistrate, Gaya to the Officiating Joint Magistrate, Sherghatty, mentions that the former had wanted the latter not to take anything from the hands of the Medical Officers but to ask them to submit a monthly return and to send a summary of the same to him (the Magistrate).

It further mentions that the Joint Magistrate was asked to fix course to secure required ends and to report the negligence of Town Police to the D. S. P. for departmental enquiries.

Furthermore, it mentions that a circular had been issued with reference to the enumeration of Townships under Act XX of 1856. The Joint Magistrate was also asked to prepare a map of Sherghatty with the help of ex-engineers with his concurrence as a map requisitioned by the Joint Magistrate in an earlier letter was not available with the Magistrate.

Letter no. 190, dated Bankipore, the 23rd September, 1871, from R.P. Jenkins, Commissioner, Patna to the Magistrate, Patna gives information about procedure of repaying the fees paid by complainants in criminal cases. The Commissioner referred the Act VII of 1870 under which certain fees in the shape of stamp from the persons lodging complaints in a criminal court. This was refundable in the event of the accused being convicted. He suggested that the same should be refunded from the permanent advance of the Magistrates immediately and the adjustment made in the Treasury against the fine accounts which was to be credited when it was recovered from the convicted persons. This course was to be followed until definite rules were issued by Government. Copies of the letter were forwarded to the Magistrate, Gaya and Joint Magistrate, Sherghatty for information and guidance.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY 1871 TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1871.

1871.

No. 1623.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Dated the 28th September, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your 1149, dated 20th September in which you take objection to the officiating Joint

Magistrate of Sherghatty securing attention to my orders to the police in compliance with instructions issued by me and in which you state it is not his duty so to do.

2. The Officiating Joint Magistrate states that the course he proposed to adopt was merely to watch the conduct of the police and to report to me any case in which they appeared to deviate from the instructions I have issued to them.

3. It is unnecessary here to discuss the duty of the Officiating Joint Magistrate. It is sufficient to state that it is his duty to obey instructions issued by me provided they are eligible.

4. The action the Officiating Joint Magistrate proposes to take is correct and has my entire approval.

5. Referring to the 2nd portion of your letter I have the honor to request if you desire any further action to be taken by me in the matter that you will give further particulars of the case to which you refer.

6. I may add that if a Subdivisional Officer in the interests of justice sees any thing which may *prima facie* appear reprehensible in the conduct of the police he would be failing in his duty if he omitted to call for an explanation to satisfy himself on the point with a view to bringing the matter to my notice.

7. The calling for an explanation from a police officer and the issuing of direct orders to him when his conduct appears to be blameworthy, are two distinct and different matters.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1872.

1871•

No. 1815.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 16th November, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your Circular Memo. 243, dated 10th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I have no reason to think that any of my subordinates entertain peculiar notions as to their action as Executive and Judicial Officer, and that I believe their aim to be to do justice between contending parties promptly and efficiently.

2. I think it would be better if Subdivisional Officers visited the spot in cases of any peculiarity more frequently than they do

Their numerous office duties and the location of a Police Officer of superior grade at the subdivision prevents this being done as frequently as is desirable.

I have & ca.,
Sd. T. E. CONHEAD,
for *Magistrate*.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 320.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Camp Nawadah, the 20th February, 1872.

SIR,

It has come to my knowledge that the *Tikait* of Kowakol has been in the habit of manufacturing secretly swords, guns and such like weapons, he having no license for so doing.

2. I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to keep a sharp look out with reference to this matter as a part from its being contrary to law it is very undesirable that such manufacture should be permitted.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY
1872 TO 6TH MAY 1872.

1872.

No. 543.

Forwarded to the Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad with a request that he will explain the meanings of the portions underlined and marked. Original Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad's Diary from 15th to 29th February, 1872.

He will also state whether the Maharaja of Deo has a license under Act 31 of 1860 to manufacture gun powder, if not the articles for manufacturing powder such as sulphur and other things whatever there may be should be locked up in a secured place the key of which should be in the hands of the Deputy Magistrate. The Maharaja if he wishes to manufacture gun powder should then apply to the Magistrate of the district for license under Section VII, Act 31 of 1860.

The original enclosure to be returned.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 101—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH MAY, 1872 TO
16TH JULY, 1872.

1872.

No. 831.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Dated Gya, the 7th May, 1872.

SIR,

In my letter no. 291 of the 2nd instant you were requested to state what notice had been taken and what final orders had been passed by you on the misconduct of the police in the case of Government *vs.* Musmat Sobaso.

From your no. 393, dated 4th instant, it appears that beyond calling for an explanation from the Head Constable no further notice of the matter has been taken by you.

You further state from your letter that you consider the Head Constable has been placed in a difficulty in which there are no rules or instructions and that you therefore consider it under the circumstances scarcely just to punish the Head Constable and solicited instructions from me in yours no. 384 of 2nd instant.

Your no. 384 of the 2nd instant was received by me with letter no. 383 of the 4th. That letter referred to a general question regarding the submission of the charge sheet and will be separately replied to.

Now, I altogether differ with you in the case under notice. I fail to see that the Head Constable was placed in any difficulty whatever. His course was clear and sanctioned by rules in practice. The rules are that the charge sheet should be sent in *as soon as possible after the arrest of the accused and transmitted by the quickest means* to the Subdivisional Police Officer who will make it over to the Court Inspector to lay before the Magistrate.

But taking your own case. The accused was despatched from the Mofussil on the 12th April, she reached the Court on the 13th idem. The charge sheet did not reach the Court Inspector till the 17th on which date the witnesses had been bound over by the Head Constable on the 13th to appear.

The Head Constable did not, I presume, send any charge sheet direct to the Sub-district Officer at the Sudder Station.

The information he sent to the Daoodnuggar Station for the incorporation with the charge sheet was or should have been despatched at latest by the evening of the 12th. This would have reached Daoodnuggar on the morning of the 13th and allowing the Station Officers 24 hours to do what should have been done in a

fewer number of minutes the charge sheet would have been despatched from Daodnuggar on the morning of the 14th, would have reached Gya in time to be placed before the Magistrate on the early morning of the 15th. Nevertheless it did not so reach nor were the witnesses bound over to appear before the 17th, i. e., 2 days of unnecessary and unexampled delay.

I consider the Head Constable was to blame from your own showing :—

(1) In not binding over witnesses for prosecution to appear on 15th instead of 17th.

(2) In not binding them over on 12th instead of 13th.

And this misconduct I again request may be instantly noticed.

I have &ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 101—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH MAY, 1872 TO 16TH JULY, 1872.

1872.

No. 949.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS,
DINAPORE CIRCLE.

Dated Gya, the 27th May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring the following circumstances to your notice for any orders you may deem necessary.

2. On 10th March last about 9 P. M. one Chooramun was sent in by the police to the hospital at Gya. He died the next day about 4-30 P. M.

3. An enquiry being made from the Civil Surgeon why intimation of Chooramun's precarious state was not at once sent to the Magistrate to enable him to take his dying declaration, that officer replied that information was sent by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the Court Inspector for the information of the Officiating Joint Magistrate 1st at 9-30 P. M. on 10th, 2ndly at 2 P. M. on 11th.

4. On this an explanation was called for from the Court Inspector.

5. That officer replied that he received information from Sub-Assistant Surgeon that Chooramun was in a dangerous state at 9 P. M. of the 10th March.

6. That he sent to inform the Officiating Joint Magistrate but that officer had retired to rest.

7. That on the following morning about 7 A. M. the Sub-Assistant Surgeon came to his house and in the presence of the *Fouzdary* Clerk distinctly told him not to inform the Officiating Joint Magistrate of the dangerous condition of Chooramun as he was not in danger of life and that he would send word when there was any danger.

8. That about 2 P. M. on the same day (11th) the Sub-Assistant Surgeon sent him a note saying that Chooramun was getting worse but could speak with some difficulty.

9. This he says he immediately brought to the Officiating Joint Magistrate's notice who deputed a Deputy Magistrate to take the dying declaration, but on his arrival there he found him in the last pangs of death.

10. A copy of this statement was then forwarded to C. S. with a request that he would call on the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to state whether he challenged the accuracy of any of the allegations therein contained and if so, to give his account thereof.

11. In reply the Civil Surgeon on the 6th instant forwarded a copy of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's reply of 3rd instant a copy of which is herewith forwarded and marked A.

12. On this I was inclined to let the matter rest and accordingly requested the Civil Surgeon to adopt whatever measures were necessary to ensure prompt intimation being in such cases conveyed to the Magistrate in future.

13. To this the Civil Surgeon replied that it was perfectly inconceivable to his mind that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon could have been such a simpleton as to have uttered any such statement as imputed to him by the Court Inspector and which he distinctly denied.

14. As the Civil Surgeon was evidently not satisfied with the manner in which I had disposed of the matter and as the alleged statement was as persistently maintained in by the Court Inspector as it was denied by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, it became necessary to make enquiries of the *Fouzdary* Head Clerk in whose presence the alleged statement was said to have been made.

15. That officer had left for Kisnagore before day break on the 6th and I, therefore, drew out and despatched certain questions a copy of which B with the reply thereto I now forward for your inspection.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

P. S.—The Civil Surgeon has been furnished with a copy of this letter.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY, 1872 TO
19TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

1872.

No. 1390.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 25th July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Circ. no. 236, dated the 15th instant.

2. In my letter no. 1891 of 6th December last I stated that I proposed to defer taking action in the matter of setting Police Courts till I returned from my cold weather tour.

3. On my return my Officiating Joint Magistrate proceeded on furlough and I was without a Joint Magistrate till the arrival of Mr. Harris at the end of May.

4. During the last 2 months the criminal work has not been heavy and all petty Police cases have been taken up and dealt with immediately on reaching the court.

5. The Criminal Procedure Code will come into force on 1st September and I would suggest that no alteration be made until then.

6. Complainant and accused and their witnesses in petty cases will then come up together and the cases will be more easily and satisfactorily disposed of and without any delay.

7. But I wish to observe that the object His Honour the Lieutt. Governor desires to attain is attained by the existing system.

8. The cases as observed by you are distributed at 11 A. M. and this distribution is made with regard to the nature of the case and the work in hand for each officer on the day of distribution.

9. Officers are desired to give their first attention to Police cases so that neither police nor parties may be detained longer than is absolutely necessary.

10. If these cases are the first taken up it must be on very rare occasions that a remand of the witnesses takes place as suggested in your para 4. I am not aware of a single instance when this has been the case and it has never been so in my own court.

11. I have a statement to.....me by every subordinate court whether in Sudder station or subdivisions every Monday morning showing the number of witnesses examined and how long detained and also the dates on which accused were first sent to Hajat.

12. In cases where police cases are sent up take in the day which is of rare occurrence the cases are, if possible, taken up on that day.

13. The query contained in para 7, I have the honour to reply to in the affirmative.

I have &ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY, 1872 TO
19TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

1872.

No. 1536.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 13th August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your no. 179, dated the 8th instant forwarding an extract of a letter of the Magistrate of Patna on the subject of the Stage Carriage Act.

2. I find myself in an exceedingly awkward position for while desired to submit a report on the whole question, I can distinctly tell that you are unwilling to ask the Patna Magistrate to resort to the licensing system to which you entertain objections.

3. The statement of the Patna Magistrate is not quite as accurate as it might be.

4. It is true that a man was fined in this district and rightly so I think Rs. 50 by the Officiating Joint Magistrate under section 7 of the Act but this was in January, 1870 apparently some months before Mr. Mangles thought of working the Act.

5. Neither are these nor have there been during the current year any licenses in force during the current year.

6. I should be glad to know the grounds and information on which the statements made by Mr. Mangles in his book 3rd is founded.

7. On the points put by you the first I propose to deal with last.

8. On the 2nd point I am of opinion that section 1, Act XVI of 1861, very clearly defines what constitutes a stage carriage and that if a carriage as put by you be only casually used and *not for hire* it would certainly not come under the legal definition of a Stage Carriage.

9. But section II provides that *no carriage shall be used as a stage carriage unless licensed.*

10. On the 3rd point I am of opinion that it is not necessary that a carriage owner should take up a fare in this district before he could be dealt with as plying for hire in this district. The question at issue would be whether his carriage was licensed as a stage carriage or not, and under section 20 of the Act a Magistrate has a very extended jurisdiction.

11. On the general question I regret to differ from the views held by yourself and Mr. Mangles.

12. In the first place it is, I think, an error to imagine that the carriage traffic is or would be very small. The large number of bullocks, passenger wagons and "bolees" employed on this road are evidences to the contrary.

13. It appears to me that Act XVI, 1861 was passed with a view to afford security, protection and convenience to the travelling public and I fail to see that strict observance of its provisions does on the contrary cause inconvenience to those whom it is intended to benefit.

14. I think that in this matter it is the travelling public that has to be considered and not a clique of Patna carriage owners.

15. I am quite satisfied that if a properly appointed line of stage carriage was established there would be no lack of custom.

16. By this Act a traveller can secure a conveyance that is guaranteed as serviceable and safe. He knows exactly what the cost will be to him and he can calculate the time, the journey will take him as the rate of travelling in the fares as settled before the issue of license.

17. This "phase" is a great boon seeing that the majority of travellers are pilgrims from distant places unacquainted with the prices of carriage and labour in these parts.

18. About 18 months ago one Esoof Hossein obtained a license from the Magistrate of Patna under this Act. He applied to me but I refused the license until he could satisfy me that his arrangements were such that the scheme could work.

19. I pointed out the defects and he agreed to remedy them. Instead of half starved weedy cripples I recommended him to secure pairs of good country ponies which would stand wear and tear. These he agreed to get at an approaching fair in Purneah.

20. Shortly after I heard he had succeeded in obtaining a license from the Patna Magistrate and no one knows better than Mr. Mangles what an utter failure the venture was, as a speculation was also a source of discomfort of uncertainty to the travelling public.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY 1872 TO
19TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

1872.

No. 1601.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 21st of August, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to the Government Judicial Circular no. 34, dated 1st ultimo para. I have the honor to submit a statement showing the Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the district in this Zillah and class to which I consider they should be placed.

2. Referring to para 10, I have to observe that there is only one Honorary Magistrate at present in this district, viz., Maharaja of Deo Sir Jaypurcash Singh, K. C. S. I.

3. This gentleman has never to the best of my knowledge exercised any of the powers of a Magistrate. Subdivision Headquarters (Aurangabad) within 3 miles of his residence has it appeared to me hitherto that it was admissible that he should, if it be considered desirable that he should, now be invited to exercise his Magisterial powers, I would suggest that one day in each week he set apart for petty cases being heard by a Bench at Aurangabad composed of himself and the Deputy Magistrate.

5. As regards the Municipality it has been the practice for each Commissioner who has charge of a *mohalla* to attend the municipal office on a fixed day in each week and then to hear and dispose of petty cases arising within his *mohalla*.

6. Some of the Commissioners but not all do their work intelligently. The Chairman, however, exercised the right of hearing and determining any such cases himself as he may deem expedient with this restriction. I am of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner might be vested with powers of a III class Magistrate. I annex copy of the Judge's opinion as to the judicial capability of the subordinate Magistrates.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

STATEMENT

The powers to be exercised by Officers in charge of subdivisions are laid down by law (section 28).

Name.	Recommendation.	Remarks.
G. L. Harris, Esqr., Officiating Joint Magistrate.	1st Class.	
F. H. Elphinston, Esqr., Deputy Magistrate.	} 1st Class ..	Both of these Officers have for a long time exercised the full powers of a Magistrate and are qualified so to do.
Moulvi Ali Hossain, Deputy Magistrate.		
Babu Dinesh Chander Roy Maharaja of Deo.	3rd Class.	

Dated the 21st of August, 1872.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY 1872
TO SEPTEMBER 19TH 1872.

1872.

No. 1683.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF PATNA.

Dated the 6th September, 1872.

SIR,

The Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah reports that the village named in the margin is shewn in the survey map and list of village as belonging to the Nawadah subdivision and was also counted at the last enumeration but that it is included in the Bihar Thannah of the Patna District.

As it is desirable that the thannah boundaries should tally exactly with the survey map and lists I shall feel obliged by your causing the above village to be removed from the Bihar thannah jurisdiction and placed under that of Nawadah.

I have &ca.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

12 Rev.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY, 1872 TO
19TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

1872.

No. 1723.

GAYA MAGISTRACY,

The 16th September, 1872.

To

BABU GUNGA BISUN

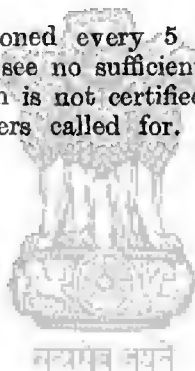
SIJWAR GYAWAL.

Your letter dated 16th instant. The Magistrate cannot interfere in the matter to which Gyawal, a jujman is to go to.

If your brothers are at Poonpoon and Meetapore, they will doubtless have taken the necessary steps for protecting any jujman of theirs.

There are police stationed every 5 miles along the B. B. R. and this being the cases I see no sufficient grounds for apprehending a breach of the peace which is not certified to me on oath and I do not think any special orders called for.

Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.



MOVEMENT OF 1857-58

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME, GAYA.

Social Unrest.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,
PATNA.

To

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA.

Dated, 27th June, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following observations for the consideration and orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Owing to sundry causes which will be more fully explained below the minds of the people in these districts are at present in a very restless and disaffected state and they have generally conceived the idea that there is an intention on the part of Government to commence and carry through a systematic interference with their religion, their caste and their social customs. This idea which is either an idea, a belief or a conviction according to the mind of the individual who holds it, has been called into existence and corroborated by sundry recent occurrence which I will briefly recite and it is apparently the coincidence of these occurrences or rather their immediate sequences one upon the other that has served to collect and strengthen the half formed suspicions previously floating in the minds of the mass, and bring them to a head.

Some six months ago, an anonymous letter was written by some person in Calcutta and circulated throughout these districts addressed to all the more respectable Mohamedans and specially to all public officers of that persuasion, inviting them to a discussion on religious topics and pointing out the present as a specially fitting crisis for such consideration.

This letter was received by the more intelligent and better informed individuals of the Mohamedan persuasion, simply as what it was a challenge to theological controversy and was treated by them either with the silent contempt, real or feigned, with which the learned Mohamedans have always regarded or affected to regard such addresses or answered and commented upon in the native prints.

But the more ignorant of the Mohamedans at once adopted the idea that the address emanated from the Government and that it was the convert fore-runner of an attack upon their religion.

The fact of its being anonymous and of its being addressed to the Government officers seems to have given some color to this impression and the belief originally conceived through ignorance was fostered and confirmed by the misrepresentations of the ill disposed.

They argued and still argue that were the letters the production of a private Individual the man who would take the trouble to print and publish such an address would not scruple to affix his name to the letter, that missionaries never circulated anonymous addresses but preached unto and exhorted openly before all men.

This feeling was not confined to the Mohamedans but met with entire sympathy from the Hindoos and I would here, by the way, remark which is too frequently overlooked, that in all such matters, there is perfect community of feeling between these two classes, especially among the lower orders in this province. Indeed their respective creeds sit as regards the other sect so loosely upon them that the festivals, the saints and many observances are held in mutual and undistinguishable veneration.

Immediately following upon this and while the incitement and discussions caused by the distribution of this letter were yet rife there was announced the appointment of the new Educational Inspector for the province of Behar with the sundry arrangements connected with his office.

Slow as are the great body of the people even to understand the existence of disinterested benevolence, and utterly incapable of appreciating it the announcement of these arrangements at this particular crisis was at once to their minds as confirmation of their fears and so strong is this feeling, that Mr. Chapman has found it impossible to secure the services of single respectable resident in any of the districts although the salary offered is such as would in other situation attract a crowd of anxious candidates.

No resident of respectability dare at present, take the proffered post or brave the taunts and reproaches which its acceptance would entail upon him.

Again at the very crisis of this agitation which might possibly have subsided after time and reflection there occurred the late unfortunate affair in the Jails.

The rapidity with which the excitement spread in the district of Muzaffarpur serves to show how ripe the minds of the people were for the conviction under which they acted and how prevalent was the previous feeling in which this conviction was rooted.

One and all appear to have been convinced that they had rightly judged and that the dreaded interference of which the former events were the prelude and preparation had actually commenced.

The removal of the *lotahs* more particularly and immediately affected the Hindoos, the Mohamedans being comparatively careless in the matter and this is the reason why the excitement both at Muzaffarpur and Arrah, was far greater than at Patna.

But the belief was universal that the order was the first step in a projected attack by Government on their customs and religion and although it was cancelled by Government and the restoration of the *lotahs* directed, this impression and belief is still strong throughout the districts and they attribute (perhaps naturally) the reversal of the order to the apprehension excited by their opposition.

There is to be added to the above special circumstances the fact that reports have been of late busily circulated (apparently coming from Calcutta) that the rite of circumcision and sundry other rites and observances both of the Mohamedans and Hindoos are about to be abolished, laws on these subjects being about to be introduced by Prosono Coomar Tagore, that all the Government officials are to, in the first instance, be subjected to a compulsory mastication of the flesh which they respectively venerate or abhor and that the process is then to be extended to the rest of the people.

I strongly suspect that there is a purpose in the dissemination of these reports.

I now take the liberty to suggest that some steps be immediately taken to remove as far as may be the mistaken ideas of these ignorant and misguided people.

However absurd, and unfounded their belief may be, it is neither the less firm nor the less fraught with future mischief and my conviction is, that unless pains are taken to explain the measures and intentions of Government to conciliate the affection and encourage the loyalty of the people our efforts to enlighten or elevate them will be idle and abortive.

Separated as we necessarily are, from the millions around us by our habits and ideas we are still further, and without the same necessity, isolated from their hearts by the utter absence of all individual feeling or sympathy.

The great mass see or hear of functionary after functionary coming and going and holding for a time the destinies of the people in the hollow of their hands but they seldom, perhaps never, know what it is to feel that the minds of their rulers have ever been directed to understand or sympathise with the great heart that is beating around them. The result is an utter absence of those ties between the Governors and the governed that unbound loyalty which is the strength of kings and which, with all his faults the native of India is well capable of feeling. Future measures I reserve for future suggestion but I would earnestly recommend that with a view to pave the way towards a happier and more promising state of things proclamations be issued throughout the districts under my

jurisdiction briefly explaining the purposes of Government and setting the people right in regard to the late occurrences which I have above described.

I feel confident that this preparatory measures will have the best possible effect and if it be sanctioned by his Honour I propose not only to circulate them through the usual official channels but to make it a personal request to the influential land-holders and residents to distribute them among their tenantry of all classes accompanied with such further explanations as their good feeling may suggest.

I submit herewith the draft of the proclamation which I propose to circulate and will merely remark that while I have briefly touched upon each separate subject of misconception, I have purposely avoided making any allusion to the existence of any evil intentions towards Government attributing the misconception of the people to ignorance or the misguiding of their ill-wishers.

I believe this to be the best policy and the best calculated to conciliate even those who are conscious of disaffection.

I have & ca.

Sd. W. TAYLER,

Officiating Commissioner of Revenue.

VOLUME 11, GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 21ST JUNE, 1856 TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1857.

1857.

To

A. MONEY, ESQR., MAGISTRATE, GAYA.

Camp Dehree, 6th August, 1857.

SIR,

I have for some days been hoping to make a move against Oomar Singh or his followers. I was in hopes I should have been able to have got some assistance from Colonel Fisher, but as that officer has declined to detach any of his men, he having received explicit orders to move on at once to Benares, I must do what I can in that quarter with the means at my disposal, as unless something is done, the Magistrate of Sasseeeram will not be able to collect any supplies. Another reason for not moving against Judar Singh is that just now that the river is so low that it would take as long to move down by water upon the rebel as by land. If the water trip was practicable I could not get boats as they are all employed in transporting troops. I should consequently be obliged to march down the west bank of the river. Judar Singh hearing of our approach would of course disappear. Under these circumstances,

I deem it expedient for the present to postpone marching upon him because I conclude when Oomar Singh's followers are dispersed Judar Singh will have no place of refuge to fly to and consequently will become an easy prey to the ordinary police.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient,

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 1857.

1857.

In another letter the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah reported that Darogah Syed Emamoodin **Suspension of Darogah** Hossain of thana left his post on **Emamooddin.** the 7th August, 1857 and by the orders of Mr. Tayler, Joint Magistrate

he was suspended. The Daroga in his *kafiat* stated that in consequence of the prisoners in the Gaya Jail having been released and Raja Muhadee Ali Khan of Antee having raised the standard of rebellion, he for the safety of his family accompanied them to his house and when he went to join his post on the 24th August he heard that Nawadah was in the occupation of mutineers and consequently he was unable to proceed and he remained concealed in the vicinity of Nawadah.

Similar *kafiat* had also been received from the *Muharir* and the Daroga of thana Fatehpur. The plea was that his life being in danger he had to run away.

Similar *kafiat*s were also received from Jamadars of Nawadah, Ektara and other places. *Tikait* Dip Narain Singh of Ektara was sent to the Magistrate of Nawadah with 9 men, prisoners and a corpse. The prisoners were all implicated in the rebellion. Jamadar Rajwar Sardar was killed on the 20th September, 1857 when he had attacked with 300 of his followers the house of Gaya Prasad and Khauja Wazeer Ali of Mauza Woorsa. Several other *Tikait*s had been wounded.

The Deputy Magistrate reported on the inadequate strength of the different thanas in Nawadah subdivision and wanted a double police establishment at that time. It appears that J. T. Worsly, Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah, did not even hesitate to take drastic steps. On 9th October, 1857, he reported "I have burnt the village of Tajpore. Before doing so I searched it but nothing was found I returned through the village of Khrunpore where Etwa Rajwar Sardar dacoit and rebel, resided. Not a soul in the village, 4 brass utensils were taken, I have also burnt this village. These two villages were entirely inhabited by Rajwars and trust this will prove an

example which was much wanted in this part of this district." In the same letter he mentions " I am happy to say 36 Rajwars were captured with some women and children. These were released and some few succeeded in effecting their escape. Amongst these Rajwars were two *Burkandazes* of the new police who deserted after the commencement of the late disturbances."

In that letter it is further mentioned that there should be a prize declared for capturing of Etwa Rajwar, Sardar dacoit and rebel who was still at large. The Commissioner of Patna declared a present of Rs. 200 to the private clerk of the Magistrate, Chundee Charan Chaudhree for having saved the records in his office.

In another letter no. 118, dated the 10th October, 1857, the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah reported to the Magistrate of Zila Bihar "the only Daroga who has

distinguished himself since the commencement of the late disturbances is Ghoolam Nukee, Daroga of thana Bihar who captured the rebel Rajah Haidar Ali Khan of Rajgir. It is useless for me taking up your valuable time commenting on his good conduct as you are already aware of it but nevertheless I think it my duty to recommend his promotion to a higher grade with the monthly salary of

Dacoit Mulik Kuramut was *kandaze* who merits increased salary, viz., Dayal Tiwary of Police Thana Nawadah who captured

Mulik Kuramut alias Karoo dacoit belonging to the gang of Jawahir Rajwar. I would, therefore, recommend that his monthly pay be raised to Rs. 6 "

The disturbances of 1857, naturally, were followed by dacoities and in particular cases dacoits

Destructions by dacoits. tried with as many men as 300 at various places. In one case

there was dacoity where about 300 dacoits armed with lathi, garassa and lighted torches attacked on the office of Bhoju Lal Vakil and Munsif of Bihar. The Magistrate at Nawadah and the Thana police had to operate at different directions to stop these dacoits. The Magistrate thought that burning of villages was good work and suggested that he would like to destroy the villages of Murae and a few other Rajwar villages. He further wanted to wait till the second detachment of the 32nd Regiment returned who had passed through the subdivision.

In letter no. 134 dated the 30th November, 1857 the Deputy Magistrate, Nawadah acknowledges to the Magistrate of Zila Bihar,

1857.

Case against Antee Raja.

Nawadah Magistrate wanted to inform the Magistrate of Gaya that

“all the cases against the Antee Raja are pending investigation in the first place in the *Fauzdari* Court. But the cases being proved against Raja their estates will be attached if they have absconded. On their arrest I shall then ask the Commissioner for trial. On conviction by that offence I presume the Estates then will be forfeited according to Act XXV of 1857.”

Tayler was removed from the Commissionership for various reasons. One of the reasons was that he had asked the Magistrate to leave with the Europeans at the

1857.

station headquarters. In his no. 1661, dated the 8th August, 1857 the Secretary to the Government of Bengal informed Lt. Davis, Officiating Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty that the instruction of the Commissioner on which he left Sherghatty has been disapproved by Government and that Mr. Tayler has been removed from his appointment. He was asked to return to his post immediately and to resume administration.

Letter no. 750, from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Secretary to Government, Bengal, dated the 10th August, 1857 is regarding the re-occupation of Gaya. There is a memorandum to the letter which is as follows :—

Memorandum.

Reliable information having been received that 100 Europeans have been sent to Bhagalpore and that the 5th Cavalry, if not disarmed, are effectually overawed and as the whole rebel in Shahabad is kept in check by major Eyre's force, and the temptation of the Treasure has been removed from Gaya, the reoccupation of that station appears feasible.

I have arranged with Col. Guy that if 130 or 150 Sheikhs are sent for this purpose (with the detachment of the 84th) 100 or more of the 90th now on their way shall be allowed to supply their place.

Under these circumstances, I have in consultation with Col. Guy resolved to despatch a force without delay for the reoccupation of Gaya.

This force will consist of 130 or 150 Sheikhs and 45 Europeans and will march, it is to be hoped, at the latest, on the morning of Wednesday next.

Sd. W. TAYLER,
Commissioner.

The 10th August, 1857.

In letter no. 1734, dated the 12th August, 1857 the Secretary to Government of Bengal informed
1857. Lt. C. Baker, Bengal Police Battalion at Sooree that the wing of the corps under his command should be employed in the following manner :—

First in keeping open the Grand Trunk Road as far as Sassaram, second in re-enforcing the officers at Hazaribagh who are endeavouring to restore order there, but have scarcely any force to assist them. It was indicated that the Companies proceeding to Hazaribagh should go as speedily as possible under the command of an European Officer and the other two Companies under the Cavalry should be employed on the Grand Trunk Road in such manner as may be best for the duty of keeping the roads open and securing the permanence of the Electric Telegraph communication.

Rajah Jye Purkas Singh Bahadoor's conduct during the disturbance of 1857 was ordered to be enquired into by the Secretary to Government of Bengal in letter no. 1854, dated the 15th August, 1857, to the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty. The Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty was also asked to enquire into the movements of one Manbodh Singh, Havildar Major of the late Ramgarh Light Infantry of the village Dhormee within three miles from Sherghatty.

Letter no. 2, from Lt. Graham, Officiating Junior Assistant, to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur, dated Camp Chainpur, Palamau, the 10th November, 1857 to the Magistrate of Sherghatty, mentions that an assembly of insurgents numbering from two to four thousand men were threatening to start plundering and the insurgents were headed by Pitamber Sah and his brother. Graham had only 50 men with him fit for duty and some treasure to guard. He thought that his stay at Chainpur had a good effect on the area and it should continue. Graham requested for sending out a party of say 100 and 150 men to help him and if that was not possible to urge upon Government by telegraph to send some force. He mentions "a good deal of plundering and murdering has already taken place and incalculable mischief will, without doubt, cause if some force be not sent at once; a small force will, in all probability, obviate the necessity of a large one being sent afterwards".

In the same letter it is further mentioned "it is reported that the Sonpoora Raja, or his people, have a boat concealed on the Soane with which they are in the habit of crossing bad characters during the night. This boat is said to be concealed in the jungle close to the Nowhatta Ghat. The Nawab of Hoosainabad is also said to be carrying people and to have crossed 200 men of the Ramgarh Battalion under Zamadar Madho Singh".

Another letter from Graham dated Chainpor, the 20th November, 1857 mentions "matters are more than coming to ahead here, the "Bagtaks" joined by the "Kharanas" from Sirgoojah are now within 12 miles of this and preparing for an attack, another body of

insurgents numbering from 300 to 400 are within 4 miles and I hear of different bodies of insurgents in various directions. The whole country will be up ere long if something is not done in the way of re-enforcing." He thinks that he has about 300 to 400 women and children assembled and 60 rounds of ammunition per man and has only 62 men of all ranks of whom 48 are sepoys and from this must be deducted sick men. Graham mentioned that Rohtasgarh men have crossed the Soane and burnt the bungalow belonging to the Bengal Coal Company at Boodoowah.

He said that he would hold out as long as possible but urgently needed some re-enforcement. The Magistrate on Grand Trunk Road was being reminded of such help and also to work as the Post Office to the Government because he controlled the Electric telegraphs.

Correspondence volume no. 14 for 1857-59 contains certain valuable letters regarding Sepoy Mutiny.

Wilson, Deputy Magistrate, visited Nawadah and informed the Magistrate of Zila Bihar at Gaya on the 24th September, 1857 that he had arrived at Nawadah on the day before and found the place quiet. He reported that from enquiries made it appears that the band of men under Jawahir Rajwar near Manjhi Nadeergunj have all left and fled into the Rajgir hill jungle. Another leader Etwa Rajwar had also fled into the hill near Govindpur. He referred to one Murraee band and another Kurumpore band under Etwa Rajwar who were moving with arms. He was told that there were about 50 match-lock men and some of the discharged sepoys. Wilson informed that he had sent out spies all round to get information. He further reported that the zamindars of Elaka Sautar were disinclined to afford much aid. The zamindars of Nawadah however gave a list of men. He mentions "I have sent out spies to glean all the informations they can on their return, then I shall take into consideration the advisability of attacking them or not with the means at command which in my humble opinion are insufficient and not to be depended upon in the hour of need—you will perceive on perusing the accompanying list of men supplied by the zamindars and present at this moment having taken muster. In this list are mentioned Phool Singh, Mahadeo Singh of Sautar, Milland Singh of Ahrunpore, Maharani Rookmund Koomari of Muqsoodpore, etc.

In another letter no. 165, dated the 24th September, 1857, the Deputy Magistrate reported from Nawadah to the Magistrate at Bihar that he had inspected the Government Kutchery and bungalow which had been set fire to and was burnt down. The entire building was burnt down and a building has to be rebuilt. The Kutchery furniture had also been destroyed. The Government kutchery had however been saved. The records of the office both English and Vernacular had also been saved. The police thana and the lock up were saved but the greater portion of the thana records had been destroyed.

An important letter no. 106, from the Magistrate at Nawadah, dated the 2nd September, 1857

1857.

to the Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya mentions about the conduct of the

zamindars in the Mutiny. It is mentioned that "the conduct of the principal zamindars from the commencement of the present disturbance has not been good as they render no assistance to Government with the exception of the following in thana Nawadah :—

Rajnand Lall of Nawadah and Sheikh Moorad Ali of Ekoona who had protected the station of Nawadah and had kept peace.

In thana Bihar Meer Wahit Hassain alias Dumree of Mohalla Bara Duree and Sahun Singh of Mohalla Gun Gun Deman of Bihar kept the peace by capturing the rebel Hayder Ali Khan of Rajgir. At another place in the letter is mentioned "with regard to what precautions the zamindars have taken to preserve the peace of these estates, I have heard they took none excepting that they entertained men for the protection of their houses, families and properties." The letter concludes like this "I have also heard that the zamindars of Mauza Sautaur have aided the rebels Jawahir Rajwar of Mauza Pussae and Etwa Rajwar of Mauza Hureepore by furnishing them with both money and supplies and I have heard the *Budmashes* did not plunder their villages. The Zamindars of Oorunpore, Gendun Singh and Millun Singh, Thikadars of Mauza Muraace, have blinked at and countenanced the whole of the villagers (with a few exceptions) who are all *budmashes* to plunder and devastate the adjacent country, they never took any steps to check them nor brought them to the notice of the proper authorities or what was going on. This is what I have heard but I cannot vouch for its authenticity but nevertheless I am inclined to put some faith in these reports."

From another letter no. 13, dated the 10th February, 1858 from the Magistrate of Nawadah it appears that the Ranees Moradund and Imanun were managing the estates and looking after the instructions of the Rajas Mehdi Ali Khan and Huseinban Khan and for whose apprehension orders have been issued. In this letter the Magistrate further mentioned that he may judge from the evidence of prosecution in all cases in which the Antee Rajas were implicated they had been guilty of rebellion and plunder.

The same policy of repression was followed in 1858 as well to teach a lesson to the insurgents who had absconded. After having visited three villages from where the Rajwars had joined in the disturbance the Magistrate wrote on the 29th July, 1858 to the Magistrate of Bihar "as none but severe measures will keep the Rajwars in check and hunting them down in the hills and jungles which they invariably take to after committing any depredation would be next to impossible, I would suggest that the whole of the houses of the Rajwars in the three above mentioned villages be razed to the ground and their property (should there be any) confiscated to Government.

Such an example may probably frighten those of other villages. These villages were Sukerpur, Barhat and Govindpur." In the same letter villages Bhutta and Kurunpoore are mentioned.

The charges against the Raja of Antee have peculiar sequel.

1858.

In his letter no. 56, dated the 3rd September, 1858 Mr. Campbell informed Mr. Money, the Magistrate

of Bihar that "as regards the accusation of his having taken any bribe in the case of Raja Mehindee Ali Khan of Antee, he was forwarding the records for perusal and on that stage he would simply content himself with giving a simple denial to the accusation of taking money. He mentions "It will be seen from the records of the cases that the first charge against the Raja is one of having plundered Abkari cutchery of Kadergunj a village adjoining Ante in company with his brother Hassenben Khan and others. The Magistrate at Nawadah wanted to make out that there was no proof against Mehindee Ali Khan of participation in the offence. He had put Raja Mehindee Ali Khan on bail but no official order was passed in any of the cases. Mr. Campbell wanted that the matter of allegation for bribe against him should be properly looked into and that the complainant asked to prove his assertion and in default of his being so to punish him as thought fit.

VOLUME NO. 11—GAYA, FROM 21ST JUNE, 1856 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1857.

1857.

No. 92.

FROM

MAJOR H. M. NATION, COMMANDING THE BEHAR STATION GUARD.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, PATNA.

Patna, 13th August, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that a Guard, 1 Duffadar and 17 Najeeps escorting carts and Bullocks from Gaya to Benares were stopped at the Poonpoo river at Siris on the Trunk road east of the Soane by a large body of people armed with weapons of sorts and some mounted and calling themselves "Baboo Koor Sing Ka log". The Najeeps drew themselves together and

the cart people ran away with all the carts and bullocks. The Naib Nazir of the Gaya Collectory also ran away. He left behind him the box containing the cash for the road expenses. The Nujeebs were offered by Koor Sing's people Rs. 12 each per mensem if they would join the Baboo, but that they would not be allowed to go in any other direction. The Najeeps pretended to agree and were allowed to get into a boat to cross but they dropped down the river and after some time took to land and followed the banks of the river pretending they were on their way to the Baboo. They managed also to bring away the Nazir's box and all their arms and accoutrements. These men deserve credit for their conduct. They were told by the Urwal people that the Gaya Najeeps were gone over and advised to cross the Soane from that place.

The box with money is locked as left by the Treasurer, and I beg it may be received into your office. I beg to attach a copy of the Duffadar's Urzee and to forward these papers by his hands that you may speak to him if you so please.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) H. M. NATION, MAJOR,

Commanding Behar Station Guard.

(TRUE COPY).

Sd. R. N. FARGUHARSON,

Officiating Commissioner.

4 P.M. 13

I have just received this report from Major Nation.

I have also received a report from Mr. Skipwith Tayler *en route* with the force to Gya all right every thing quite tranquil on the road, and good reports from Gya—hopes of immediate re-establishment of daks by that route.

(Sd.) R. N. F.

No. 1859.

Copy forwarded for the information of Mr. A Money, Magistrate of Behar.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

FORT WILLIAM :
The 18th August, 1857.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

VOLUME NO. 11—GAYA, FROM 21ST JUNE, 1856 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1857.
FROM

1857.

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE, GAYA,

To

N. C. SINDEAY, ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE, PATNA.

Dated, Jehanabad, 14th August, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I received orders from the Magistrate of Patna to march with 50 Nujeebs to the relief of the Nujeebs at Tetah and was told that if any row in my way took place in any village I was to suppress it. On arriving at Jehanabad I heard from the Darogah and others that in the village of Kulpa there were armed men who were looting and beating the villagers of the surrounding villages.

On this I marched with the Nujeebs taking the Darogah and 50 *gorails*. I ordered the Darogah to surround the village while we entered it.

On nearing the village we perceived armed men drawn up in front of it and at the same time heard that the Darogah who was in advance had been severely wounded. We then went up double quickly to the village and as the armed men showed no intention of moving I ordered the Nujeebs to fire which they did. The armed men then fled, we pursued them through the village but were unable to pursue them further in consequence of the men being tired and the ground very heavy. There were 6 of the rebels killed. I have 9 prisoners also among them. 5 men who were found in the village half an hour afterwards the jamadar and *Barkandazes* brought in 2 men whom they said had wounded the Darogah. The Darogah also recognised the men as being there who had wounded him. Thinking the Darogah was dying I took his deposition. I also have prisoners whom the Jamadar told me are concerned in the case of Bissen Singh who is at present in Patna.

I have the honor to await your orders regarding the prisoners. I have also the honor to inform you of a report which I heard, viz., that Durga Sing one of the prisoners (in Bissen Singh) case was concealed in the Police Jamadar's home and was caught from thence.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Assistant Magistrate, Patna.

VOLUME 11—GAYA, FROM 21ST JUNE, 1856 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1857.

No. 148.

FROM

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF BURHEE,

To

S. H. E. TAYLER, Esq., OFFICIATING MAGISTRATE OF
BEHAR, GAYA.

Burhee, the 2nd September, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter without number, of the 23rd ultimo and in reply to inform you that Major Simpson, the Principal Assistant, as also Captain Dalton, the Officiating Commander of Chotanagpur, and the officer of the Ramgarh Battalion are all now at Hazareebaugh and as Major Simpson was in the station at the time of the outbreak there he will be better able to give you an account of what occurred than I can possibly do and I would recommend you to address him on this subject.

Information was brought to me this morning at three o'clock that the 5 irregulars after passing the bungalow at Nowada on the 30th ultimo and plundering the village were at Huswa yesterday but I have been unable to learn what road they propose taking when they leave that place. I should not be surprised however to hear that they attempted to cross the Grand Trunk Road at some places between Bhulwa and Barrachuttee especially as one of my Police Mohurers who resides in Chutra has gone off with the mutineers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Deputy Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 11—GAYA, FROM 21ST JUNE, 1856 TO 31ST DECEMBER
1857.

1857.

No. 1447.

COPY.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PATNA DIVISION,

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF TIRHOOT.

Dated the 8th September, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a description roll of Nujeebs belonging to your district who deserted from the Behar

Station guards and joined the rebels at Gaya and Arrah. You will be good enough to enter the names of these men in a Feeararee. By which you will prepare and keep for the express purpose of recording the names of mutineers or other persons implicated in the present rebellion. You will furnish the Malick of the village in which each rebel resides with a description roll of the fugitive and a warrant addressed to the Malick under your seal and signature for his apprehension warning him at the same time that if he permits the fugitive to enter his Estate without apprehending and forwarding him to the Magistrate he will render himself liable to heavy punishment and the confiscation of his Estate. You will attach the land and other property of the fugitive and apply to the Judge under provisions of Regulation 25 of 1857 for their confiscation reassessing the Commanding Officer of the Regiment whose evidence may be taken by Commissioner and the Magistrates of Gaya and Arrah as the case may be your witnesses.—You will also have the description roll of all persons entered in your feeararee be copied by legibly in Hindee and Persian and posted on a board to be hung up at the end of your Kutchery with an intimation that 50 Rs. reward will be paid for the capture of each fugitive.

2. The Rules you will be good enough to observe in the cases of all persons who you may be certified have been engaged in this rebellion.

3. You will also be good enough to request the Collector to extract from his Family Remittance Book the names of all sepoys belonging to Mutineers Regiments who may be residents of your district and will insert these in your feeararee. An application will be made to Government for a list of Mutineers Regiments.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

True copy.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME No. 18—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM (AUGUST, 1857 TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 1858.)

1857.

No. 9.

FROM

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, FOR THE PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gya, the 10th September, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your information the following report relative to the encounter we had with the 5th Irregular Cavalry on the night of the 8th instant.

At about 5-30 P.M., of the above date 2 *sowars* rode into the station and informed me that our Troops had had a short fight with the enemy at a place named Elawan, between Bood Gya and Lakhipur that the Cavalry had surrounded them on 3 sides that several Europeans and Seikhs together with some "Sahib log" had been wounded, and that subsequently the enemy retreated in opposite directions. Soon afterwards 4 more *sowars* came dashing into Sahebganj, saying all our troops had been left behind and that the 5th were coming straight here and were close by. This report was corroborated by a messenger who arrived from Mr. Money about the same time he told us, he had been directed to tell us of the approach of the enemy and to advise us to enter our Fort immediately, not a word was mentioned about our men nor could obtain any intelligence as to their movements.

Previous to Mr. Money's departure from the station with the troops, I suggested to him that all the principal prisoners might be left at Fort (where most of them had been all along) under charge of the Seikhs left with us. It was however deemed advisable to remove them to the Jail under an escort of 19 men. I then said I thought that in the event of a disturbance, the Seikhs at the Jail would be inevitably required at the Fort, where 10 fighting men alone remained and that when they returned, they could bring in the Chief prisoners (about 12 in number). To this Mr. Money assented consequently upon receiving the intelligence brought in by the *sowars*, I despatched my darogah to the Jail I was unable to go myself being fully occupied at the Fort to bring in the 12 prisoners under a guard of 9 men. My order was however not carried out, the 9 Seikhs returned without the prisoners. It was now getting late. I again sent word that directly the 5th Cavalry approached the Jail, the remaining 10 Seikhs were to bring in the prisoners. These Seikhs however never came in at all. The consequence was that when the jail was opened, all the men from inside escaped and three Seikhs who showed affront, got slightly wounded. All the police and some men with match locks, sent by Baboo Modnarain, ran away directly they heard the enemy were near. I would have left all the 19 Seikhs to guard the jails, if I had thought they could possibly have done any thing against the Cavalry. But having a large magazine and a Treasury to protect with an exceedingly small force, I was only too glad to avail myself of as many hands as possible. I had 2 reasons for leaving 10 men at the jail, 1st to secure some of the worst characters in the event of the enemy making for the jail, 2nd to instill a little pluck into our police had the enemy taken another direction through the town, otherwise I should have called them all in at once. The Cavalry after letting loose the prisoners firing a few shots in the city and wounding one or two men, came direct to our Fort (having been brought there it is supposed by a cook boy of Captain Rattray whom they had seized) and fired upon us. The Seikhs immediately retaliated in good earnest, keeping up, a rattling fire on all sides for

upwards of 3/4 of an hour. We at first imagined they were shooting at a supposed enemy, for the night being cloudy we could see no one. But we afterwards however found out that a number of the enemy had surrounded our house in the N. W. and indeed on all sides, as the prints of horses, hoofs manifested; they succeeded in taking away several Government horses. 11 *Sowars* also joined them. I can only account for their retiring so quickly 1st from their having been worn out with their day's exertions and 2nd the rapid way in which we fired must have made them imagine that our members were much greater. We killed 1 man and wounded 3 or 4 more. During the night several of our friends ventured too near, but we, always had bullets ready for them.

Our Force returned, much to our comfort early in the 9th.

I regret that my requisition for assistance was so inexplicit but in consequence of the sorry account of the sowars, and the position that our force was said to be in and the ignorance of all as to where they had gone, we could entertain no definite idea of what happened. I was therefore only able to put down verbatim what the Sowars told us. With only 19 fighting men (10 having remained at the jail) and some 20 sick fellows who could only stand up now and then to fire a shot to protect a large fortification, against an unknown force and knowing that 400 prisoners might be let loose and join the enemy, and being ignorant as to what had happened to our troops, where they were or when they could return, I felt our position to be a most critical one, and consequently wrote to you for assistance. I also sent to Sherghartty, as much with the view of being able to send assistance to our men had they not returned, as of aiding ourselves. We had some 30 women and children in the fort, a large magazine and the Government Treasure amounting to 7,000 rupees, 30 sick and 19 fighting Seikhs. Messrs. Trotter, Brown, Winlle and Butler were also in the fort.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) H. C. TAYLER,

Joint Magistrate.

VOLUME No. 11—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 21ST JUNE, 1856 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1857.

1857.

Letter no. 84 from Lt. Stanton to the Magistrate of Behar dated Deehri, 15th September, 1857, mentions that the *Sowars* had found some boats at Daudnagar notwithstanding the repeated order issued to the Police of that place. Most of them were sunk boats which had been raised and were repaired. Several disaffected zamindars had been helping them in their search for boats. The rebels had collected 40 boats.

Letter no. nil dated Gaya, 21st October, 1857, from C. Hollings, Deputy Magistrate to A. Money, Magistrate of Bihar informs Money that Hollings had come to Tekari that morning. Before entering into the points of difference between the members of the family who reside, Hollings made a circuit of the ramparts and observed brass guns of rather a large calibre (probably not less than 9 pounders). Of these there were two that were mounted on carriage.

Regarding the differences, Hollings reported that there was every intention of the party to arrive at an immediate amicable adjustment.

VOLUME No. 18—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM (AUGUST 1857 TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 1858).

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, FOR THE 11TH OR PATNA DIVISION, PATNA.

Dated, Gaya the 3rd October, 1857.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter from the Government to your address no. 2778 of 23rd ultimo forwarded for my information.

I regret that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should think that "Mr. Money like almost all local officers looks only to his own district and seem hardly to be conscious that there are any interests beyond it. This is very natural and very venial and the Lieutt. Governor is by no means anxious to blame or to repress it. On the contrary, it is better that local officers should be allowed to argue strongly and earnestly each for the interest committed to his particular case so that the superior authorities may have to aid them in their judgement upon the need of the whole empire, the fullest possible information and as it were the most solicitous pleading for each particular part of it." I have always since I received charge of this Magistracy attempted to avoid creating such an impression and the embarrassment which cause less demands for troops from all quarters must occasion to the Government.

When in July there was a great alarm in this town and station and a constant apprehension of evil results from the anticipated mutiny of the Dinapore Regiments, I remonstrated against the removal of the detachment of H. M.'s 64th when after the 64th had left and the Dinapore Regiments had mutinied and Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner had written to tell me that numbers of them were coming to Gaya I asked him to send here 150 Europeans to enable us to meet them. When on my way here from Calcutta, I learned that the 5th Irregulars were making for the Behar district, and that the 200 Seikhs on their march up to join Captain Rattray at Gya,

had been ordered to remain at Burhee, I ventured to point out that so small a detachment could alone do nothing at Hazareebaugh but that united to Captain Rattray's force they would enable him to make sure of the 5th Irregulars and give him strength for any other operations required.

When the 5th were in the district. I applied for the 70 Seikhs sent from Burhee to Lieutenant Stanton and for one detachment of 100 Europeans for week to ensure the defeat of the mutineers.

Since Captain Rattray's force has been removed, I have pointed out strongly that in times of peace and order a guard of 150 Sepoys was not thought too large for this place, that now with the whole district in a disorganised state, I have no guard for the jail, scarcely any for the treasure and not one available man for the district. Under these circumstances I have asked for 150 Sepoys Madrassis or others if procurable. Such have been my requisitions. I have resisted over and over again the most urgent appeals to apply for troops. I think His Honor will find that I have invariably asked for less than others thought necessary I can assure him that I have always endeavoured to keep in mind the great struggle the Government was engaged in, and the difficulties it had to extend against that I have tried to narrow in every instance to the minimum limit the assistance I have applied for, and that in regard to even this I have attempted while thinking of the good of my own district, not to forget that it constitutes but a small part of the great whole. I regret that I have been in His Honor's opinion so unsuccessful.

I have &ca.,
(Sd.) A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE FROM GAYA.

Bullock carts for military purpose—1857.

In letter no. 923 dated the 12th October 1857, the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces informed the Commissioner, Patna Division that for military movement a very large number of bullock carts will be necessary. This became necessary because of the concentration of British troops at Allahabad. He was further informed that 1,600 bullocks were required for slaughter. As Bihar and Tirhut comparatively less affected by the troubles, as in Central Provinces, it should not be difficult for Bihar and Tirhut to supply the bullocks. It was suggested that the bullocks should be sent laden with gram and on their arrival at Benaras they would be slaughtered.

This letter is also in the same volume as the previous one.

1857—Procurement of bullock-carts.

The correspondence of 1857 emphasises the necessity of procuring more bullocks for the bullock-cart trains in order to facilitate

quicker military movement. In a letter dated the 26th May 1857 the Director General of Post Offices in India wanted the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty to arrange for 14 pairs of extra bullocks at each bullock train station instead of the number previously stated (not known). It was mentioned that the whole establishment was required for the conveyance of European troops and will be maintained for at least one month. The pay of each pair of bullocks will be Rs. 15 a month.

Military movement was again emphasised in letter no. 741 from the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty dated the 28th May 1857 and it was mentioned "from 1st June Detachment of European soldiers, each detachment consisting of 100 men will be daily and continuously dispatched by *bullock train* from Raneegunge to North-West Provinces until further orders. The Magistrate was expected to arrange at the halting places—Burra and Nudurpore within his jurisdiction the supplies in readiness for each party. The supply for each man was 1 lb. meat, 1 lb. atta, a small quantity of rice, sugar, salt and one and half lb. of wood. It was further mentioned that in addition to these detachments other small parties will proceed daily from Raneegunge in Dak barriages but as these will take their provisions with them it will only be necessary to inform the Dak Bungalow servants throughout the division to be ready with additional supplies of milk, eggs, etc.

The Magistrate was also asked to see to the every crossing of the sections on the roads and unbridged rivers and if possible temporary boats should be arranged and additional means for dragging the carts through the deep sand so that the troops may meet with no impediment to their progress."

There is also frequent references to the desertion of sections of the army. The Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty used to be informed of these desertions and descriptive rolls used to be forwarded to him to catch them and particularly watch their villages. Along with a letter dated the 16th June 1857, the Commanding Officer of 43 Light Infantry, Barrakpore sent a long D/R of a large number of deserters to the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty.

1857—Grand Trunk Road.

For the accommodation of the troops proceeded on the Grand Trunk Road by the bullock-cart trains the following places in Bihar were fixed as halting places.

(1) Raneegunge, (2) Gaya, (3) Doomrie, (4) Burhee and (5) Sherghatty. The Magistrate at Sherghatty was asked to make suitable arrangement at all these stations. This Raneegunge is in Aurangabad Subdivision.

The importance of the Grand Trunk Road naturally went up very high during the Sepoy Mutiny. In his letter no. 972 dated

Fort William, the 26th June 1857 the Secretary to the Government of Bengal informed the Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty to pay particular attention to the subject of keeping in full vigour and activity the Police on the Grand Trunk Road.

The Correspondence also shows occasional apprehensions of deserters.

VOLUME NO. 18—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM AUGUST 1857 TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1858.

1857.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE
11TH OR PATNA DIVISION,
PATNA.

Gya, dated the 16th October 1857.

SIR,

When the Jail here was released on the 3rd of August among other prisoners escaped one named Toolseeram. This man was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for an attack on Mr. Solano—4 years of his term still remain. He is a zemindar in Pergh. Urwal and a man of great influence.

2. On his release, he returned home. The motives of action with many natives are mysterious. For what reason whether repentance, whether revenge against a former confederate or more probably the deep rooted policy to attach himself to the stronger side I cannot say but Toolseeram determined to be friend the cause of the very man whose enemy he had been. He went to Mr. Lydiard, Mr. Solemo's assistant and offered his services. Mr. Lydiard assured me that he has been of the greatest use to him. He has helped him to collect his rents, he carried him off when Jaddu Singh and some *Sowars* of the 5th came to Belkhara and by hiding him saved his life. He also came Mr. Lydiard told me, to his assistance on another occasion when Jaddu Singh's men had laid a trap for him. Toolseeram was also exerting himself to capture Jaddu Singh when he was caught and replaced in prison.

3. I sent for this man yesterday and had a long talk with him. He is a large, powerful, intelligent fellow. He said if he were given two months liberty, he believes, he could secure Jaddu Singh. He offers to give in security for his reappearance at the end of that time, the whole of his zemindaree and promises to be back on the day specified.

4. I believe he would keep his word, and from what I hear, I think he is very likely to succeed in catching that scoundrel, Jaddu Singh. The hope of his remaining term of imprisonment being remitted would act as a spur. From his knowledge of Jaddu Singh's

haunts and his influence in that neighbourhood, he has great advantages. Having saved the life of an Englishman, he may also be supposed to have some claim to indulgence.

5. If you think the case worthy of notice I would beg to suggest that Mr. Charkan's opinion be first taken ere any thing decisive is done.

I have & ca.
(Sd.) A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 11—GAYA, FROM 21ST JUNE 1856 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1857.

NO. 3095.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BENGAL.

To

COMMISSIONER OF BHAUGULPORE.

Fort William, dated the 16th October 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 588 of the 12th instant reporting the circumstances of the mutiny and murders committed by two companies of the 32nd N.I. at Deoghur, of which the leading facts had already been communicated by you by Electric Telegraph.

2. A copy of your letter will be immediately transmitted to the Government of India Military Department. No doubt the exemplary conduct of the two Havildars will be suitably rewarded.

3. It has been intimated to the Lieutenant Governor that a wing of the 13th Light Infantry and two guns will be sent in pursuit of the mutineers. But it has been found impracticable as yet to despatch the guns to join the infantry, which left Howrah by rail yesterday morning. The guns, it is hoped, may be despatched this evening and the whole may probably be ready to move from Raneegunge by Sunday morning.

4. It has been intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor that for military reasons it may not be possible to send a small party of Infantry in pursuit of the mutineers and the whole wing and guns will, therefore in all probability be required to move together.

5. As the mutineers are reported to have left Rohnee on the 11th and can hardly be now overtaken, Major English with his detachment of about 150 Europeans who was yesterday at Burhee, has been under the orders of the Governor General in Council directed to proceed *via* Sheergatty to Gaya in order to defend the

latter place from any incursion of the mutineers. Gaya is from Burhee *via* Sheergatty six marches so that Major English may be expected at Gya on the 21st instant. Or if he should proceed by the shorter route *via* Dobey, which is also the best road, he will be at Gya on the 20th or possibly the 19th.

6. But in the mean time a telegraphic message has been received from Burhee announcing that a party of 250 men are plundering twenty miles north-east of Burhee and these plunderers are in the message called the mutineers of the 32. It seems incredible that the mutineers who are reported to be loaded with plunder and probably ammunition should have got as far as twenty miles north-east of Burhee, which is more than one hundred miles from Deoghur in four or five days. And this has led the Lieutenant-Governor to doubt the fact and to telegraph for further information. But if it should really be the case that the mutineers have already got so far, Major English may perhaps not reach Gya before them, supposing them to take that road.

7. Every exertion will doubtless be made by the local officers to obtain accurate and speedy information and to supply it to Major English and the Government.

8. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Mr. Money at Gya in order that he may be fully aware of what is passing. Telegraphic communication will also be kept up with him.

I have & ca.,

(Sd.) A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3097.

Copy forwarded for the information of the Magistrate and Collector of Behar.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

VOLUME NO. 22—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 3RD JANUARY 1858 TO 29TH OCTOBER 1859.

1857—Mutiny.

Letter no. 13 from Lt. Stanton, Commissioner, under Act 14 of 1857 to A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort William, dated Sherghatty, the 26th December 1857, mentions that the writer wanted to be informed whether he was justified in having a Dak laid to Chuttra to bring in early intelligence of the movements of the Ramgurh mutineers in August last. It was pointed out that there was no other authority in the district and it was not until several days after the writer's return with Mr. Davies that a Dak to Patna was re-established. As the writer had been

requested by Young to furnish intelligence of the district, he considered it absolutely necessary to receive daily information from the Chuttra side and he accordingly placed four runners on that road.

It was further mentioned in this letter that certain sums of money on the persons of sepoys or their servants were confiscated by his orders and he considered that the pay of the runners might very well be taken out of the money and they were accordingly paid out of this. He had also engaged several spies to bring in information from Ummar Singh's camp and spies were rewarded by head. It appears that Mr. Money considered that Stanton did not have the right to lay the runners or to have them paid and should not have given out the rewards.

The sequel of the letter is seen in letter no. 28 dated Fort William the 4th January, 1858, from A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Lt. F. S. Stanton, Commissioner, under Act 14 of 1857, in which he was informed that the Lt. Governor approves of his proceedings in the matters and authorised the payment of the charges on account of the Dak runners placed between Sherghatty and Chattra, to bring in intelligence regarding Ramgurh mutineers, and of the rewards given to different parties for procuring information from Ummar Singh's camp and carrying letters to and from Benares.

Letter from I. W. Inman, Deputy Magistrate, Sasseram to H. Davies, Sherghatty, dated Sasseram, the 5th April, 1858, informs that Inman had captured a small cannon in a tank close to the village of Sudhokur, 13 miles from Sasseram. The cannon weighed 2 cwt., was 4 ft. long and loaded with powder only and was of native manufacture. It was not ascertained if the weapon belonged to the rebel Ummur Singh. The tank was searched, but no other weapon was found.

Letter no. 113 from Lt. P. Lambert, Probationary Assistant Executive Engineer, Second Division, Grand Trunk Road to H. Davies, Deputy Magistrate, Sherghatty, dated Deehright, the 3rd September 1858, mentions that since the districts of Bihar and Shahabad had been so disturbed the boats had all been kept "at this side of the river except when troops are marching up".

Letter no. 9 from Mr. G. E. O. Nolan, Deputy Superintendent of S. Levy to A. N. Cole, Esq., Superintendent S.I., dated Sasseram, the 7th September 1858, mentions that Nolan went with a small party of the Levy and *Sowar* to capture rebels Balgovind Singh, Rampratap Singh and Baboo Dhursan Singh, who were in the village "Cheran", 4 miles south of the Punpun bridge and that Dhursan Singh was captured while the others escaped. It was mentioned that the rebels had joined Ummar Singh.

Letter no. 6 from Captain Davies, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Lohardagga Division, to Worsley, our civil office with

Brig. Douglas' force, dated camp Cheyne in Palamau, the 3rd February 1859, mentions that Brig. Douglas may be informed that the rebels in Palamau who had numbered nearly a month ago to nearly 1,000 mutineers have been driven out of the district, but the troops under Captain Nation excepting a small body of about 100. It was further mentioned in the letter: "A large party of Seedhur Singh went into Sirgoojah, thence to Koreah, Bukhar, a semi-independent estate under the Commissioner of Chotanagpur. It lies west of Sirgoojah and between that and Sohagpur, zila Jubbulpore, this party is said to number about 700-800, mostly sepoys.....the leading rebels of this District are Bhogtas Peetambar Sah and Neelambar Sah, these with their families are now fugitives in the jungles with a few followers only".

VOLUME NO. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM
3RD FEBRUARY 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY 1859.

1858—Mr. Carton's Gallantry.

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No. 20.

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DIVISION,
GYA.

Dated the 24th February, 1858.

SIR,

I beg to send you in original a letter to me from Mr. Carton, head writer of the Collector's office.

The subject of this letter should have been brought to your notice long ago, but pressure of work and some doubts on my mind as to that part of Mr. Carton's statement which refers to the killing of a *Sowar* have conspired to delay the submission of this matter to you.

Whether Mr. Carton did or did not kill the *Sowar*. It is certain that he apprehended and kept in custody Hyder ally Khan and one of his followers—that he did this when the town of Gya was in possession of the 5th irregular Cavalry that by so doing he incurred great danger and in so doing evinced considerable courage and public spirit and that finally he rendered a great service to the Government by preventing the return to Behar of a notorious and dangerous rebel. I beg to recommend a reward to Mr. Carton of Rs. 200 for his gallantry and good service.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. MONEY,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 22—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA DISTRICT—1858.
Grant to sufferers of the Mutiny—1858.

No. 1011.

Extract from the proceedings of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council in the Judicial Department under dated the 26th February, 1858.

Read again the financial resolution no. 4812-A, dated the 13th November 1857 on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies.

Read an endorsement from the Home Department no. 227 dated the 27th January 1858 forwarding for consideration and orders. A reference from the Government of Bengal connected with Rule 14 of the above Rules. Resolution—The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct that the Bengal Government be informed that the term "European" in Rule 14 of the rules regarding the grant of assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies passed in the Department under date the 13th November 1857 includes the descendants of Europeans usually known the designation "Indo-Briton".

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information and further orders and that the original papers received therefrom be returned copy being kept for record.

(A true extract),

(Sd.) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 556.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information with reference to Secretary, Mr. A. R. Young's letter no. 176, dated the 21st January, 1858 and enclosure.

By order,

*Home Department,
The 5th March, 1858.*

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 956.

Copy forwarded for the information of the Commissioner of Patna with reference to his letter no. 3125 dated the 13th January last.

*Fort William,
The 15th March 1858.*

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,
(Sd.) A. R. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate of Behar for his information.
Commissioner's Office, By order of the Commissioner,
Patna, dated the 18th March, 1858. (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Assistant to the Commissioner.

VOLUME NO. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM
 3RD FEBRUARY 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY 1859.

Loyalty of Deo Rajah—1858.

No. 44.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT,
 FOR THE 11TH OR PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gya, the 18th March, 1858.

SIR,

I beg to send you copies of correspondence this day received from the Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

The Deo Rajah has evidently done very good service, he has also given signal proofs of manly and active loyalty at a time when most zemindars seemed to think they did enough in remaining passive.

The Government never fails to show its appreciation of such services.

It would, I think be impolitic and unjust to the Rajah to consider those services in a merely financial point of view.

At the same time, it would be pressing hard upon his resources which are not ample ones, to leave to him the whole expense of entertaining his force and to repay him only with title and dignity. I would venture to submit for your consideration that the Rs. 8,000 to the Rajah be considered a gift, that a Khillat be given to him with the title of Moharajah, and that if possible, a good portion of the Palamow district which he has assisted in reducing to order, be settled with him. Should this be impossible, I would suggest a yearly remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,000 a year.

The Rajah pays Rs. 18,698 as sole proprietor and a large sum as his share in joint estates.

I have & ca.,
 (Sd.) A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 26—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, DATED THE 2ND JULY 1858 TO
31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

No. 1065.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, TO R. ALEXANDER
Esq., COMMISSIONER OF ROHILCUND.

Dated the 28th April, 1858.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate to you the general principles which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General desires to see followed by all Civil and other officers who will exercise judicial or magisterial powers in Rohilcund, on the re-entry of British Troops into that Province.

2. The condition of Rohilcund has been, in some respect peculiar. The progress of the revolt in the interior has until lately suffered little check. The people, left to themselves, have, in many quarters, engaged actively in hostilities against each other; but direct opposition to British authority has been mainly confined to the several Sudder Towns, to the Frontier on the Ganges, and to the expeditions against Nynee Tal.

3. Under these circumstances, His Lordship considers it just to distinguish, by a widely differing treatment, the simple bearing of arms, or even acts of social violence committed at a period when the check of lawful Government was removed, from acts directly involving treason against the State, or a deliberate defiance of its authority. Excepting instances of much aggravation, it is not the wish of Government that public prosecutions should beset on foot on account of offences of the former class.

4. Further, in respect of treason and defiance of British authority, His Lordship desires that criminal proceedings shall be taken only against leaders, and against such persons, whether high or low, as have distinguished themselves by activity and rancour against the Government, or by persistent in opposition to its authority after the advance of Troops and the re-occupation of Stations. The Governor-General will admit to amnesty all other classes, even though they have borne arms on the side of the rebels, provided that they tender an early and complete submission. But continuance in opposition will exclude from pardon.

5. The Governor-General has reason to believe that an impression exists in Rohilcund that the Mahomedan population, as such, is to be proscribed and crushed. It is likely that the rumour has been raised and fostered by the rebel leaders to excite apprehension and mis-

trust of the Government. His Lordship desires that every appropriate occasion may be taken to disabuse the people of this gross error. Such suspected rebels as may be brought to trial will be tried each by his own acts. Each will stand or fall by the line of conduct which he shall be proved to have followed. The Government will maintain, as it has always maintained, a strict impartiality in its administration. Equal justice will be shared by all its subjects, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. You will make public these views, and instruct the chief District Officers to make them widely known, in such manner as may appear to be most effectual.

6. It will be your care, in accordance with the injunctions of His Lordship's orders embodied in the Circular Order dated the 19th February, to bring forward for early notice by the Governor-General the several examples of conspicuously faithful conduct exhibited by many of the inhabitants of Rohilcund, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

True copy,

THOMAS JONES,
Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.

VOLUME NO. 22—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE,—1858.

1858.

Extract from the proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department under date the 30th April, 1858.

Read again the undermentioned papers on the subject of granting assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutineers.

Financial Resolution No. 4812A, dated the 13th November, 1857.
D.....D.....No. 5441, dated the 29th December 1857.
D.....D.....No. 281, dated the 22nd January, 1858
Paras. 18 and 20.

Read an endorsement from the Home Department no. 729, dated the 26th March, 1858 forwarding for consideration and orders a letter from the Government of Bengal with enclosure on the subject :—

Resolution.—His Honor in Council is further pleased to sanction the grant to the widow of the late Ramphul Singh, Darogah of the Jehanabad Thana, who died of wounds received in an encounter, with the rebels, of a pension amounting to 29 rupees per mensem according to the scale fixed by the Financial Resolution of the 29th December last, to commence from the date of the Darogah's death and to cease on the widow's remarriage.

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bengal

and that the original letter received there-from be returned, copy being kept for record in this Department.

(A true extract).

(Sd.) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1191.

Forwarded to the Government of Bengal with reference to Mr. Secretary, A. R. Young's letter no. 815, dated the 20th March, last.

By order etc.,
HOME DEPARTMENT, (Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
The 13th May, 1858. Under Secretary to Government of India.

No. 2001.

Copy forwarded for the information of the Commissioner of Patna in continuation of letter No. 1518, dated the 16th October.

By order of the Lieutt. Governor of Bengal,
FORT WILLIAM, (Sd.) A. R. YOUNG,
The 21st May, 1858. Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Copies forwarded to the Collector, Magistrate of Bihar for communication to the party concerned.

By order of the Commissioner,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, (Sd.) ILLEGIBLE
Patna dated the 28th May, 1858. Officiating Assistant to the Commissioner.

VOLUME NO. 13— GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM FROM
3RD FEBRUARY 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY 1859.

No. 88.

1858.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION.

SIR,

With reference to the accompanying petition received from you presented by 2 chowkidars asking for reward for good service done, I beg to state that the men in question did assist in capturing Hyder Ali Khan and I would therefore suggest that a reward of 50 rupees be given to each man. To this your sanction is requested.

BEHAR MAGCY GYA :
The 13th May 1858.

(Sd.) A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 22—CORRESPONDENCE, 1858 GAYA DISTRICT.

Gaya 1858: Soneporah Rajha's good services in rebellion.

Extract from letter no. 2276 of the 12th June, 1858 from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

The Lieutt. Governor has received with much satisfaction your report of the Sonepoorah Rajah's conduct in regard to the rebel Fotteh Singh, and desires that you will not omit to take suitable notice of the good services he has rendered.

Extract forwarded to the Magistrate of Behar who will be good enough to report on the services of the Rajah of Sonepoorah and to suggest any reward to which he may consider him entitled.

By order of the Commissioner,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Sd./ ILLEGIBLE.

Patna dated the 15th June, 1858.

Officiating Assistant to the Commissioner.

BOUND GAYA VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE SIDE, FROM
12TH DECEMBER 1857 TO 29TH OCTOBER 1858.

(Copy).

No. 409.

1858.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR, GYA.

Sir,

I have the honor to state for the information of the Commissioner of Circuit and yourself that word was brought to me on the night of the 21st instant at 9 P.M. that 156 prisoners on their way to this from the Gaya Jail had been rescued by a party of Koor Sing's sowars, at a place called Suggace, some 6 miles distant from Sherghatty. The first intelligence given was brought by a Government Dak runner who was sent by the Nujeebs, shortly after four of the Nujeebs themselves, made their appearance and gave such contradictory versions of the matter, that, I came at once to the conclusion that the nujeebs themselves had behaved treacherously, and let loose the prisoners. Lieutt. Stanton, Lieutt. Young of the Naval Brigade, and myself, having held a consultation we determined to disarm the nujeebs at once which was accordingly done at 10 P.M. 21st instant in my presence, with the assistance of Lieutt. Young and his men. I tried all the 41 nujeebs yesterday and having convicted them, committed them for trial to Lieutt. Stanton, Commissioner eighteen of them were sentenced to be hung this morning and 23 transported by his orders. Whilst the 18 prisoners were being pinioned this morning preparatory to execution, an attempt to escape was made by them. Some of the men were immediately

shot, a few cut down, the rest captured and all the 18 were hung without *delay*. It is quite clear from the evidence of the prisoners examined and of the *Illeakedur* of the place where the occurrence happened that the nujeebs themselves released the prisoners. The respective defences set up by the prisoners are sufficient to condemn them without any other evidences. The Jummadar Ram Buks Sing it is almost certain was murdered by one Balgobindo Tewarry and a Sewoo Deen Sookool both of them are nujeebs I presume.

2. Lieutt. Young of the Naval Brigade and the officers under him, acted with great promptitude and decision and the disarming was got through quietly and quickly. The additional service rendered this morning by the above named gentlemen, and the sailors of the Naval Brigade I cannot speak too highly of.

SHERGHATTY,
The 23rd June, 1858.

I have and Ca,
(Sd.) H. DAVIES,
Deputy Magistrate.

BOUND GAYA CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME, ISSUE SIDE, FROM 12TH
DECEMBER 1857 TO 29TH OCTOBER 1858.

(COPY).

No. 420.

1858.

To

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF BEHAR, GYA.

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 129 of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Commissioner Stanton has passed orders for the confiscation of the property of the undermentioned Defendants :—

Bhan Pertab Sing of Mallee	} Kootumbah.
Balgobind Singh of Barharra ..	..
Juggoo Singh of Oordaneeah ..	..
Jugdum Suhoy of Munorah	Munorow.
Gholamun Khan of Koraypoor	} Kootumbah.
Lal Bahadoor Singh of Mooteeanee ..	..
Deendyal Singh of Mooteeanee ..	..
Durshun Sing of Malee	} Seris.
Ajooda Singh of Myhoolee ..	..
Sheikh Chokowree of Ghootee ..	..
		} Kootumbah.
Mahabul Singh of Merzapur ..	..
Juggurnath Singh of Simra ..	..
Petumbur Singh of Mujhowlee	Kootumbah.

I have and Ca,

SHERGHATTY DEPUTY MAGGY,
The 25th June, 1858.

Sd. H. DAVIES.
Deputy Magistrate.

BOUND GAYA CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME, ISSUE SIDE, FROM 12TH
DECEMBER 1857 TO 29TH OCTOBER 1858.

(COPY).

No. 457.

1858.

To

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 891 of the 2nd July together with its accompaniment and, in reply beg to state that no dispute appears to have taken place between the Somandar and the Nujeebs, neither can it be ascertained if there was previous cause of disagreement between them. All the party seem to have proceeded upto Sugae in a peaceable manner, on their arrival at that place the Somander was suddenly shot and the prisoners allowed to escape. Some of the Nujeebs out of the 41 stated that a body of (200) men came down to the rescue of the prisoners that they fired but with what effect, they could not tell as it was dark but this is palpable falsehood for it was scarcely dark when the occurrence took place and even granting night had come on that was moonlit. A good many among them urge that they were far ahead or considerable in the rear to be able to give any particulars or be of any use. Others in their defence do not even notice the body of men who, it is said, rescued the convicts. The prisoners examined stated they were permitted to go away by the Nujeebs who had a difference among themselves and shot their Somandar suddenly. That no body of men came to rescue them. The above is borne out by the evidence of the *Illakedar* of the place Goshin Chamelee Gear. The place at which the Prisoners were set free is wild on both sides and stony. 23. men out of the 41 stated that they all fired two or three shots, some even go so far as to say two or three volleys were fired however on examining the muskets the following morning following the disarming not one third of them seem to have been used such at least was the opinion of the armourer attached to the Naval Brigade under command of Lieutt. Young.

2nd Ram Sahhay Pande Somundor who was sent by Major Nation to me with a note failed completely in obtaining any further information from the men in Jail.

3. Goolzar Buksh and Nujeeb who returned to Gya and reported the occurrence which took place at Sugae on the 21st to the Magistrate gives likewise no clue whereby to lead to a discovery of the cause of the Somundor's murder.

4. I am inclined to believe that the Nujeebs on starting from Gaya had made up their minds to bring the prisoners to Sherghatty and there to release them as also to open the look-up here under

the impression that no Troops were located at Sherghatty. On finding out their mistake when they came close to the Station they released the Prisoners the Somundor not being on the plot in all probability opposed them which led to his being shot. There must have been some preconcerted plan. Else I cannot account for the Prisoners being released on the way to Sherghatty during the early part of the evening, and the Gaya Jail being thrown open on that very night. The 41 Nujeebs who brought in 8 Prisoners no doubt had settled among themselves what account they were to give when called upon for explanation otherwise they would not have sent a Government Dak runner before hand to endeavour to mislead me. The defence made by all would lead one to suppose they were quite passive in the matter, at least that such should be believed was evident by their object. Thinking that they could establish the fact not being active participators in the release of the Prisoners, and in the murder of the Somandor they came on to Sherghatty.

5. In conclusion I ought to observe that the 8 prisoners brought in by the Nujeebs could not escape being helpless in a great measure.

SHERGHATTY,
The 7th July, 1858.

I have & Ca,
Sd. H. DAVIES,
Deputy Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 25—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

At page 117 of the Volume there is an extract from letter no. 662 of the 8th July, 1858 from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. This letter refers to rebels at Barrakpore intending to attack Bhojpur. A small force was taken out by Mr. Garstin, Deputy Magistrate, Buxar and there was a fight. The rebels were turned back and went west.

VOLUME NO. 25—(MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS FROM 16TH JANUARY, 1858 TO 8TH OCTOBER, 1858).

1858

This volume contains frequent advice regarding the confiscation of properties of the mutineers. There is also a certain amount of correspondence regarding the exploits of Judhar Singh of Kooar Singh's party at Tikaree.

The Raja of Deo was a loyalist and he needed protection as he was threatened by a band of rebels numbering at 600.

There is correspondence to show that Capt. Rattray was chasing after Judhar Singh. Capt. Young, the Commanding Madras Rifles was requested by A. Money, Magistrate to take part in this chase

after Judhar Singh. At one place in a letter from A. Money, to A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated Gaya, the 14th July, 1858 it was mentioned—"Tikaree is notoriously a place of refuge for those who were concerned in the disturbances last year, and for whom search is made by the Police".

Letters after 28th July 1858 suggest that the district was getting quiet. In a letter to Capt. Young, Commanding Madras Rifles dated the 28th July 1858 A. Money, Magistrate mentioned :—

"As there are no mutineers now in the district and Mr. Worsley's presence with your detachments is, therefore, no longer necessary, I have desired him to leave his present post and attend to other duties which imperatively required his attention."

From a letter from Mr. Nutter, Assistant Magistrate, to the Magistrate of Bihar, dated Gaya, the 4th September, 1858 it appears that the Daroga of Jehanabad was murdered by the mutineers. This letter gives a good account of the attack on Jehanabad by the mutineers.

VOLUME NO. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM 3RD FEBRUARY, 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY, 1859.

1858.

No. 155.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gya, 15th July, 1858.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that on the 12th instant the Darogah of Daoodnugger reports that the rebels were collecting near Nusreegaunge on the left bank of the Soane with the view of punishing the villages who had arisen off a party. Of them many of the Nussreegaunge people had come to take shelter at Daoodnaggur. The Darogah apprehends that as the river is fordable a rebel party may cross to Daoodnuggar on the 13th he reports all well. The case of these Nusreegunje villagers is a hard one. We cannot expect the people to strike on our side, unless we interfered to ward off the blow of vengeance—which assertion of their rights is sure to call forth—It is perhaps presumption in me to suggest anything as regards a district not mine, but it appears to me that Captain Rattray's force would at Nuseergunje occupy a good position—Daoodnuggur should also be quickly garrisoned, else we may have a second and worse in-road of mutineers.

I have & ca.,
Sd./- A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME No. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY, 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY, 1859.

1858.

No. 173.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gya, 27th July, 1858.

SIR,

The last paragraph in the Government letter to your address no. 2829 of the 16th instant reminds me in my two despatches giving you an account of the skirmish with rebel sepoy near Jehanabad and of the engagement with Judher Sing's force at Kuzma. I omitted to bring to your favourable notice the conduct of my mounted Police. They behaved throughout remarkable well and went through a good deal of roughing with cheerful zeal. The favorable notice of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been awarded to Serjeant Lead-beater and he deserved it, but Trooper Peter Anthony did quite as much and as well. Both men were with me the whole time and vied with each other in gallantry. I would beg through you to call His Honor's attention to the conduct of the 4 remaining men especially Anthony.



I have &ca.,
Sd./- A. MONEY,
Magistrate.

VOLUME No. III—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, FROM 16TH JUNE, 1858 TO 8TH OCTOBER 1858, AT PAGE 61/C.

1858.

To

J. Y. WARSLEY Esq., DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF BIHAR.

Gya, dated 28th July, 1858.

SIR,

I send you a deposition on oath and a petition. The deponent has received instructions from me to go to you. I shall feel obliged by your instituting strict enquiries into the conduct of all people said to have assisted Judher Sing. As there are no rebels now in the district, your remaining with Captain Young any longer is quite unnecessary. You will therefore make at present the necessary enquiries as ordered by the Commissioner, copy of whose letter you have and after completing those and the enquiries resulting from the

petition and deposition herewith sent you will be so good as to proceed to Jahanabad and institute the enquiries there you were directed to make.

As Captain Young has now some *sowars* of the 12th Irregular Cavalry I have begged him to let you have the 4 I made over to him and to lend you 4 more till you get Jehanabad—A guard of 8 will be quite sufficient.

In a demi-official received from you 2 days ago, you mention some men having been seized by Captain Young and that at his request you had sent them in here.

You should not have done so—You are competent to try all men and all cases, and if there was anything against these people you should have taken up the case and investigated it instead of putting all parties to the inconvenience of a long march. You will be good enough to send in no more prisoners except men you may commit to Messrs. Trotter or Lautour. All the boats between Urwal and Daco naggar should be sent down the river to Dinapore or up to Baraon. See to this and especially as to the Zemindaree ghat boats. The Daoodnaggar Darogah may keep 2 boats, but he will be answerable for their not being seized by rebels.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd./- A. MONEY,

Magistrate.

VOLUME No. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM
3RD FEBRUARY 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY, 1859.

1858.

No. 188.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gya, 4th August, 1858.

SIR,

It should be borne in mind that the Police of Arwal were in a very precarious situation with rebels on the south (Judher Singh's, party) and rebels on the north (the party who went to Bikram thannah—They remained till the last mentioned party came to that village when they separated). The Darogah was certainly to blame for leaving the district but allowance must be made for a father's feelings—He showed great courage when he was with the Patna Nazir at Nawada and did very good service there. He told the

truth in this case very straightforwardly and since his appointment to Urual has behaved very well apprehending, Bakoree Sing and his three sons zemindar and intimate friends of Judher Singh. Looking at his antecedents and the fact that the police are not to be constituted or armed as to be able to defend themselves against a body of rebels I was not inclined to deal severely with the Darogah nor any of the Burkundazes. Except those whohouse and recognised there.

I have & co,

Sd/-A. MONEY,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

Another office memo. from Patna Commissioner's office dated the 23rd August, 1858 at page 135 of the volume mentions that the rebels had entered Nasreegunge with the intention of establishing a Thana. Col. Turner marched from Sasaram with the camel corps and cavalry and succeeded in supervising the Thana at 6-30 P.M., and killing 16 out of 20 rebels. The main body of the rebels consisting of 200 Sepoys and 300 *Budmashes* had left Nasreegunge at mid-day. On their return to Jagdishpore, Col. Turner intended to pursue them.

It was further mentioned that on the 19th the Steamer Teknoof with detachment of H. M. 35 regiment and Madras Rifle on board started from Nasreegunge on the Soane and proceeded upwards. On arriving at Sundais there was an engagement with the rebels. A number of rebels were executed. On arriving Urbal Capt. Trench with 80 of the Madras Rifles crossed the river under the cover of the steamers guns and destroyed the boats at.....

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME, GAYA RECORD ROOM, MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS FROM 16TH JUNE TO 8TH OCTOBER, 1858.

1858.

Letter no. 1178.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BIHAR.

Dated Gya, 4th September, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state that according to your verbal orders conveyed through Mr. Grey, I spent Friday, the 3rd instant at

Jehanabad, engaged in investigating the circumstances, attending the murder of late Darogah Beene Pershad. I examined a large number of the town's people whose evidence might be supposed to throw light on the case and believe the facts to be substantially as follows :—

On Wednesday, morning the 23rd June about 8 or 9 A.M., party of the rebels, comprising perhaps 30 sepoys with *budmashes* in all about 70 or 80 men some armed with muskets, the rest with swords and spears entered Jehanabad from the west. They were guided by two men, Ram Sahay Singh and Sedree Singh of Fulpa, a village 2 miles to the North-West of Jehanabad, who pointed out to them the buildings connected with Government. These men were also implicated in the murder of the late Darogah Ram Phul Singh and orders for their apprehension and the confiscation of their property have long since been issued. The rebels immediately commenced to burn the Thannah and the Munsiff's cutchery and dwelling houses and to search for the Government servants, who had sought safety in flight. The Darogah, the Tahsildars, the Moonsiff's amlah and the Deputy Postmaster had crossed the river's bed (then dry) and were going eastward not together but in slightly different directions. A party of the rebels pursued and two or three on horseback came up with the Darogah and Tehsildar who were also mounted and took them prisoners. Accounts differ here as to the exact particulars according to the statement of Gaor Purshad, the Darogah's brother. The Tehsildar was caught first and mistaken by the Rebels for the Darogah to save himself, he pointed out Beene Purshad who was in advance. The Tahsildar on the other hand denies and states that he was caught about the same time with the Darogah or just after and that the Darogah was recognised by the Thannah Seal which fell out of his clothes and I am bound to say that the whole weight of evidence is on his side. Both were then brought back to a small grove orchard on the banks of the river, where according to Gaor Purshad the rebels asked the Darogah for money. He begged the *Tahsildar* to become security for him but the latter refused. He was then killed by the rebels and his body hung to a tree. The *Tehsildar* escaped on the payment of one hundred rupees. The Tehsildar denies that any conversation took place about money at all, or that he paid any. The rebels released him on learning who he was. The utmost that is alleged against the Tehsildar is that he pointed out the Darogah to save his own life and made no effort to save him, acts which are hardly legal crimes.

The rebels then returned and after burning the Moonsiff's cutchery and house, the Thannah and the dawk bungalow, and injuring the Post Office, left the place about noon, and proceeded in a north-westerly direction to the above mentioned village of Fulpa. I should say that the Deputy Postmaster's property was plundered and the Post Office would have been burnt, had it not been for the representations of the towns people that the fire would

spread through the town. The statement that some of the maliks collected money from the *mahajans* and shopkeepers and sent it to the rebels, and that some of the wealthier inhabitants sent them presents, rests, almost entirely on the testimony of one man, Pomrao Singh, a *piadah* of the Moonsiff whose deposition I was unable to take as he is on duty in Shahabad. The story is not improbable in itself but I was unable to obtain any confirmation of it on the spot. Some of the witnesses admitted that they had heard such had been the case but no one spotted to it from his personal knowledge, or admitted that he had either voluntarily or compulsorily given anything. I examined the persons whom Pomrao Singh accused of having given money and provisions carefully, but could elicit nothing as a collateral precautions. I also had the books of several of the leading *mohajans* examined to see if there were any suspicious entries on or about that date but without success. I took the answer of eight of the resident maliks who protested that so far from giving anything to the rebels, they had not spoken to them or in some cases were seen, them. This statement must be taken for what it is worth but it will be almost impossible to establish active complicity.

In reference to paragraph 3 of the Commissioner of Patna letter no. 607 of the 6th July, I do not think there is evidence enough to put the maliks or town's people or any of them, on their trial for aiding and abetting the rebels. The testimony of Pomrao Singh though direct as far as it goes entirely unsupported by collateral evidence, and a circumstantial statement of this kind standing quite alone is open to great suspicion. It might possibly be worthwhile to summon him from Shahabad and take his evidence afresh, but I hardly think it.

The proper course seem to me to be to enforce the provisions of Act X of 1858, as suggested in the 4th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter. There could hardly be a fair case for its application. By their own statement the maliks knew of the approach of the rebels the day before with the towns people they were able to have prevented their ever coming near the place. In fact I believe had there been the least show of resistance, had the rebels even heard a report that resistance would be offered, nothing would have happened.....

It is high time to make an example of this guilty suspenses. The natives of India must learn that the duties of a citizen embrace active as far as passive obedience that for a man not to.....he ought to have done is as great a political crime as for him to do what he ought not to have done.

I should recommend that an estimate be made of the losses sustained including the provision to be made for the late Darogah's family and that the sum be levied half from the *maliks* and half from the town's people in the manner prescribed by Act X of 1858.....

I cannot conclude without praising the promptitude and good arrangements of Jaffer ally, the acting Darogah which enabled me to complete the investigation in a much shorter time and with much more convenience to myself than I could otherwise have done.

I have & ca.

Sd./- ILLEGIBLE,

Assistant Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 1ST JULY, 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

Letter no. 1329, dated the 9th September, 1858 from the Commissioner's office to the Magistrate at Bihar at page 164 of the volume observes that the conduct of people of Jehanabad in connection with the murder of the late Darogah was reprehensible. It was mentioned that the complicity of the *Maliks* was positively affirmed by the late moonsiff of Jehanabad and although the direct evidence that he was able to produce was of a *peada* of his own the circumstances of the case gave strong colour to the munsiff's accusation and established beyond a doubt a culpable neglect on the part of the *Maliks* and the villagers generally to oppose the rebels or to afford assistance to the officers of Government.

VOLUME NO. 21, CORRESPONDENCE—GAYA, FROM 1ST JANUARY 1858 TO 13TH DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

Letter no. 3533 from A. R. Young, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Dy. Magistrate of Sherghatty dated Fort William 16th September, 1858, mentions that a *khellat* consisting of jewellery (pearl necklace), sword, embroidered belt and a shield was sanctioned to Maharaja Jai Prakash Singh of Deo in Zila Bihar and that the Commissioner had been asked to present the *khellat* to the Maharaja in a manner suited to the occasion.

VOLUME NO. 13—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM, FROM 3RD
FEBRUARY 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY 1859.

No. 243.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE 11TH OR
PATNA DIVISION.

Dated Gya, the 18th September, 1858.

SIR,

In the month of March last as you are aware a search was made by the late Magistrate and Collector for guns said to be concealed at Ticaree—
Role of Rani of Ticcaree a man named "Jhungary Tewary" a resident of Ticaree gives the principal information which lead to the finding of several guns concealed in the Fort. He accompanied the Magistrate at the time the search was made.

2. In the month of June a party of rebels under Jeodhur Sing crossed the Soane and encamped within a few miles of Tickaree—Two *Sowars* were despatched from the rebel camp with a message to the Ranee of Tickaree—What there took place is not quite clear but this much is certain—that the *Sowars* accompanied by some *budmoshes* proceeded to the house of Jhungary Tewary and failing to find him seized his son, a young man 25 years of age, took him outside the Town and barbarously murdered him in broad day light—Though there were not more than two of the rebels in the town not a finger was raised to save the unfortunate man.

3. It is asserted by the father of Jhungary Tewary who was at Tickaree at the time that the rebels were favourably received and treated by the adherents of the Ranees and were by their directly investigated to the commission of the crime. The case was formally taken up and investigated by me but as was to be expected I could not obtain any evidence whatever as to the circumstances of the murder except that of Jhungary Tewary and a servant of his which evidence was insufficient to commit the parties charged with assisting in the crime. They were consequently released.

4. But setting aside the accusation brought against the Ranee of Ticcaree of having countenanced and instigated the rebels in their crime I cannot but think that their conduct in the matter has been such as should not pass unnoticed by Government.

5. In answer to a perwana calling for an explanation of their conduct the Ranees through their agents assert their ignorance of what was going on until all was over. This plea is too weak to deserve notice. They must have been fully aware of what was

taking place and they had a force sufficient if they had choose~~m~~ to do so to prevent the commission of the murder.

6. It is true that Jhungary Tewary is an informer and a man of indifferent character and has no doubt other enemies beside the Ranees in Tickaree but though this consideration would be of some weight as regards the charge of investigation to the crime it can—I think form no excuse for the conduct displayed by the Ranees as zemindars of this district while such an outrage was perpetrated under the very walls of their residence.

I have & ca.,

(Sd.) E. GREY,

Offg. Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

Letter no. 88 dated the 28th September, 1858, from Lt. G. G. Baker, Commanding Cavalry 1st Bengal Police Battalion, to Captain Gordon, Field Adjutant at page 219 of the volume gives details of the successful attack by the Cavalry detachment upon the rebel force near Peero which resulted in the total route of the enemy whose loss is estimated at from 80 to 90 killed and many wounded with but a comparatively small loss of casualties on the British. The battle was fought at village Suhejee near Peero. A number of officers and men were mentioned for the distinguished attack on this occasion. It was further mentioned that the greater portion of the arms and accoutrements of the enemy were broken up and thrown into wells, as a large number of the troopers were obliged to dismount to convey the wounded to Camp.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

A memo. dated the 9th October, 1858 from the Commissioner's office mentions that Mr. Garstin of Buxar took up an expedition of 200 Infantry and some Cavalry left Buxar on the night of the 6th October to endeavour to seize Maghu Roy the rebel Malik of Ghumar who had for sometime passed had his headquarters at Kharra 20 miles south of Buxar. The expectation was successful but Capt. Nasan was killed and Major Douglas of Madras Cavalry was greatly wounded.

Movement of 1857-58.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST
DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

A memo. dated the 11th October, 1858 mentions that there was a report received on a previous day that
Movement of 1857-58. rebels both from Sasaram and Buxar were evacuating Jagdishpore and flying towards Palamau. But the informations were not confirmed by the accounts just received from Arrah. Major Douglas died on board the Benares steamer at Buxar.

A memo. dated the 16th October, 1858 at page 224 of the volume mentions that Brigadier Douglas had marched out of Arrah against a large body of rebels at Karisath on the Buxar road. The Mounted European Police under Capt. Arbuthust were despatched and they were able to cut up a good many of the enemy. It was further mentioned that on the morning of the same day the Buxar Column encountered the rebels under Sedha Singh the zamindar of Ghazapoor at Burrakpoor on the Arrah road.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA (1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST
DECEMBER 1858).

1858.

A memo. from the Commissioner's office dated the 22nd October 1858 mentions about a fight at village Suaruts. A large number of rebels were killed. The main body of the rebels had, however, fled away southwards and marched to Bihta.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST
DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

A memo. from the Commissioner's office dated the 29th October, 1858 at page 264 of the volume mentions that the rebels were still in the Hills south of Sasaram and made foreways on the plains to obtain provisions. It was further mentioned that there was an entrenchment thrown up by the rebels at Jagdishpore as from 8 to 7 miles in circumference the rampart was in many places 10 or 12 ft. high and towards the point at which Sir Edward Lugard had attacked last year. Three brass guns recently made were found in the entrenchment and large quantities of lead, saltpetre and other stores. Although three rebels were captured it was mentioned that a considerable number were still lurking about the banks of the Ganges endeavouring to get into Ghazeepore.

VOLUME NO. 26—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, DATED 2ND JULY 1858 TO
31ST DECEMBER 1858.

Monthly Registered no.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

FROM,

SASSURAM NOVEMBER 2ND 7 P. M.

FROM,

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE

To

SHERGHOTTY

To

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE

WORDS.

167 SEVEN REPEATED.

The Darogah of Sasseram reports from information received through his spies Kyrwar hills men the rebels had mutinied against Umar Singh, they had killed Harkissan Singh. Umar Singh had escaped with his horse and a few attendants and is now secreted in the hills, he intends to march and cross the Ganges by the help of friends, spies out he may yet be captured. Two hundred sepoys have returned from the hills to their homes in disguise. A *Kyrwar* has hid arms at a village named Choonie now Akbarpoor on the hills have told Cole of this, many rebels have died of their wounds and hunger on the hills. Coles writes from Inddoonauthpoor no one knows where the rebels are believed to have gone, they made another try to cross the Soane prevented by Col. Turner, column being ready they retired. This Subdivision is very quiet and the Trunk Road safe, no information from Cheynepor of the rebels movements.

True Copy.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 23—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, DATED 26TH JANUARY
1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

The rebels after marching miles through the hills have at last
went in the directions of Bidjyegarh
Movement of 1857-58. in the Mirzapore Hills. A telegram from
Brigadier Douglas dated the 2nd instant
mentions that they had last been heard of at the Village of Manchee
not far from the Hill fort of Bidjyegarh.

Colonel Turner was at Tilookha on the same beyond Rohtas, Colonel Walter had been ordered to join him and the Column will then move on towards Bidjyegarh. Brigadier Douglas had called in Major Carr's force from Chowsa and either he or Major Carr would move against the rebels from the north. We do not hear of any armed parties in Shahabad itself. Mr. Burrows has 600 men at work on the Jugdispore Jungle and hopes soon to have a much larger number.

A telegram just received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram mentions that spies had come in with information that the sepoys had mutinied against Kumarsing—that he himself had escaped on horse back with a few followers intending to cross the Ganges and take refuge in Nepal. But that Harkishen Sing had been killed—A report precisely similar to this however was current in Arrah a week ago and proved to be false—I do not therefore place much reliance on this story.

PATNA :
Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd Novemver, 1858.

(Sd.) E. A. SAMMUELS,
Commissioner.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST
DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

Letter no. 1840 from the Commissioner's office, dated the 4th November 1858, to the Magistrate of Gaya at page 271 of the volume mentions about Narain Rao of Kirwall, a State prisoner who was confined at Jehanabad.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA (1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST
DECEMBER 1858).

A memo. dated the 6th November, 1858 at page 274 mentions that a message had just been received mentioning that Ramkishun Singh was said to have been killed, Umar Singh had fled and Meghu Singh was hiding in the hills.

VOLUME NO. 23—GAYA CORRESPONDENCE, DATED THE 26TH JANUARY
1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

No. 519.

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT
WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, TO A. R. YOUNG
Esq., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BENGAL.

Dated Allahabad, the 8th November, 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to request that the attention of all officers exercising Judicial or

Magisterial powers in the disturbed districts of Bengal may be called to the Royal A 1. of amnesty pardon, and oblivion, which by Command of the Queen has been proclaimed to the people of India.

2. Pardon is announced from the throne in the following terms:— Our clemency will be extended to all offenders save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly to the part in the murder of British subjects with regard to such, the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders, or instigator in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed but in apportioning the penalty due to such persons full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance and large allowance will be shown to those, whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men....

To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon amnesty, and oblivion of all offence against ourselves. Our Crown and dignity on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our Royal Pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.,

3. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to call upon all officers holding Civil Authority under his Government to give prompt complete effect to the foregoing paragraphs of the Hon'ble Majesty's proclamation. ,

4. His Honour will direct that all judges and special Commissioners within the district which have been on still are disturbed, shall forthwith examine the indictment upon which each prisoner whose case is now pending before them, has been committed to their Courts, and that, unless the crime charged involved the murder of British subjects, or the acting as a leader or instigator of revolt, they shall immediately cancel the commitment, and remand the prisoners to the magistrate who committed them for trial.

5. The Governor-General further directs that Magistrates and officers in Executive charge of districts now or heretofore disturbed may be instructed at once to desist from the prosecution or apprehension of supposed rebels or traitors, whose crimes do not fall under any one of the three heads above specified, upon the condition that such persons consent to return, and do in fact return to their homes and peaceful pursuits. And in respect of persons who may be under trial before the officer in question should be desired, upon the same condition, to remove from the Calender all charges of rebellion or other political offences provided that the parties accused or committed do not come within any of the three classes excluded from free pardon.

6. I am directed to add that all sentences passed before the 1st November, whether sentences or regular trial in presence of the Defts. or sentences of confiscation upon expert proceedings held under Act XXV of 1857 in their absence will hold good as having taken effect before the promulgation of Her Majesty's Act of pardon, amnesty and oblivion.

7. But, in case of confiscation under Act XXV of 1857, wherever the Defts. present themselves to the district authorities within the period fixed by the proclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor is requested, on representation to that effect, favourably to reconsider the sentence, provided that such defendants were not participators in murder or aiding rebels or instigators of revolt, or that generally any material grounds of extenuation can be adduced.

8. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will further be pleased to direct that no fresh decisions are to be passed for political offences against any persons who do not come within the classes accepted for pardon, viz., murderers, those who have harboured murderers, leaders or instigators of revolt and those, who continue in arms against the Government. This interdict is to be understood to extend to fines and confiscation under Act X of 1858 as well as under Act XXV of 1857.

9. The amnesty it is to be observed, does not cover acts of private wrong and injury. But prosecutions on this account should be discouraged by District Officers, specially where the cause of complaint occurred during a season of mercy. Where much time has elapsed, such cases should not be admitted except upon strong *prima facie* ground, that an honour offend still calling for punishment was perpetrated or a heavy wrong sustained, which cases now be redressed—And in all cases relating to the period in question excepting where the Defendant may be charged with direct participation in wilful and deliberate murder, compromise between the parties should not only be freely admitted, but recommended and encouraged.

10. The Royal Act of grace, I am desired to observe includes mutineers, and deserters as well as rebels who have not been in the service of the Government but in admitting mutineers and deserters to the benefit of it, care must be taken to warn them that while those who have not directly taken part in the murder of British subjects, may surely rely upon being left unmolested in their homes and in the prosecution of peaceful pursuits, those against whom the Govt. may obtain induced of having been directly concerned in the murder of British subjects will not be protected by a pardon from which they are expressly excluded, but will be sought out and brought to justice.

11. To this end, as the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor will observe, it will be necessary that a full and accurate Descriptive Roll should be kept of all mutineers and deserters admitted to

pardon. This should be done by the Magistrates, and a copy of each Register should be sent to you. A certificate should be given to each mutineer or deserter dismissed to the home, to the effect that he will in future be free from all molestation as regards the past, unless he should be chargeable with having taken part in the murder of a British subject.

12. In those parts of Bengal, where rebels are still in arm against the Government, every exertion should be used by the Magistrate and other civil officers to make the leaders, and so far as may be their followers, fully acquainted with the conditions upon which pardon is offered to them in the proclamation.

If after this has been done and after it has become certain that the leaders have knowledge of the offer of pardon, they shall continue to commit acts of rebellion and to oppose the authority of the Government force may be used against them. The Lieutenant Governor will inform the Civil and Military authorities that they are not to consider that in such a case they are debarred from using force by the fact that the terms of grace and amnesty are extended to all who comply with the conditions before the 1st January next.

13. In regard to determining the punishment of offenders to whom the amnesty does not extend, I am desired to add the following remarks:—

14. Those who have directly taken part in the murder of British subjects are alone excluded from mercy. In respect of those the law will take its course here tofore.

15. To those, who having knowingly given asylum to murderers or having acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, shall surrender themselves upon the terms of the proclamation, their lives only are guaranteed. But the Lieutenant Governor requested so to order that, in oppotuning to those offenders their respective penalties, Judges, Special Commissioners and Magistrates shall be mindful of the promise made in the Royal Proclamation that full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which the offenders were induced to those of their allegiance, and that large indulgence will be shown to those who were deserved by the false reports of designing men.

16. In the Governor-General's judgment the most guilty in this class of offenders are those, who, cannot but with resisting the Government in their own neighbourhood, have joined in the all acts made by murderers and plunderers in other parts of the country, thereby spreading violence and sufferings far and wide, and those who have by intimidation compelled others to join and sustain them in rebellion.

The most deserving of indulgence are those who have had a share in saving the lives of English subjects.

17. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will of course take care that each case brought to trial shall be reported to him in weekly statements.

18. In conclusion I am desired to add that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General confiding in the loyalty of every man to whom judicial powers of any degree have been entrusted, calls upon each to exercise the discretion left to him, in the merciful spirit in the proclamation has been conceived.

True copy.

Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.

(True copies.)

Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME NO: 146,—GAYA, RECORD ROOM FROM NOVEMBER 1858 TO 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

To

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF NAWADAH.

Dated Gya the 11th November, 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter no. 73 of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that under section VII of Act 25 of 1857 confiscations should be made through this Court. It does not appear any intimation has been received of the attachment of the property you alluded to and I am at a loss to understand what arrangements you have made for its disposal. I request you will be good enough to send me an abstract of your final order as Commissioner and attach thereto a request for confiscation of the rebels property and if you have any similar cases I trust you will act in the manner above indicated.

2. In the meantime the property should be released.

I have and Ca.

Sd. H. R. MADOCKS.

VOLUME NO. 23—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA FROM THE 26TH JANUARY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

(COPY NO. 1847.)

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PATNA DIVISION.

The 18th November, 1858.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BIHAR.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter from the foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the address of the Secretary

to the Government of Bengal, dated the 8th instant conveying instructions relating to the mode in which the amnesty announced in the Queen's proclamation is to be carried out—

2nd. You are requested to give full effect to these instructions with the least possible delay—

3rd. Your attention is particularly drawn to the 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th Clauses of the Secretary's letter—

4th. You will be good enough to transmit to me on Monday of each week for transmission to Government a copy of the register of mutineers and deserters which you are directed by the 11th Para. to keep.

5th. This register should show 1st the name of the sepoy with his father's name—

2nd. His village and pergunnah—

3rd. The Regiment and Company or troop to which he belonged—

4th. A descriptive roll of this person—

6th. The orders contained in the 9-10-11-12 paras, should be widely made known through the agency of your police and of the zamindars and jickadors of your district—

7th. I have not yet been informed what is the precise interpretation which the Lieutenant Governor has put on the phrase those who have directly taken part in the murder of British Subjects but I trust soon to be in possession of His Honour's views on that point—

8th. In the meantime of course you will be careful in communicating with rebels or their friends to confine yourself strictly to the terms of the Governor-General's instructions and will not attempt in cases where the question may admit of any doubt to specify what classes on an individual you consider to have excluded themselves from pardon.

I have etc.,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE,
Commissioner.

VOLUME NO. 25—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, 1ST JULY 1858 TO 31ST
DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

There is an important memo from the Commissioner dated the 3rd November, 1858 at page 268 of the volume which mentions that a telegram just received from the Deputy Magistrate of Sasaram mentioned that spies had come in with information that the sepoys had rose against Kumarsing, that he himself had escaped on horse back with a few followers intending to cross the Ganges and take

refuge in Nepal but that Harikishun Singh had been killed. A report precisely similar to this however was current in Arrah a week ago and proved to be false. The Commissioner did not, therefore, place much reliance on this story.

VOLUME NO. 23—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA. OFFICIAL MEMO. DATED THE
26TH JANUARY 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

1858.

On the 29th the band of rebels under Harkishun Singh amounting to about 200 infantry and 150 cavalry including men mounted on ponies proceeded westward along the Ganges watched by a party of cavalry from Col. Seymer's force and the Shahabad mounted Police-Col. Seymer having guns with him moved parallel to the rebels on the Buxar road and it was arranged that information should be sent to him when the rebels appeared to be in a position favourable to attack the one in the afternoon they had gone to the extremity of the Diarah near Nainjare and intelligence of their position was despatched to Col. Seymer. Another messenger was subsequently sent but it would see this message could not have reached Col. Seymer as he never appeared and darkness coming on the cavalry were obliged to retire at 3 next morning. Col. Seymer received information of the rebels being at Aodhara about 3 miles from their former position and immediately proceeded to that place. On his arrival, however, he found that they had broken up into twos and threes and gone off in different directions. It was reported by the villagers that they had thrown their arms into the Ganges and that Harkishun Singh had offered 150 rupees for a boat but had been unable to procure one. Harkishun Singh was last seen with five companions proceeding in a southerly direction and will probably endeavour to join either Maygar Singh who with a few — followers still hangs about the western parganna or Umar Singh who is stated by the last accounts to be in Palamau at the head of 200 rebels and who is said to have made an inclusion, lately into the Majheawan Pergana of Bihar which borders on Palamau. A party of about 20 rebels is also reported to have killed their *Madras* Sepoys near Mahania on the Trunk Road. It has been clearly ascertained that no organised body of rebels is left in the hills. Considerable numbers are known to have gone to their houses but the number of those who have as yet presented themselves to the different Magistrates is small.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 2nd December, 1858.

Sd. E. A. SAMMUELS,
Commissioner.

Forwarded for the information of the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty and for circulation.

By order of the Commissioner,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 23—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA. OFFICIAL MEMO. DATED THE
26TH JANUARY, 1858 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1858.

1858.

Mr. Money reports from Arrah on the 2nd that the bands of Harkishun Singh and Meygar Singh are both completely broken up and that the rebellion in Shahabad may now be considered at an end. Mr. Garstin writes from Buxar that 23 stud horses abandoned by the rebels had been brought in and that others were said to be wandering about the district. He had sent out people to bring them in.

Lieutenant Graham telegraphs from Palamau that 1,100 sepoys had entered that district from the Rohtas Hills and were proceeding to join 250 rebels who had previously established themselves at Banka. The number of sepoys is probably exaggerated. We have no reason to believe that more than 3 or 400 with arms in their hands can have escaped into Palamau from the direction of Rohtas. These rebels are said to be under the command of Seesha Singh and Ram Bahadoor Singh. They will no doubt be speedily dispersed. Mr. Boyle writes from Buxar that the Railway works in the vicinity of the Karmnassa have been resumed with vigour and that arrangements are making for recommending operations along the entire line from the Soane to the Karmnassa.

PATNA COMMISSIONER' OFFICE,
The 3rd December, 1858.

Sd. E. A. SAMMUELS,
Commissioner.

Forwarded for the information of Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty and for circulation.

By order of the Commissioner,
Sd. ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME NO. 31—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA (1858-1859).

1858—Mutiny

A letter from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, dated the 21st December, 1858 to the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty mentions that the Sonepoorh Rajah had never given the slightest assistance during the disturbances and had not sent any information although bodies of **Suspicious character of the** rebels passed and repassed through his districts. **Sonepoorh Raja.** Rather his conduct was more than suspicious.

EXTRACT FROM NO. 26 BOUND VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE
SIDE—30TH APRIL, 1855 TO 30TH APRIL, 1860—PRESERVATION,
PERMANENT—RACK NO. II—SHELF 2.

No. 815,

Pension to loyal Sepoy

1858

Dated Camp Soogee, the 28th December, 1858,

TO

THE MAGISTRATE OF BIHAR.

SIR,

I BEG to inform you in reply to your letter no. 1441 of the 30th October last with its enclosures that the undermentioned pensioners assisted the Chunderghur Baboos during the late disturbances. I am not aware of the names of any other pensioners who aided the cause of loyalty.

Pensioners of the late Ramghur Battalion Birju Singh Sepoy of Baghee Dee, Pergannah Kootoombah, Ramjiwan Sing Sepoy of Belah Pergannah Kootoombah, Sheeobalak Tewary, Sepoy of the 67th Regiment, N. Sindoorreeah, Pergannah Kootoombah, Shunkur Ram, Sepoy of the 40-N. I. of Rampoor, Pergannah Kootoombah.

2. The above return has been delayed owing to a mistranslation of your letter under acknowledgement and which must regret however, to some further loss of time. I have furnished Captain Brown, Pension Pay Master and a member of the Pension Committee at Dinapur with a list also of the sepoy's abovenamed.

Sherghatty Deputy Magey.

I have etc.,
Sd. H. DAVIES,
Deputy Magistrate.

EXTRACT FROM NO. 26 BOUND VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE
SIDE—30TH APRIL, 1858 TO 30TH APRIL, 1860—PRESERVATION,
PERMANENT—RACK II—SHELF 2.

No. 816

1858

Dated Camp Soogee, the 28th December, 1858.

To

CAPTAIN BROWN,

PENSION PAY MASTER AND MEMBER OF THE PENSION
COMMITTEE.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter without number of the 28th October I beg to annex underneath a list of pensioners who assisted the Baboos of Chunderghur during the late disturbances.

2. The pensioners in the Pergunnah of Chirkawan, Thannah Aurangabad might have given assistance if they liked which they

failed at the time that Sewdhur Singh was attacked in July last by the forces under Major Rattary at Kusmah in Pergunnah Chirkawan.

I have etc.,
Sd. H. DAVIES,
Deputy Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 13—CORRESPONDENCE—GAYA, RECORD ROOM FROM 3RD FEBRUARY, 1857 TO 21ST JANUARY, 1859.

No. 131

Deo Rajah

1858

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT,
FOR THE 11TH OR PATNA DIVISION.

SIR,

I BEG to bring to your notice again the subject of the Deo Rajah's late services.

It appears to me that it is a matter of some importance at present to recognize frankly and promptly the loyalty and good faith of those zamindars who by standing out from the rest of inactive and negative landholders deserve well of the Government. The Deo Rajah is the only man of station in this district who has taken an actively loyal part against our enemies.

In whatever form it is intended to convey to him the appreciation of the Government, for this his good conduct, I would beg to recommend that no further delay intervene in the matter.

I have & ca.,
Sd. A. MONEY,
Magistrate and Collector.

VOLUME NO. 146—EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, RECORD ROOM FROM NOVEMBER, 1858 TO 16TH SEPTEMBER 1859.

1859

To

THE JUDGE OF PATNA,

Gyah, the 8th January, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to state that a requisition has come from the Sudder Ameen's Court of this place for Dakhil-Kharij of a portion of Mouzahs Hassunpoor kist and Akberpur Sassundee Pergunnah

Behar. It appears that a portion of this again is under attachment as the property of Gholam Abbas, a rebel executed at Patna some time since.

I believe that certain persons have filed claims to this attached share of Gholam Abbas in your Court until the decision of these claims whether for or against Government the Dakhil Kharij cannot take place and I should therefore be glad to learn whether any such claims are still pending or if decided what the decision has been.

I have & ca.,
Sd. W. BUTTER,
Deputy Collector Incharge.

VOLUME NO. 28 (ISSUE SIDE FROM 22ND JANUARY, 1859 TO 10TH MARCH 1860).

1859

This volume has several letters regarding the insurrections following 1857. Letter no. 35, dated Gaya, the 28th January, 1859 from E. Grey to the Commissioner of Circuit for the Eleventh or Patna Division is one of such letters. It describes the movements of small parties of rebel sepoys who had arrived at village Jygeer about five miles south of the Trunk Road between Burwa and Bulwah Chutties. The rebels after leaving this district proceeded east, again turned north and passed through Kawakole on the 23rd instant.

VOLUME NO. 31—CORRESPONDENCE—GAYA (1858-1859)

1859

A letter dated the 15th February, 1859 from the Deputy Magistrate at Camp Hydurnugger to the officiating Magistrate of Behar, Gaya, mentions that he has no information that rebels had passed through his district across the Soane. His enquiries show that it is possible the rebels had got into the Kaymoor Range through Mirzapur district and a few strugglers may have joined them from his jurisdiction. He had passed on this information to Brigadier Douglas at Sassaram.

VOLUME NO. 146—EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM FROM NOVEMBER, 1858 TO 16TH SEPTEMBER 1859.

1859

To

THE COLLECTOR OF 24 PERGUNNAHS, CALCUTTA.

Gya, the 17th February, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request the favour of your causing the 3 accompanying Ishtehars to be executed on the dwelling houses

of the debtors of Ali Kareem, Rebel therein named intimating the fact of their having been executed for the information of this office.

I have and etc.,
Sd. H. R. MADOCKS,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO. 29—EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD
ROOM FROM 5TH MARCH 1859 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1859.

1859

To

THE COMMISSIONER.

Gya the 15th March, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to send herewith translation of the plaint and reply in the case of *Ali Kareem* versus *Government and other*, and to submit a short report thereon :—

The facts are briefly as follows :—

The property of the rebel Ali Kareem was confiscated in July, 1857, and amongst other estates the *mocurreree* of Mouzah Salempoor, Pergunnah Dukhinaid. The report which led to the confiscation was furnished by the zamindars themselves was of course fully credited. An objector appeared, however, in the person of the present plaintiff. Moulvee Ali Kabeer an uncle of Ali Kareem who assented that the *mocurreree* of this mouzah belonged to him; and that Ali Kareem had no sort of connection with it. In proof of this he produced various documents in which his name was put down as the real holder. The Dewan of the Zamindar however replied that he was merely a trustee, a "*furzee*" for Ali Kareem and produced the original petition of Ali Kareem on taking the *mocurreree*. The signature to this was stated by competent witnesses to be genuine; and I do not think this point is seriously disputed by the plaintiff on this and other grounds the plaintiff's objections were disallowed by myself as Assistant Collector. My decision was upheld by the Collector; and the rights and interests of Ali Kareem in the estate were sold in July, 1858.

Not to speak of other arguments there seems to me to be one consideration, which of itself quashes this suit altogether. This confiscation must be held to come within the provisions of Act XXV of 1857. In the 9th section of that Act it is expressly stated that any suit for recovery must be brought within a year of the time of seizure. Now it is susceptible of the clearest proof that the property in question was under attachment in the year 1857. This suit was not filed till January, 1859. It can in no sense be considered as connected with or as an appeal for the decision in the

Collectorate. It is an independent suit in different jurisdiction. I think the reasons assigned by the Government pleaders are quite sufficient to establish the Government rights.

I have and etc.,
Sd. W. BUTTER,
Deputy Collector Incharge.

VOLUME NO. 146—EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD
ROOM FROM NOVEMBER, 1858 TO 16TH SEPTEMBER 1859.

1859

To

G. BROWN ESQUIRE,
SUB-DEPUTY, OPIUM AGENT OF IRETA.

Gya, the 25th March, 1859.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 23 of the 22nd instant, I beg to state that the records of this Collectorate having been destroyed in August, 1857, I am unable to inform you whether the two sums you mention were deposited in March, 1852 and March, 1855, respectively.

On the 28th January last I applied to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department for a duplicate of the last Government Promissory note for 4,000—and the Accountant-General was also addressed regarding the question of interest; but up to this date neither of the above letters have been replied to.

सत्यमेव जयते

I have and, etc.,
Sd. J. MACKENZIE,
Deputy Magistrate Incharge.

VOLUME NO. 33—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH JANUARY, 1859
TO 20TH JUNE 1859.

1859

Letter no. 35 from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of Patna dated Fort William, the 1st April, 1859 shows that the mutineers had destroyed the two Registers of Lakhraj land kept in the district and that the Registers had to be re-written.

Letter no. 37, from the Commissioner, Patna dated the 9th June, to the Collector of Bihar mentions that Government had ordered the release of Sikandar Ali and restoration of his property. Sikandar Ali was one of the mutineers. It appears that the

lands of Sikandar Ali was made over to the Maharaja of Deo. The Collector was asked to inform the Maharaja of Deo that it was necessary that he should now select a *Jagir* out of some other confiscated estates than that of Sikandar Ali and it was suggested that there should be no difficulty in giving a *Jagir* to the Maharaja of Deo out of the confiscated estates of Koor Singh and if the Raja wishes, the Commissioner should be immediately informed.

Letter no. 42 from the Commissioner's office dated the 14th June, 1859 to the Collector of Bihar refers to the same subject.

EXTRACT FROM NO. 26 BOUND VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE
SIDE—30TH APRIL, 1858 TO 30TH APRIL, 1860—PRESERVATION,
PERMANENT—RACK NO. II—SHELF 2.

No. 172.

1859

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BIHAR, GAYA.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 294 of the 6th instant and to inform you in reply that I received a report yesterday from the Munjheeawan Jummedar dated the 4th April in which he stated that the rebels had crossed the Soane River and quitted Belounjah but his report did not embody any particulars as to where they had gone.

2. In an *urzee* received to day from the Rajah of Soneporrah dated 5th instant, I am informed that the rebels have gone on towards mouzah Manyee in the Mirzapore District *via* Surkce Ghat.

3. The troops that have moved out against the rebels are as follows :—From Sasseeram.

8 Officers and 163 European Infantry.

1 Officer and 65 Seiks.

1 Officer and 100 Benares horses.

From Eamamgunge 333 Madras Rifles. 60 Cavalry.

4. Major Walsh with his Loodeanah Regiment who was ordered off to Kootoombah from Aurangabad reached Sherghatty on the 6th and where he is now stationed. 100 of his Seiks left this today for Dunwah to relieve Captain Young who has been ordered to post himself at Emamgunge. Captain Broome with a Detachment of Madrassesees left this for Emamgunge where he is to be stationed on the 6th instant.

SHERGHATTY DEPUTY MAGISTRACY :

The 8th April, 1859.

I have etc.,

Sd. H. DAVIES,
Deputy Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 37—CORRESPONDENCE—GAYA, LETTERS RECEIVED FROM
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1859.

1859

Extract from letter no. 118, dated the 5th July, 1859 from the Commissioner of Patna, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal shows that the Judge, the Collector and Magistrates used to have a guard at their respective dwellings. A list of corps that had mutinied in 1857 is in this file. From the list it appears that the following corps had mutinied in Bihar :—



FORTIETH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wholly mutinied or partially.	Where mutinied and when.	Mutined their Officers or not.	Regimental records destroyed or not.	Present Headquarters or Office to which application should be made for information respecting individual deserters.	Where the Regiment has been stationed during the last six years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The greater part	At Dinapore on the 25th of July, 1857.	None ..	Not ..	Major Shuckburgh at Dinapore.	Below Allahabad. In Burmah 1852-53, and at Dinapore in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, with the exception of 6 months in 1855 when the Regiment was on service against the Sonthals.	The Colors and Treasure in the quarter Guard were preserved by the loyalty of the Native Commissioned and non- Commissioned Officers and Sepoys who were on duty; Hourie Singh, Drill Havildar, rushed in and brought away the Colors at the time of the mutiny.

RAMGARH BATTALION.

Wholly mutinied or partially.	Where mutinied and when.	Murdered their officers or not.	Regimental records destroyed or not.	Present Headquarters or Office to which application should be made for information respecting individual deserters.	Where the Regiment has been stationed during the last six years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Partially : 4 Subedars, 2 Jamadars, 8 Havildars, 1 Naikts, 1 Bugler and 176 Sepoys on firm, exclusive of men on furlough.	At Dorundah, on the 2nd August, 1857, a detachment when proceeding to Hazareebaugh on Service on the 31st July. A detachment at Poorlia about 5th August and a detachment at Chyebassa, about the 3rd September.	No	Totally ..	To Officer Commanding the Battalion.	Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, 1861 to date of mutiny. Dorundah, Chota Nagpore 1858. Palamanu District 1859.	Two Companies proceeding on Service to Hazareebaugh mutinied en route, on the 31st July, 1857 with the exception of 1 Subadar, 1 Jamadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naics and 17 Sepoys, who remained with their officers; the remaining portion returned to Dorundah and a general mutiny took place at the Headquarters, on the 2nd August. The detachments stationed at Poorlia and Chyebassa, mutinied about the 5th of August and 3rd September respectively. The Sumbulpore detachment has remained fixed to a man. This detachment consists of 1 Subadar, 1 Jamadar, 6 Havildars, 7 Naics, 1 Bugler and 147 Sepoys.

TWELFTH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wholly mutinied or partially.	Where mutinied and when.	Murdered their officers or not.	Regimental records destroyed or not.	Present Headquarters or office to which appli- cation should be made for information respect- ing individual deser- ters.	Where the Regiment has been stationed during the last six years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A detachment left at Regi- mental Head- quarters.	Segowlie, 24th June, 1857.	Killed the Command- ing Officer and the Doctor, only Officers present.	All that were at Head- quarters.	Futtehgurh. Captain W. R. Cunningham of the 6th European Regi- ment, was 2nd in com- mand of the corps.	Jullundur 1851 to 1853, Segowlie 1854 to date of mutiny.	

VOLUME NO. 40 CORRESPONDENCE, 1ST JULY, 1859 TO 23RD DECEMBER,
1859.

1859.

Letter no. 6364 from the officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna Division dated the 2nd November, 1859 mentions that the Lt. Governor has been pleased to grant free pardon to Deonath Sijuar Gyawal in acknowledgement of his conspicuous loyalty during the late disturbances. It appears that Deonath Sijuar Gyawal and others had been convicted by the Sessions Judge in the capacity of Commissioner under Act XIV of Bihar Act, 1857.

Letter no. 799 from the Civil Assistant Surgeon to the Deputy Magistrate, Gaya, dated the 19th December, 1859 mentions that during the Mutiny of 1857 all the records belonging to City Hospital had been destroyed.

The poor and indigent only have always been dieted at the expense of Government and with the exception of a few subscriptions Government had to borne the whole expense. The allowance was -/1/- to each patient per diem and the demand was made with a *Baniya* to supply rice, dal, oil, salt, ghee to each patient from that amount.

VOLUME NO. 34—3RD JANUARY, 1859 TO 28TH DECEMBER,
1859.

1859.

A letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Magistrate of Shahabad dated the 11th December, 1859 was sent by the Commissioner to the Magistrate of Bihar and lays down some rules regarding the treatment of sepoys, who gave themselves up after 1st January. If a sepoy could show that he had been residing quietly in his village since the day previous to the 1st of January and had shown by resuming peaceful pursuits that he abandoned the rebels, he was entitled to the benefit of amnesty and was not liable to be punished for his failure to present himself before the Magistrate. After deliverance up his arms when they are demanded or bring them voluntarily after 1st of January pleading ignorance of Act XIII of 1858, he should not be harshly dealt with. But when a sepoy concealed his arms there should be no favour shown.

Letter no. 26 dated the 14th January, 1859 from the Commissioner to the Magistrate mentions that the word of the Sepoy who comes in and says that he has been leading a peaceful life should be accepted unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that the fact is otherwise.

Letter no. 495 from the Secretary to Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna mentions
1859. that the Government of India had granted a pension of Rs. 29 per month to Mossammat Pooran Debee, widow of Beni Prasad, late Daroga of Thana Jehanabad in Bihar who was killed by the party of rebels on 23rd June, last.

Letter no. 1377 from A.R. YOUNG, Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna Division dated the 1st March 1859 mentions that the Lt. Governor would be prepared to authorise the imposition of such reasonable heavy fine upon Burabar villages in the district of Bihar on the ground of the Government property destroyed by the inhabitants when the district was temporarily abandoned by the officers of Government. The Commissioner was asked to recommend villages from which the amount levied was not to be realised within the reasonable period. Villages from which the amount was not realised should be sold and the sum recovered from the sale proceeds. It was further mentioned that under the extenuating circumstances stated in regard to the town of Gaya the Lt. Governor was pleased to approve of his proposal not to impose any fine upon the inhabitants of that place.

Letter no. 1375 from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna Division dated Fort William, the 1st March 1859 mentions that a sword was presented to Phool Singh, a Zamindar of Soouter in recognition of a loyalty and the grant of a pension of Rs. 5 to the family or one of his dependents who was killed by the rebels.

Letter no. 367 from the Commissioner's office Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated the 14th November, 1859 shows the extenuating circumstances so far as Gaya town was concerned. It is mentioned that the poor had been inflicted by the prisoners, the Nujeebs and the inhabitants of Mohalla in Sahebganj inhabited by low groups who fled on the return of the civilians. It was further held that the inhabitants of Gaya generally speaking did not have any hand in the destruction of the Government property and the plunder of private houses and as the Government had realised from the sale of property confiscated in the Gaya district a much larger sum than what was destroyed. It was recommended that no fine should be imposed on the city of Gaya.

The Barabar case was a very bad one. It was mentioned that
1859. "when Capt. Peile first established his workshop in those villages and commenced quarrying stone in neighbouring hills the people were a poor miserable set very badly off. The work which he gave and the money which he brought into that part of the country with the establishment of steam engine and extension works raised them to comparative affluence. They had

every reason to behave well any yet no sooner was the district abandoned they pulled the engine to pieces, gutted and destroyed the workshops and plundered the wood and every valuable materials which had been collected. After the return of the officers to the station repeated attempts were made to bring these people to punishment but the hills and jungles being close to the villages they invariably escaped and the zamindar in spite of most peremptory orders gave no assistance whatsoever either in prohibiting them or recovering the plundered property." It was recommended that a heavy fine should be imposed in these villages and that in the event of its not being paid the villages should be sold.

Letter no. 11 from the Deputy Magistrate of Sassaram to the Collector of Gaya dated the 19th January, 1859 mentions that "it was very great expensive in provisioning the fort of Rohtas which would be further enhanced if provisions are withdrawn from the greater distance than they at present, are, and it becomes almost impracticable if all aids are withdrawn from Bihar".

VOLUME NO. 35—OLD CORRESPONDENCE-GAYA, 3RD JANUARY, 1859 TO 28TH DECEMBER, 1859.

1859.

Letter, no. 12 dated Nawadah the 22nd November, 1859 from the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah to the Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya, shows that Gossae Dewandar Puri of Boodhuolee pargana had rendered good service to Government during disturbances and had continued his loyalty.

Letter no. 139 from the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah to the officiating Magistrate, Zila Bihar dated Nawadah, the 17th September, 1859 shows that the Cutchery Bungalow of the subdivision of Nawadah was burnt down on the 30th August, 1857 by the Fifth Irregular Cavalry mutineers and rebels. On 6 September, 1857 the said mutineers burnt down the Thana of Fatehpur together with some houses attached to the Thana. The letter mentions that these houses had been repaired. The Deputy Magistrate reports that these were the houses that were burnt in the disturbances in the subdivision of Nawadah.

VOLUME NO. 30—OLD CORRESPONDENCE-GAYA, FROM 30TH APRIL, 1859 TO 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Issue side.

1859.

Letter no. 817, dated the 7th July, 1859 forwards a copy of a letter to the Special Commissioner under Act 14 of 1857 which

mentions that the Gayawals were loyal to the Government during the mutiny of 1857. In this letter a request was made to obtain from Government remission of conviction of some of the Gayawals in an affray attended with severe wounding. It was mentioned that this remission will have a salutary effect. The main reason for such a request was that the particular man, Deonath Sijwar Gayawal had been always on the side of the Government during the disturbances of 1857.

VOLUME NO. 26—(*Issue side*) FROM 30TH APRIL 1858 TO 30TH APRIL 1860.

Mutiny.

In this volume there are some correspondence showing that Government made an enquiry if the Sonapurah Raja had given assistance during the late disturbances. The Magistrate reported that the Raja had given the Magistrate every assistance in his power during the last disturbances to protect the police.

Letter no. 807 mentions that the Raja also occupied with his men village Kooshu and prevented Futteh Singh a rebel from coming down and plundering the pargana of Belounjah.

Letter no. 810, dated Sherghatty the 24th December, 1860 indicates that the Magistrate of Sherghatty requested the Magistrate of Bihar, Gaya, for native match locks for the use of the Choukies at Balwa and 4 other road police stations.

Letter nos. 815 and 816 both dated 28th December, 1858 show that a number of pensioners had assisted the Chundergarh Babus during the last disturbances.

VOLUME NO. 23—OLD CORRESPONDENCE GAYA RECORD ROOM,
FROM 3RD FEBRUARY, 1858 TO 18TH JUNE, 1862.
No. 8.

The Inspector-General of Jail is informed that the statement embodies all the particulars relative to the prisoners. They belonged to the Nujeeb guard and when Jeodhar Singh attacked the Gaya Jail instead of resisting him they fled disgracefully.

(Sd.) G. G. MORRIS,
Magistrate.

Gya, 3rd March, 1861.

VOLUME NO. 53,—OLD CORRESPONDENCE GAYA,—CONTAINING LETTERS
FROM 1ST DECEMBER 1862 TO 7TH JULY 1863.
1863.

Letter no. 716, dated the 27th February, 1863 from Mr. J. S. Drummond, officiating Collector, Gaya, to the Commissioner mentions

that some elephants were borrowed from the rich by Mr. Money, Collector to send them to the Superintendent of Supplies, Benaras. Maharanee Indrajeet Kooer was requested to send an elephant in a letter from Mr. Money dated the 15th January, 1858. It appears from the letter that about 12 elephants had been borrowed, some of them in the closing quarter of 1857 while others in the year 1858. In respect of a few elephants no date has been mentioned. In respect of a few elephants price had been stated at the time of borrowing while in case of others no price had been mentioned. Some of the owners were ready to have another elephant in lieu of their own while others had claimed for money. The price claimed varied between Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,000.

This letter suggests that the elephants were needed for the movement of 1857.

OLD CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME—GAYA. FROM 14TH DECEMBER 1866
TO 31ST DECEMBER 1866.

1867.

No. 316.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BURDWAN.

Dated the 3rd April, 1867.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter no. 25, dated the 22nd ultimo, I beg to inform you that this Jail was broken open on the 3rd August, 1857.

2. Columns 2, 3 and 4 of the Descriptive Roll sent by you agree with the Register of Prisoners who escaped from the jail during the disturbances when also the records were burnt.

3. From the Register above alluded to it serves that the prisoner effected his escape after undergoing 4 years 3 months of his sentence which amounted to 14 years the offence being dacoity. No other particulars are obtainable from the Register.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) H. KEAN,

Officiating Magistrate.

MISCELLANEOUS

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, ISSUE SIDE, FROM 2ND FEBRUARY 1846
TO 30TH DECEMBER 1850.

1850

There are some letters commencing from pages 97, 183, 263, from Mr. Wilson, who was the Deputy Magistrate at Nawadah regarding the Police and the people of his *Elaka*. The Magistrate toured through the interior looking into the Police Thanas, incidence of crime, condition of the roads, etc.

EXTRACT FROM NO. 28 BOUND VOLUME, ISSUE SIDE FROM 22ND JANUARY, 1859 TO 10TH MARCH, 1860—PRESERVATION, PERMANENT—RACK II, SHELF 2.

No. 153

1859

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT FOR THE DIVISION
OF PATNA.

Dated Gya, the 16th April, 1859.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 972 of 11th instant, I have the honour to state that the only places of protection for Europeans and Treasure in this district are those at Gaya and Nawadah.

2. That at Gaya consists of the House formerly occupied by the Civil and Sessions Judge (hired at a monthly rent of Rs. 100) round which an earthen entrenchment has been thrown up and a ditch dug. A parapet of sand bags has been constructed on the roof. This at present occupied by about 90 men of the Naval Brigade with 4 guns.

3. That at Nawada consists of a small space surrounding a Hindoo temple enclosed by an earthen ramparts and ditch.

4. Both these places are in my opinion sufficiently strong for the protection of life and treasure provided that the attacking party had no guns.

5. Besides the above the Jail at Gaya has recently been strengthened bastioned and might if required be made use of a place of refuge.

6. In addition to these places of protection I would recommend the construction of an entrenched position at Sherghatty where there is none at present. In that place are the Exec. Officer,

Deputy Magistrate, Telegraph assistants and others employed in the *Bullock Train Department*.

7. Though the entrenchment here is in my opinion sufficiently strong it is for many reasons open to objection as a military position and if as I imagine, it is extended that some military force should be stationed here permanently, I cannot too strongly urge the advisability of constructing some buildings better adopted for their residence. This building need not necessarily be fortified. Adjoining it I would have a fortified position constructed on scientific principles sufficiently large to contain the residents of the station, the military force, and the treasure on an emergency. At every civil station there should, I think, be a place of protection for life and treasure of this kind.

8. The entrenchment at Gaya is under the charge of the Officer Commanding the Naval Brigade. That at Nawada is in charge of the Deputy Magistrate. I see no reason for making any change in this respect.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. GREY,
Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 146,—EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA RECORD ROOM. FROM NOVEMBER 1858 TO 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

No. 467

1859

To

THE COLLECTOR OF 24 PURGUNNAHS,

Gaya, dated the 19th August, 1859

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 568, dated 12th instant annexing a copy of one from Deputy Collector Heyshan dated 6 item no. 227 intimating that, he had ascertained from certain debtors due to the estate of Ali Kareem, they were not only unconnected with the rebel but refused payment. I have to request you will call on the parties to prove this assertion as a verbal representation is by order of the Commissioner of Revenue insufficient. It appears singular, that their names should be borne on his Banking Ledgers if they are as stated totally unconnected and never had any monetary transactions with him. This apparently incorrect allegation should be explained by the parties and their statement taken on the subject which I request, may be submitted to me for without positive proof, I cannot request that the items may be remitted by Government.

2. I am unable to report and recommend to the Commissioner of this district, that the debtors should be sued in the Calcutta

Courts of Small Causes as proposed by the Deputy Collector, nor can a person be sent down from this to identify the debtors, which would entail expense to Government, and perhaps little benefit accrue no doubt the Nazir of your Court might trace the parties through the instrumentality of his peons.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) CUNLIFFE,
Collector.

VOLUME—OLD CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 3RD JANUARY 1862
TO 17TH FEBRUARY 1863.

1861

A notice dated the 30th December, 1861 gives information that Government Elephants were proposed to be lent to individuals in the Bihar, Patna, Saran and Shahabad districts who might be desirous of employing them under certain conditions laid in the notice.

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME, GAYA FROM 31ST JANUARY 1863 TO
17TH MARCH, 1865.

1863

The letter no. 148, dated the 10th September, 1863, addressed to the Commissioner of Patna from the Magistrate A. Hope' there is reference of burial grounds of the district.

A Government rule was in operation for the proper upkeep of the burial ground of the Lower Provinces. The burial ground as a rule was under the charge of the Magistrate of the district, and the repair work was done by the Executive Engineer of the district. There was no special Chaukidar for the protection of the burial ground except the Chaukidar of the *mahal* who also guarded the burial grounds. The Chaukidars got Rs. 5 per month from Chaukidary fund through the District Superintendent of Police. The cemetery of Gaya and Sherghatty were in good condition and Nawadah subdivision had no burial ground.

VOLUME NO. 15—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

No. 1485

1864

To

THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF NAWADAH.

The 12th April, 1864.

SIR,

In reply to your letter no. 97, dated 4th instant, I have the honour to return the whole of the cases and request you will at once pass orders regarding them, of course giving due notice to the petitioners or their agents.

2. It is absolutely necessary that orders should be passed, otherwise Government will be exposed to actions for damages.

3. Some of the cases may be greatly exaggerated and others frivolous but some of them are evidently based on good grounds, for instance, in the case of Tara Shankar Bhattacharjee, Capt. Marshall admits that he had right on his side, yet you have done nothing in the matter.

4. In taking up the land you ought to have settled the matter regarding the irrigation of the lands on the west side of the road, and I do not see why Captain Marshall's suggestion should not be acted upon.

5. You will be good enough to see what arrangement can be made in the matter as the petitioner will undoubtedly suffer great loss if matters remain as they are now.

6. Petitioner Tara Shankar Bhattacharjee is no doubt greatly blamed for not taking more active steps but you ought yourself to have insisted upon his people coming forward and have disposed of the case when you were on your tour.

7. Tara Shankar has now presented a petition to the Commissioner complaining of the injury done to him by the source of irrigation having been cut off as well as by trees cut down and land occupied by Captain Marshall and as directed by the Commissioner I have sent his petition to Captain Marshall for explanation. I now send you a petition to the same effect which Tara Shankar has presented to me.

8. From the various letters of Captain Marshall it appears that officer considers himself entitled to cut down trees and occupy land whenever he chooses without making arrangement for the payment of the same.

9. This is entirely an erroneous idea and had no doubt given rise to the distrust the natives appear to have in him. If Captain Marshall could not make arrangements himself with the zamindars and others he ought to have applied either to you or to me and not to have taken law into his own hands.

10. I beg you will take up all these case and dispose of them with as little delay as possible as great complication will evidently result unless they are disposed of before the rains set in.

11. The petition alluded to in the 7th para. of my letter I find has not yet been presented by Tara Shankar and I directed his son this morning to present a petition to you within three days otherwise you would not take up his case.

I have etc.,
A. HOPE,
Collector.

VOLUME NO. 15—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1865.

No. 36.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR, GYA.

Dated Camp Hisma, 11th February, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 106, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to report as follows —

No coolies were registered for emigration under the provisions of Acts III of 1863 and XIII of 1864 and therefore I am unable to submit a tabular statement, showing the number of persons registered, number of copies of Register granted, the amount of fees levied and the amount of remuneration proposed for the clerk.

No labourers were recruited under the provision of Act III of 1863 in this subdivision during the year 1864.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) I. T. WORSLEY,

Deputy Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 15—OLD ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1865

No. 55.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BEHAR, GYA.

Dated Camp Dhumaul, the 28th February, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 158, dated the 21st instant and in reply beg to report as follows :—

1. The annual cold weather tour.
2. I have been in the interior of the district from the 7th November last visited all the police-stations and some out-posts found them in good order. From all accounts I hear, crime has most undoubtedly greatly diminished especially along the foot of the hills, where new Police out-posts have been created. But I regret to say, with regard to the town of Behar, the crime, such as house breaking and theft is still prolific and I am inclined to think that it is owing to the paucity of the *chaukeedars*, as the *muhallas*

or the town are scattered and straggling and there are ample funds for appointing and entertaining extra *chaukeedars*, for the protection of the *muhellas*, this may perhaps contribute to lessen the crime.

Crops.—The crops in the village will be of the average rate, they have not been injured or damaged by the recent hail and rains, the rain has done good to the crops to a certain degree, they have, however, proved injurious to the poppy cultivation to some extent.

Roads.—With regard to this most important subject I beg to remark that there are only three roads within this subdivision one from Gya to Nawadah and the other local road from Burhee *via* Nawada to Behar, and from Gyreuck to Lukheesarai now under construction. I would strongly recommend the following roads to be made as they are greatly required and would consequently allow the police to move with greater rapidity and facility than they do now and during the rainy season, their movements are very slow and great delay occurs —

1st. From Nawadah *via* Kodergunge, Warisaleegunge to Dergaon to join the Local Gyreuck road.

2nd. From Nawadah to Kuwakol *via* Role, Boodhaulee and Bookor and from Kuwakol to Dhumaul and Puckree Buranwaule and from thence to join the road from Nawada to Dergaon.

3rd. From Warisaleegunge to Kutree Surae, from thence to Behar.

4th. From Behar *via* Burgaon to Shaekhpoorale.

5th. From Behar to Gya *via* Silao, Khaokree Khooie, Puthulkutee and Teunsa Teunsee.

6th. From Gyreuck to Rajgeer, from Rajgeer to Silao to the north and from Rajgeer to Buthanee Tutooa and to join at Teousa Teousee.

7th. From Bureo to Govindpoor and a branch road from Bucksotee to Teeoor.

8th. From Rujaulee *via* Serdela Loohwe to Futtehpoor.

9th. From Futtehpoor to Lukhepoor and Bhulwachuttee on the Grand Trunk Road.

10th. From Futtehpoor to Gya *via* Mabair.

11th. From Futtehpoor to Wuzeergunge or Dukhmgoon to join the Gya and Nawada Road.

From Husswa to Rujaulee *via* Amanwaule to join the local road at Rujaulee.

3. *The weather and the public health for the year.*—The weather during the past year was hot, the rain was scarce and the public in general enjoyed good health, there being no diseases prevalent.

4. *Public charities* —Some of the zamindars this year have given donations and also subscribed a monthly sum towards the maintenance of dispensary at Nawadah which was opened on the 1st January, 1865. There are three *dhurumsalas* in this subdivision as per margin where pilgrims resort for food which they obtain.
1. **Husswa Torul Narain Singh.**
 2. **Bureo Ram Rutan Neogee.**
 3. **Boodhoulee Goshain Luchmee Narain Pooree.**

5. *Education.*—There are only some vernacular schools in my subdivision and no English school, the students in these schools are brought up in reading and writing, but they obtain scarcely a proficiency in any branches of their study, have obtained a smattering to conduct their daily businesses they leave the school.

6. *State of public feeling on general or special subject.*—The public feeling in general is, that the people are loyal to the State and on special subject is, that they are very anxious in regard to the continuance of the Income-tax or not as also regarding the Arms Act and they do not at all approve of the Toll.

I would here beg to notice, that travellers and others have often complained of the Toll collectors extortions, i.e., they demand and take more than what they are legally bound to take.

(Sd.) I have etc.

I. T. WORSLEY,
Deputy Magistrate.

CORRESPONDENCE, VOLUME, GAYA, FROM 31ST JANUARY 1863 TO 17TH MARCH 1865.

1865.

In the letter no. 98, dated the 16th March 1865, addressed to the Commissioner of Patna from the Magistrate Mr. A. Hope there is valuable information regarding the material condition, health and education of the people of the district.

The district suffered heavily owing to the simultaneous visitation of flood and drought during the period 1865. There was hardly any rainfall from July to September, but in October there was a heavy fall and the southern part was completely inundated. From that time the rain ceased entirely which produced disastrous effect on winter paddy crops of the district. The low lying lands from Seor to Nawadah and again those of Rajgir range suffered to a less extent but the outturn of the rice on the whole was so poor that the price of the rice began to rise. To add the misfortune the rain failed totally which cast gloom on the *rabi* crops and a complete

drought set in. In the low land which was able to retain moisture some *rabi* crops was raised by means of artificial irrigation but no sooner the crop ripened and was about to cut, the heavy and continued rain and hailstorm destroyed the whole crops and the loss was very heavy. The opium was proportionately good.

The health of the people was good and satisfactory. There was no mention of any severe epidemics except the northern part of the district where cholera carried off many lives. The number of pilgrims was also good. The charitable dispensary at Gya was in a good condition. The subscriptions were realised monthly. The European residents of Gaya paid their monthly subscription in full but not the natives. The Gyawals whose chief source of income was the pilgrimage of Gaya were slow and reluctant to give any assistance to this institution.

The number of both the in and out patients treated during 1864 was considerably above that of the previous year.

	1863	1864
In patients ..	139	316
Out patients ..	4,708	4,765

During the period under review the rates of schooling fee were raised, Re. 1 in the last to Rs. 2/8/- in the highest class. Seven candidates appeared in the Entrance examination from the Calcutta University and only three passed. The Gaya school stood first among the all Zillah schools of Behar.

In spite of the unfavourable seasons good order prevailed. There was feeling of anxiety among the people due to the existing income tax and the new introduction of tolls on road farers. The severity of tolls was accentuated by the extortion of the toll keepers and the travellers suffered a lot.

VOLUME NO. 78—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 5TH APRIL 1865 TO 30TH DECEMBER 1865.

1865.

In letter no. 90, dated the 19th July, 1865 the Magistrate of Bihar was informed by the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty that his cold weather tour has been extended from the 6th December 1865 to the 8th March 1865 and during this period he had visited parts of his subdivision to which he had not been before. He encamped at various places, visited and photographed the temples in the neighbourhood. There was a partial failure of the rice crop in consequence of the scarcity of rain and the cold weather crop had not been so good as last year, owing to much rain and too heavy hail-storms in February. There were some cases of small-pox. Public Health on the whole had been good.

Regarding the state of education it was mentioned that it was rather low and there were only three schools one at Naubheenuggur,

one at Deo and the other at Sherghatty. The schools were all started as mission and about 25 to 30 boys attended on an average each day. The Magistrate recommended that there should be an Anglo Vernacular School at Sherghatty inspite of the schools that exist.

This volume contains a lot of correspondence on highway robbery, incidence of crime, criminal trials, dacoities and the like.

VOLUME NO. 66—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE. GAYA.

1865.

No. 313.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 15th August 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report called for in your memo no. 93 of the 25 ultimo.

2. The information regarding the extortion practised by the toll-keepers was given me by respectable persons, residents of central India and Bombay who had visited this town on pilgrimage. They complained that the toll-keepers were in the habit of taking more than the authorized toll and that pilgrims rather than be detained on their journey and put to the inconvenience of prosecuting the toll-keepers, made no complaint to the authorities and paid the sums demanded. They also stated that they themselves had been imposed upon but added that they had no wish to prosecute the toll-keepers as the small sum extorted was nothing to them and they could not afford to be detained on their journey or be put to the inconvenience attending a regular prosecution as my informers were men of undoubted respectability. I have no reason to doubt the truth of their story, every endeavour has been made to put a stop to this extortion and toll-keepers have been on several occasions punished but the difficulty in bringing home the charge against them is enhanced by the unwillingness of persons imposed upon to come forward in consequence of the inconvenience and detention thereby caused.

The toll-keepers found guilty of extortion have been considered to have thereby forfeited their licences and have not been allowed to lease tolls again.

I have etc.,

A. HOPE,

Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 79—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JANUARY 1866 TO 23RD JANUARY 1867.

1866.

This volume contains several pages of the tour diary of W.C. Costley, Deputy Magistrate at Sherghatty, dated the 17th March, 1866

for the cold weather of 1866. This tour diary shows that the Magistrates used to camp out in the interior from place to place and used to preserve and note in the diary about the condition of the people, forests, rivers, games, roads, etc. In the course of the tours he used to settle disputes and the other cases. In the course of this tour in the cold weather of 1865-66 the Sherghatty Magistrate passed through severe hail-storm, cyclone and underwent various kinds of experiences. At one place he mentions "Bagged four jungle fowl and hit a peacock on the wings, but it managed to get away up the hill some where and I could not follow it, a sign of advancing eye. I took three or four photographs of the jungle scenery which is rather fine particularly by the bold peak of Dehra Turree is an affix to the names of all the villages about here. Peacock, jungle fowl, hares, partridge, and the larger game are to be had here, but the camping ground is not good, too close to the village and dirty".

From his diary it appears that poppy used to be grown extensively and there was an old Indigo factory at Soojee Khap. The Magistrate used to test the measurement of the villages occasionally.

At one place of the diary he mentions, "The hail-storm appears to have done considerable mischief to the poppy all about this neighbourhood, but not so far as I could see, to the other crop. Discovered three or four wells without gratings one of which was peculiarly adopted as a top for the unwary these open wells are an insufferable nuisance, and being very dangerous to human life require to be put down with a strong hand".

In this volume there are letters giving recital of facts of particular cases. There is a case reported to the Officiating Magistrate at Gaya from the Sherghatty on the 14th April 1866 in which some people were prosecuted for assaulting one Mahadeo Lall Mokhtear as he was passing on the last day of Holee, "a festival during which such license of speech is allowed".

In letter no. 89, dated the 18th April, 1866 the Magistrate at Sherghatty reported to the Officiating Magistrate at Gaya, "Education is making no progress whatever, but the people have been applying to me for an English School and are willing to subscribe, the matter is under discussion and from some talk I have had with some zamindars, I think there is every probability of our being able to establish a good English Vernacular School directly I can give my attention to it. I hope the school will receive your cordial support".

At one place in the same letter it is mentioned "The only public charity is the charitable dispensary for which I am trying to collect subscription to enable us to have a *pukka* building, it is very much wanted, as at present, I have no control over the medical officer, and no opportunity of judging whether the people frequent it as they ought or not".

This volume also contains a diary of Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty for cold weather tour of 1866-67.

He appears to have taken a large number of *Foujdari* and *Abkary* cases in the course of his tour along with a large number of enquiries of miscellaneous nature. The following paragraph in the tour-diary will be of much interest :—

“Left for Bhulwa Chutty, 4 *Koss*, the jungle from, Barachatty to Kahoodag was growing close up to the road and requires to be cut from Kahoodag as far as the *ilaka* of Baboo Jahangeer Bux Khan extends the jungle cut and cleared on both sides of the road, but it was un-cut on the lands belonging to Sikandur Ally Khan and the Ranees of Tekaree, the latter however, had commenced cutting on the Bhulwah side. There is no good place to encamp here, the regular encamping ground having no shelter and is on this account objectionable”.

The Magistrate also visited a wider falls trekking from Rajauli and this appears to be Ektara falls. He has given an excellent account of the falls and the surroundings. He, however, does not mention the name Ektara anywhere in his report.

The Magistrate visited Bodh-Gaya on the 18th December, 1866. When the Magistrate visited Bodh-Gaya the ditches in the neighbourhood of the villages were all full of water and several of the *khets* flooded and owing to *ahar* having been cut during the night, the chowkeedar said the teekadars had done it to divert us from their villages, we were much impeded by the water and did not reach our tents till late, the carts had to be sent round *via* Lukhanpore and did not come up, we were courteously received by the *Mahanth* in person”.

At another place he mentions on the 21st December, “Taking photographs of the old Boodhist Temple, till 11 A.M. the temple apparently fast falling into ruin and will be seen nothing but a heap of bricks, the east side is in places good preservation but on the west and north rapid decay has set in. It is a great pity that such a fine, old and picturesque looking building could not be preserved”.

VOLUME NO. 66—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA.

1866

No. 179.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 25th April, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following annual general report for the year 1865.

My annual tour extended over that portion of the district which had not previously been visited by me, viz., the south-western parts and occupied nearly two months in the absence of roads is the prevailing characteristic of the part of the country but the matter having been made the subject of representation it is trusted that this want may not remain unsupplied much longer across the Koel and indeed throughout the whole of the Belonjah Pergunah. The country is almost entirely covered with jungle and hills and cultivation is exceedingly scarce though gradual reclamation is taking place. Very little crime is ever reported from these parts and though this may in some measure be due to distance and lack of effective supervision, there can be little doubt that as far as offences against property are concerned the incentive to commit them is for the most part absent. Sal jungles are to be met with but the trees are never suffered to grow being recklessly cut down for firewood. This result which is much to be regretted may possibly be ascribable to ignorance of their value for timber purposes.

The principal fact to be noticed concerning the weather is referable to the fall of rain which was considerably below the average for those districts and which fell at unseasonable times; the evil results arising from this are obvious and need no comment.

The health of the station generally was good.

There was no epidemic of cholera throughout the year but a few sporadic cases were met with from time to time.

Public charities.—The charitable dispensary at Gya under the superintendence of Dr. C. M. Rupell is in good condition. Subscriptions for the support of the indigent patients are realized monthly, they cover the current expenses and give an increasing balance in favour of the hospital. The following memo has been contributed by Dr. Rupell on the subject.

During the year 1865 there were 444 in-patients admitted in the hospital (showing an increase of 109 over the preceding year) and 4,798 out-patients treated during the same period—

Of in-patients—

219 were discharged, cured.

72 relieved.

4 incurable.

7 not benefited by treatment.

5 transferred.

55 absconded.

61 died.

21 remained in hospital under treatment on the last day of
— the year.

444

Of out-patients—

2,832 were discharged, cured.
 596 relieved.
 13 incurable.
 13 not benefited by treatment.
 2 transferred.
 1,224 absconded.
 6 died.
 112 remained under treatment on the last day of the year.

4,798

The death among the in-patients bear a high proportion. This is however principally owing to the hard times, the price of grain having for many months been so dear that many of the pilgrims, who came to the hospital seeking relief, were in the very last stage of weakness and disease. Rarely have so pitiable sights been seen. For it was and a scene of daily occurrence to witness crowds of poor destitute brings half starved, leprous, blind, paralysed or victims to chronic disease thronging the streets and asking alms of every passer-by. When such as these seek relief at the hospital they came in their extremity of disease and want and generally all that can be done is to mitigate their sufferings for seldom can a successful issue be expected by medical treatment under the circumstances.—

Operations.—There were 9 capital operations performed in the hospital during the year and minor operations such as tapping for hydrocele, removal of tumours, etc., are of almost daily occurrence.

Funds for current expenses of hospital.—These are raised by monthly subscriptions and almost entirely by the European community a very few natives only subscribe. None of the rich Gayawals can be persuaded to enrol their names amongst the list of monthly subscribers. The current expenses of the hospital are defrayed from the money raised by monthly subscription and there should be left at the end of each month a balance in favour of the hospital as yet this desirable object has been attended and the following statement shows the balance in favour of the hospital on 1st January 64-65 and 66.

Balance in hand on January 1st, 1864—Rs. 828-4-1.

Ditto ditto ditto 1865—Rs. 1,206-4-6.

Ditto ditto ditto 1866—Rs. 1,131-3-7.

It will be seen that the balance in hand on January 1st, 1866 is less by Rs. 75-0-11 than that in hand on January 1st, 1865 but considering the high rates of things during the past year and the increase in the number of in-patients admitted during the same

period it is evident that the additional expenditure could not be avoided. It is to be hoped that the generous impulses of the subscribers shall always be equal to the emergency of the times and that an institution which afford such invaluable help to suffering humanity may never be allowed to fall to the ground for want of proper funds for its support. It is greatly to the credit of the European community and much to the discredit of the rich native community that the poor natives who obtain relief at the hospital, owe all the benefits they receive not to any sympathy shown to them by their own countrymen but almost entirely to the liberal hand of the European.

Donations.—On 29th August, 1865, Rs. 1,000 were raised from amongst the Gayawalls as a donation towards the erection of a *new* hospital and the sum was paid per Harkisson Paharee Gayawall. More recently a meeting of zemindars and others was convened when donations towards the construction of a new hospital were promised to the amount of Rs. 5,293 but there has been and, now is great difficulty in realizing the money and there seems a probability of the amount promised being paid in debits only Rs. 2,150 are all that have up to the present time been realized.

(1) Huswa Torul Narain Singh, (2) Burea Ram Ratan Neogee, (3) Boodhowlee Goshain Lutohnee Narain Pooree.

A dispensary has also been opened at Nawada and some of the zamindars have given donation and also give monthly subscription towards its maintenance.—There are also some Dharumsalas in that subdivision as above.

Mr. Costley, the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty, states as follows.—

The only public charity is the charitable dispensary for which I am trying to collect subscriptions to enable as to have a pucca building—it is very much wanted as at present I have no control over the medical officer and no opportunity of judging whether the people frequent it, as they ought or not.

Education.—The local Government school has received a large accession of boys during the year under review. There is reason to believe that the usefulness of the school is pretty generally appreciated and that it is now recruited more widely from the interior of the district. This cheering fact as also the establishment of several new schools in different parts of the district and the general craving for some knowledge of the English language as received by the rapid and extensive sale of elementary reading books by the local agent of the Calcutta School Book Society must be looked upon as hopeful signs of life and progress.

In addition to the several Vernacular schools in the Nawadah subdivision and English school called Nawadah grant-in-aid school has been established at that place in November last. The numerical

strength of students at present is 35 and it is expected the school will by degrees attain a flourishing state, the natives being desirous to learn English.

With respect to Education Mr. Costley states as follows:—

Education is making no progress whatever but the people have been applying to me for an English school and are willing to subscribe. The matter is under discussion and from some talk I have had with some zemindars I think there is every probability of our being able to establish a good English and Vernacular school directly I can give my attention to it.

I have etc.

Sd./ ILLEGIBLE.

CORRESPONDENCE VOLUME—GAYA FROM 18TH AUGUST 1866
TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1867

No. 19.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE
DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated the 5th April, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your Memo. no. 38-E.T., dated 20th instant, I have the honour to report that owing to the records of this office having been burnt during the Mutinies, I am unable to state the quantity of land measured by Mr. Deputy Collector, Mcleod and Mr. Assistant Collector, Brodhurst but it appears from the paper which are now in existence that a quantity of land situated in the *Tollooka* Doodhar, Pergunnah Siris and in the zemindaree of Roy Pran Kissen Mitter and Mosammat Motisundri Dasee was appropriated by Government in 1834 for the construction of a road from Dadpee on the G. T. Road to Baroon, Pergunnah Siris.

2. It appears that the matter was finally settled in the year 1856 when under the Board's letter to Government no. 480, dated 10th December, 1856 and Government letter no. 919, dated 27th idem which are not traceable in this office but are cited in a vernacular proceeding a sum of Rs. 2,379-7-3 being the moiety of the value of produce of the land and Rs. 6,566-15-4 being the interest on Rs. 758-14-6 the total value of the produce of the land for one year calculated from the year 1834 to 1856 amounting in all to Rs. 8,946-6-7 was ordered to be paid to the proprietors above alluded to was paid on the 9th November, 1857. A remission of Rs. 237-15-0 in the revenue was also ordered by the Government.

3. This order, however it seems through the negligence of the sherishtadar was not carried out till 1863 and as the proprietors had been kept out of their rightful dues for so long and had been paying revenue for the lands a sum of Rs. 1,383-1-0 (being the revenue paid by them from 1857 to 1863) was ordered by the Commissioner to be remitted. I beg to refer you to your office letter no. 75 of the 17th June, 1863 on this subject.

4. From the absence of all records of the case, I am unable to give a narrative of the circumstances under which the compensation abovementioned was paid, the only paper in existence being the vernacular proceeding above alluded to.

I have etc.

Sd./ H. KEAN,
Officiating Collector.

VOLUME NO.—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 18TH AUGUST,
1866 TO 19TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

1867

No. 216.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR THE
DIVISION OF PATNA.

Dated the 21st May, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your Resolution no. 54 on the Gya Statistical Return of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography, I have the honor to inform you that there are no data in this office from which the information required as to the areas occupied by the hill tracts and rivers and the soil minerals and products of the district can be obtained hence the omission noted.

I beg to state however that the soil of the district is generally alluvial towards the Barabar hills, it consists of kewal a species of clay, about Sherghatty it is sandy and near the Soane the soil is generally of a very light nature and very productive. The hills are composed of granular selescus hornstone, granite mixed with white quartz and felspar and loose masses of iron ore.

I have etc.

Sd./ H. KEAN,
Offg. Collector.

VOLUME 83—CORRESPONDENCE GYA, FROM 5TH JANUARY, 1867 TO
30TH DECEMBER, 1867.

1867

Letter no. 2612, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Patna, dated Fort William, the 8th June, 1867 shows that the curator of the Indian Museum submitted a list of questions regarding the distribution on the habits of the Gangetic Dolphin and other Cetacea (*Susuk*) and the District Officers were requested to obtain all the information possible. The question comprises the vernacular name of the animal where its appearance is restricted to a certain season or it occurs all the year round where they appear in herds or come in pairs or the animals local in their habit remaining in one place after arrival, of general description particularly if they have a long snout, and if the flesh of the Dolphin is eaten by any caste or tribe.

VOLUME No.—CORRESPONDENCE GAYA, FROM 19TH NOVEMBER,
1867 TO 20TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

1868

MEMO. No. 248.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
GYA.

Dated 3rd March, 1868.

States that on the 13th ultimo Sheo Charan Lall, Head Constable of Sherghatty station reported that cattle disease called *Mata* was prevalent in the village of Gopalpore, parganah Sherghatty.

2. Upon this a letter was duly addressed to the Civil Surgeon requesting that he would atonce depute a competent Medical Officer to that village with the view of procuring some of the fluid from the *Mata* pustules.

3. In accordance therewith he at once deputed the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Sherghatty who reports "that after a careful enquiry I find that the cattle disease called *Mata* is not prevailing at Gopalpore. The cattle (only the vaccine tribe) are suffering from what the natives call *khorda* and *Haran hot* in both of these appears no eruption".

4. Under these circumstances, as this is by no means the first occasion on which the time of public servants has been needlessly taken up in consequence of unfounded reports from the police, the undersigned requests that proper notice may be taken of this matter and the delinquent be punished with the view of preventing the transmission of similar unfounded intelligence in future.

Sd/ ILLEGIBLE,
Magistrate.

VOLUME—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 6TH JUNE, 1867 TO 13TH MARCH, 1869.

1868.

No. 146.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 11th May, 1868.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1867 :—

I. Annual Cold Weather Tour.—My predecessor visited the interior of the district but left no diary.

II. The Weather and Public Health for the year.—Doctor Russel reports as follows :—

Epidemic.—There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year and the weather has been seasonable.

Vaccination.—Considerable difficulty is still experienced in persuading the people of this district to be vaccinated ; but I think the difficulty will be less year by year, especially now that the plan of employing the inoculators as vaccinators has come into vogue. There is no doubt that this plan affords the best means of getting at the people at large, and since it in no way interferes with or prohibits the performance of their religious rites, ceremonies, it is probable that by and by they may of themselves be willing to accept vaccination as a substitute for inoculation though I anticipate that this will not be for some time to come.

Rain fall.—The year was characterized by an unusually large rainfall for this district being mostly double the average. The total was 61.08 inches; the subjoined total shows the fall in each month 1867.

April	..	1.5
May	..	5.21
June	..	12.12.
July	..	18.44.
August		13.08.
September		9.68.
October	..	1.12.

61.08

Civil station.—The health of the Europeans on the Civil station has been good on the whole. One gentleman was attacked with measles complicated with bronchitis, one death occurred. The infant child of an European died of acute dysentery at Tehta 24, miles from Gaya. The poor child has lost so much blood before I had an opportunity of seeing him, that the case was perfectly hopeless—but prompt treatment had been rendered by the doctor before my arrival.

III. Public Charities.—During the year 1867 there were 373 in-patients admitted into the Pilgrim Hospital and 5,925 out-patients treated during the same period.

Of in-patients—

202 were discharged cured.

34 were relieved

2 were not benefited by treatment.

47 absconded.

78 died.

10 remained in hospital under treatment on the last day of the year.

373.

Of out-patient—

4,427 were discharged cured.

566 were relieved.

30 not benefited by treatment.

793 absconded.

55 died.

54 remained under treatment on the last day of the year.

5,925.

The present rate of deaths amongst the in-patients is still high though less than in the previous year and it is probable that this will always be more or less the case. Indeed it is hardly a matter of surprise that it should be so, when it is remembered the class of people who seek for in-door relief at the hospital and the severe cases of wounds and injuries which are treated there.

A new hospital.—It has been estimated that it will cost from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 to build a new hospital and though subscriptions were raised with this subject in view I cannot but think on motive consideration that the conclusion that a new hospital was a desideration has been somewhat

precipitately arrived at. Antecedents point very plainly to the fact that considerable difficulty would be experienced in raising a sum sufficient to build a new hospital, but putting this aside the question is whether a new hospital is required or not. I think there is no need of a new hospital, but that the better plan would be to improve the present one. Indeed there is not much the matter with the present hospital. It is quite large enough for all requirements and a comparatively small sum of money judiciously laid out upon it would work a great change in its appearance ; It is said that its situation is bad perhaps in a strictly critical point of view. But on the other hand I maintain that hospital of this kind ought to be situated in the centre of the town so that people from all quarters may have equal access to it and the probability is that if it was isolated and situated in a remote part that the patients would not come to it. The institution of a compound wall of *puckah* in lieu of the present insecure mud wall, the removal of the mud in the compound and a few improvements in the interior of the building would produce a favourable change. I propose therefore that a portion of the money which has been already realised say that additional sum of Rs. 835 should be laid out in this way. The remaining sum of Rs. 2,000 with the addition of whatever further sum may be raised can be invested in Government securities and the interest of the money be made an available balance to be used according to circumstances.

Fund for the current expenses of the hospital.

These during the past year have been somewhat less than in former years. The difference is owing to some of the European subscribers having curtailed their subscriptions seeing that so few of the natives subscribed. I shall endeavour to get some more of the native gentlemen to enrol their names as subscribers by which means I hope the funds may show an increasing rate in the present year.

Charitable dispensary at Nawadah.—The Assistant Magistrate of Nawadah reports as follows :—

The only public charity in the subdivision is the Nawada charitable dispensary which is liberally supported by the zemindars. The monthly subscriptions to this institution in 1867 amounted to Rs. 24 annas 8 while the expenditure averaged only about half of the income. At the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,650 had remained in hand. An attempt to raise the subscriptions to Rs. 100 per mensem with a view to obtaining the services of a sub-Assistant Surgeon has been unsuccessful; the result bring an increase of only Rs. 4 in monthly subscriptions and a donation of Rs. 58.

Although the charitable dispensary as now exists undoubtedly, affords much relief to the poorer classes, its utility is seriously affected by the total want of accommodation for indoor patients, a want which was strongly overlooked where the present dispensary building was constructed. The present building contains only two rooms one of which is used as an office and the other for custody of surgical instruments and drugs ; both these rooms are altogether unfit for the purpose of an hospital. It appears to me to be highly desirable either that a special building should be constructed to be used as a hospital or else suitable house should be tried for the purpose. I think that a special building would be preferable in almost every ground. As the present income of the institution so longly exceeds the expenditure and as there is such heavy balance in hand, I would suggest that this work be undertaken as soon as possible. If you agree with me on this point I shall be glad to look for a suitable site and after consultation with the Civil Surgeon of Gaya to submit for your approval an estimate of the cost of a proper hospital building.

Charitable dispensary at Sherghatty.—Mr. Costley, the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghatty, reports that—

The only public charity is the dispensary which is supported entirely by native subscriptions amounting to Rs. 10 per month ; but owing to the want of a separate building at which the people could conveniently assemble it is less useful than it might otherwise be. The number of persons treated during the year was 983. There are no indoor patients.

Charitable dispensary at Aurangabad.—Mr. Mackenzie, the late Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad, states as follows :—

It is a matter of great regret that a dispensary of the kind does not exist in this subdivision as the want of one is greatly felt I have used my best endeavours to induce the zemindars and other well-to-do men to subscribe to work the building of one and afterwards towards the maintenance of it by monthly payments but have been greatly disappointed at their want of public spirit, as up to the present I have been able to collect only Rs. 230 in the shape of donation and have had the promise of monthly payments amounting to Rs. 3-10-8.

IV. Education—Gya Government School.—No incident of particular interest marks the year under review. The school has been engaged silently but successfully in diffusing the blessings of education over a large and gradually extending area. A new Anglo-Vernacular School has been set up at the town by the local missionaries, its rapid rise consequent in a great measure of the comparatively low rates of fees which obtain there would, it was apprehended, affect the numeral strength of the Government Institution. There has not been

however, any perceptible falling off in the number of scholars attending the school, facts which testify as much to the growing demand for education among the local public who in spite of the professed proselytising character of the missionary Institution have not been shown to avail themselves of it for the education of their children as to the estimation in which the Government Institution is held which continues to be attended by the children of all that can afford to pay the high rates of fees levied there.

Five candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination of December 1867 of whom three were passed two being placed in the second division and one in the third division. Of the two who passed the examination in the second division one obtained a second grade and the other a third grade scholarship.

With respect to the education the Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah reports as follows :—

Although this important subject is still treated with great indifference, I hope that some improvement has taken place during the past year. As far as English Education is concerned the Government-aided school at Nawadah is certainly in a much better position than it was at the close of the year 1866.

In 1866 the monthly subscriptions only reached Rs. 16 and the fees paid by the scholars amounted to not more than Rs. 4. I am glad to state that at the end of the year 1867 the monthly subscriptions amounted to Rs. 30 while the schooling fees averaged Rs. 17 per mensem during the last 8 months of the year. The average monthly expenditure was about Rs. 34. A balance of Rs. 82-2 annas remained in hand at the close of the year. At that time, there were 21 boys learning English some 4 or 5 of whom were not residents of Nawadah. A subsequent reduction of the schooling fees has increased the number of boys five and I have every reason to believe that the number will increase further during the present year.

Besides the Government-aided school there are two Vernacular Model schools one at Nawadah connected with the English school and the other at Huswa. In the Nawadah Vernacular School there were at the end of 1867, 46 boys (including the 21 who also learn English) who learn not only the Vernacular languages but also Sanskrit, Persian, Elementary Mathematics &c. The Huswa school is one of less pretension ; it contains about 40 boys who learn Hindi, Arithmetic, History and Geography.

As regards the masses of the people, I fear that education is as much disregarded in this subdivision as it is anywhere. The lowest classes receive simply no instructions whatever and the education of the shop-keeper and poorer "*Kyasthes*" consists merely of reading and writing. The corruption of the Devnagri character ordinarily

used in this province and of the most elementary knowledge of Arithmetic this little learning they acquire at the "*Patshalla*" and as it suffices for their every-day wants they do not desire more. The zemindars are, I am afraid, utterly indifferent as to the spread of education among the common people.

Sherghatty.—With regard to education Mr. Costley reports that—

The English and Vernacular-aided school referred to in my report of last year is not getting on so well as I expected. No special interest is taken in it by the residents and the attendance is bad, the average daily attendance being 9. There is also a very unusual delay in the auditing of the school bills the result of which is that the school master is kept very much in arrears and in consequence put to great personal inconvenience. A grant of Rs. 500 has been allowed for a school house which is in course of construction the land having been given by the Ranees of Ticcarree—Asmet and Soneet Kour.

Aurangabad.—With respect to education Mr. Mackenzie, the late Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad states that—

As I have already observed there is such a want of proper or public feeling amongst the respectable and well-to-do inhabitants within this subdivision that they do not appear at all desirous of exerting themselves towards getting or having suitable Educational institutions started and it is owing to this that a school does not exist in Aurangabad town. There is a Vernacular school at Ruffeegunge in Pergunnah Chucowan, one in Deo and a third one has lately been started in the village of Obra in Pergh.—In Deo the pupils are taught *Nagree* and *Urdu* and in the other two schools *Hindee* only. If the zemindars and others would only subscribe, an Anglo-Vernacular school might easily be started at Aurangabad but it would seem that they prefer seeing their children grown up in ignorance to spending a few rupees upon their education.

State of public feeling on general or special subject.—Nothing has occurred to arouse public feeling on any general or special subjects nor expect as regards one matter has there been any general expression of complaint. On the one subject of the *License Tax* however there is a most unmistakable and general expression of feeling. The Moffussil population is angry and aggrieved. I have been told by all officers who have gone into the district (including opium officials) that they are regularly beset by the natives with complaints of hardships induced by the tax.

I don't know whether this is the case in other district. If exceptional, it might be argued that the exceptional feeling is induced by an exceptionally oppressive administration of the law. But I see no fair grounds for such an argument. No one seems to have complained about the method of application of the law but of the

hardship and unfairness of the law itself. As far as my own experience goes this is the case I have hardly received. One native-visitor who has not brought round the conversation to the subject of the License Tax and who has not expressed himself upon the law in terms of as much bitterness and indignation as were consistent with respectfulness and good manners.

I have &ca.,
Sd./- ILLEGIBLE,
Officiating Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 111—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 15TH MARCH, 1869
TO 24TH MAY, 1870.

1869.

No. 207.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated, the 15th June, 1869.

SIR,

I find it not easy to add much to what I have previously written on the subject of the territory along the bank of the Soane. The purport of all I have to say on the subject was said there. I have since seen much more of that part of the district and I only feel my former views confirmed. There can be no doubt that the people of Kootoomba, Jupla, and Belonjah were once in a highly prosperous state but are now in a very miserable state and that the transaction occurred under our rule. The Board of Revenue in the copy of their letter transmitted to me allow this and the only question left at issue seems to be whether so unhappy a state of affairs is simply inevitable or whether it can be at least alleviated by Government action tending to open out the country.

I will repeat here all that I know of the former and present condition of the place. This strip of country was formerly by far the most prosperous part of the district. Its towns were numerous and flourishing, its inhabitants plentiful, wealthy and enterprising. It was upon commerce that the whole of its great prosperity depended and how considerable that commerce must have been may be gathered from the fact that the dry and former native of its soil cut off all access of wealth from the chief source of wealth in Bengal, namely, agriculture. The Board in their letter have attributed the whole of their prosperity to the manufacture of cotton but in addition to this they traded to no small extent in silk carpetings and daily produce especially ghee they had also a very considerable grain trade. They but open with Palamow, Sirgoojah and Mirzapoor and up to Dawoodnagar in this district. The whole of the trade in grain, silk, and other things from

Palamow, Sirgoojah and Mirzapoor centred all together in Hydurnuggur (as what is left does still) and was thence carried along the Soane to Dawoodnagar the country as it went. This state of things is good yet well remembered by the inhabitants. One has but to ask any of the old families to hear all about it.

And now the country is bare and waste and full of wild beasts. You go mile after mile without coming upon villages. Those that you see are small and mean and very poor. There are not in all above a dozen villages of any importance. There is but one town (Hydurnuggur) and that bears signs of a past prosperity and of a decay that is still at work. If one wants to see what used to be, one has only to go over the waste and through the jungle which are the prevailing features of the country. There one will find scattered about the indications of houses and the still existing....of towns which have been overgrown and throw down since we took over the country. The manufacturers have died out altogether and the commerce which used to be brought in large quantities on wheeled carts from three neighbouring districts all the year round has now dwindled into and comparatively poor, medicine transported on bullock backs along food tracks when the state of the weather will allow of it. The rich enterprising manufacturers and merchants are replaced now by small *Beniyas* and petty traders while the mass of the people have fallen into a condition of poverty and as I have not seen (as I said before) out of Santhalia. It is to be observed that as one goes further south from the Trunk road and the..... and comfort in decide by it, the worse do the people get till at furthest point (in Belounjah) they have relapsed into a state little removed from actual barbarism. The looks of the people wild. There are hardly any of them dressed but in rag; they have hardly any money but manage their affairs on the side principle of barter. The only thing that they indulge in beyond the scantiest necessities are spirits and tobacco and their food is very considerably among the very poor confined to the natural products of the jungles. The.....there not only takes the place of rice in Bengal proper but even of money for the wages of manual labour are actually calculated so much *mahowa* per diem.

Now this change has taken place in no small area but in one covering some 1,000 sq. miles. It would be difficult to understand now when a charge so deplorable over so large a tract has taken a place entirely under one administration, that administration can be altogether free of the charge that the result was not creditable, least of all can I understand it when I believe that never once has the administration lifted a finger to help either the place or the people. In my subordinate position, and with the Board opposing my view of the case I find it very difficult to write on this subject. The very nature of the subject and of the call now made upon me necessitate plain speaking, yet plain speaking from me is apt to sound presumptuous thing which I am anxious to avoid ever the

appearance of being. I am not able to express any other opinion than that the people of the S.W. portion of this district have been much neglected by every department of Government. They benefit but little from the Revenue dealings with land for their land is poor and the people are too few to cultivate all that is culturable. Up to the last 5 or 5 years we placed no Magistrate nearer them than Sherghatty which is more than 100 miles from the S.W. limits of the district. Within the last three or four years we have put one at Aurangabad which is only 25 miles nearer to them. The officer here is prevented in the hot weather by the peculiar heat of the climate and in the rains by hill torrents and rivers from effectively visiting this part of his jurisdiction except in the cold weather. The nearest Police Officer is still at Sherghatty and have charge of that subdivision as well as of Aurangabad. He is still less capable of effectually dealing with the S.W. pergunnahs. In the three pergunnahs of Belonja, Jupla, and Kootoomba which occupy 950 sq. miles we have allowed only one Police-Station (Mujheeanwan) and two out-posts (Hosenabad and Kootoomba) belonging to the Nubeenugger Thanah. This preposterously small force is entirely inadequate to the police requirement and having no supervision near than that of a man all way off at Sherghatty, who has nearly half the district to look after (practically does just as little as can just) to present appearances I have written to Government at length as to the consequences of this in my police report. I will, therefore, but briefly state here that the only weather left to these people is their.....that there the prey of organized robbers in this and the neighbouring district. The Magistrate is always, far always difficult and expensive to get access to and often quite inaccessible. The same applies with more fate to the Police Officer but the police insufficient in numbers and under no real control cannot deal with the cattle stealers and are but too probably in league with them. Under these circumstances the people as a rule decline to have anything to do with our expensive but practically useless machinery of justice in that class of crime which affects their interests most nearly. They actually prefer tointo a covenant with the robbers. They stipulate to take no proceedings if the stolen cattle are restored on payment of a sort of black male. And this agreement is so advantageous to the unfortunate people that they keep faith strictly so much so that it is extremely difficult to convict cattle stealer. Every now and then the robbers become so bold through impunity that their depredations become unbearable. Then the authorities do hear that cattle stealing to an enormous extent is going on. The Government sends down a Special Officer with an extra force and the crime is quickly put down. But when this has been effected the extra officer and his force are taken away, the old conditions of the case are restored and of course the cattle stealing is renewed till it again becomes unbearable. Government has never yet consulted to make a permanent outlay for what has proved itself sufficient to protect from robbers the only source of wealth remaining to these pergunnahs.

It is the same with public works when we took over the Government of the country there were roads from Palamou, Sirgoojah and Mirzapore all centring the Hydernugger whence a road ran along the Soane to Daoodnugger. These roads have been allowed to fade away off the face of the earth nothing having been done to keep up. Nothing was ever done to a place what had been allowed to die out. In the beginning of 1866 there were actually no roads in the Aurangabad subdivision save only the Grand Trunk Road. In 1866 a road was marked out (but not made) by a ditch one foot wide and deep. Excepting this I can hear of no expenditure whatever at any time for any roads in the S.W. of the district till 1868.

I have endeavoured to shew on what ground my statement that the administration of this portion of the district had not been creditable. I have now to try and shew that we may rest at least greatly to improve matters by replacing the roads. The Board's argument to the contrary may I think be fairly stated thus. The prosperity of S.W. purgunnahs depended solely on the cotton manufacture. It was inevitable that industry should die out. The Collector says it is not yet dead, but if so, it has no elements of vitality and cannot ever be revived. To make roads to stimulate an expired or expiring commerce would be useless and unwise.

But this a misapprehension of my argument. I know that cotton was the principal source of wealth in the South-West. I also know that the manufacture is extinguished completely and perhaps for ever. But I am not able to admit that the prosperity was due solely to cotton.

VOLUME NO. 90—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH JANUARY, 1869
TO 28TH DECEMBER, 1869.

1869.

Letter no. 3627 from Rivers Thompson, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in General Department to the Magistrate and Collector of Gaya dated Fort William, the 3rd November, 1869, forwards papers which form part of a series of returns prepared by W. W. Hunter with a view to the compilation of a Bengal Gazetteer. The Collector was himself directed to undertake the compilation of the series nos. 2 and 3. The first series consisted of administrative return, the second series Geographical and Statistical returns and the third series inhabitants, etc.

The second series (Geographical return of the district) had the following sections :—

(1) General remarks and the materials were to be collected through the local knowledge of officer who draws it up, the printed works upon the district, revenue survey reports and the Geographical and Statistical account which had been published by the Revenue Surveyors, any valuable Government reports to the Government on the subject and the statistics of the district.

(2) Ample indications are given as to what are the points to be covered in physical geography of the district, namely, name of the district, the boundaries, general aspect and superficial configuration, important mountains with descriptions, rivers with descriptions, important lakes, canals of original water courses and the use to which the water of the district is put. Then come the mineral products of the district, wild vegetable productions of the district of the marketable value, for example, any cultivated crops, any jungle products, such as lac, tussur, bees' wax, cochineal, fibre, dyes or medicinal products—any wild cultivated pasture grounds, their plan, extent and yearly value and wild animals of the district.

(3) The third series gives the questionnaire for the chapter on the inhabitants of the district. The questionnaire covers the population—Ethnical Division of the Population, Religious Division of the People—Distribution of the People in the town and country—Material condition of the people, etc.

Circular letter no. 2783 from the Inspector-General of Jail, L.P. to the Officer-Incharge of the Gaya Jail indicated that earthen beds in the prisoner wards were to be constructed both in the wards of the jail and the jail hospitals and that the prisoners should be employed in carrying out the work.

BOUND VOLUME NO. 95—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 21ST JULY, 1870 TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1870.

(Issue side.)

1870.

No. 115.

MAGISTRATE.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. no. 909 of 25th instant I have the honor to inform that the custom here has always been to send all persons sentenced to more than 15 days' rigorous imprisonment to the Sudder Jail :—In June a number of sentenced prisoners were unavoidably detained in the lock-up in consequence of there not being a police-guard available to escort them into Gya.

2. There has been such a rapid succession of Subdivisional Officers and Medical Officers lately, that it is impossible to trace in whose time the *tat* beddings were injured by white ants :—White ants here are exceedingly troublesome and unless it is somebody's duty to see the *tats* properly shaken every morning and then exposed to the sun and then hung up out of the way of white ants, they will be eaten up in a very short time. As there is no Jailor I really do not know whose duty it is to look after these things.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

VOLUME No. 97—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA FROM 25TH FEBRUARY,
1871 TO 19th MAY, 1871.

1871

No. 730.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 21st April, 1871.

(Despatched 13th May, 1871.)

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the general report of this District
Cold weather tour. for the year 1870-71.

2. I started on my annual tour on the 1st November, 1870 and remained in camp up to 28th February, 1871. During the above period of 3 months, 9-10 days I visited 8 police-stations and 18 out-posts and several of the pounds of this district. I began my tour from the extreme north-west and marching along the bank of the Soane proceeded down to Jupla and returned to Headquarters *via* Aurangabad and Sherghatty. I then left for Nawadah and having visited almost every part of that subdivision finally returned to Gaya on the 28th February. During my tour I inspected the canal works at Baroon and the most important roads and communications in the district.

3. Mr. Newbery, Officiating First Class Magistrate incharge of Sherghatty subdivision began his tour on the 7th November, 1870 and remained in camp up to 19th February, 1871. This officer also visited almost every part of the subdivision.

4. Baboo Bimal Charan Bhattacharjy, Deputy Magistrate of Nawadah was in camp from 21st November, 1870 to 24th March, 1871. Having had to perform the work of income-tax assessment he visited a good many villages and saw much of the people whom he describes generally as poor.

5. Moulvi Delwar Hossen Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate of Aurangabad was out on tour for about 6 weeks. This officer is a Bengali and is not predisposed to camp life.

6. The past year was an unusually hot one the average thermometer readings ranged between 86.61 maximum to 73.5 minimum. The rainfall amounted to 39.51 inches being a little above the average.

**Weather and Public
Health.**

7. The Public Health has been good throughout the year. The people in and about the town have been generally healthy. There were no epidemics anywhere but a few sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox made their appearance at certain parts of the district.

8. The year has been one of agricultural prosperity. The crops were plentiful, paddy sold at 50 seers per rupee and even the poorest man enjoyed one meal of rice every day.

9. The Gaya Pilgrim Hospital has been very useful and has done much good to the public. During the year 1866 out-patients and 287 in-patients were treated at the dispensary. Six important operations were performed and all of them recovered. Minor operations were almost of daily occurrence.

10. The municipality have granted Rs. 50 per mensem in aid of the dispensary and on the strength of this fund a good supply of Europe medicines has been obtained. The native gentlemen in and about the town, however, do not exhibit much zeal for the welfare of the institution and had it not been for the aid given by the municipality, the funds would have greatly fallen off.

11. The entertainment of a *Dhai* for instruction in midwifery has not as yet been attended with the wished results. It is hard to overcome the prejudices of the people in this respect and it will be long before they will seek obstetric aid at the public dispensaries.

12. As regards vaccination the people are still as much averse to it as ever and little or no advance has been made in persuading them to become more reconciled to the measure or to appreciate its beneficial results.

13. I append a list of the names of inoculators practising in different parts of the district as ascertained through the police. This list is, however, neither exhaustive nor very accurate but it may serve to show the extent to which inoculation still prevails in the Muffusil.

14. The Nawadah Charitable Dispensary continues to find favour with the people. The zemindars are continuing their aid and the funds are in a prosperous condition. During the year under report a five per cent. Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 has been purchased for the benefit of the dispensary and an additional building has been erected for the accommodation of indoor patients.

15. The Subdivisional Officer states that the present medical officer-in-charge of the institution is neither a popular nor skilful man and fails to command the confidence of his patients.

16. The funds of the Sherghatty dispensary have been in a very unsettled state. In March, 1870 when Mr. Newbery joined the subdivision the funds had come down to the lowest ebb. The

people were unwilling to pay up their subscriptions and the dispensary was consequently in difficulties. When the income-tax assessments were commenced most of the subscribers petitioned to have their names withdrawn. A meeting of the subscribers was called on June but they having made up their minds not to pay simply did not come to the meeting. Mr. Newbery was then reluctantly compelled to close the indoor dispensary and merely kept the outdoor going on by paying what was required over and above the Ticcree subscriptions, from his own pocket. In November, Dr. Russal took the matter up and by going round to the people's house persuaded them to subscribe. The result is that there is a very respectable list now which, if the parties fulfil their promises will enable both outdoor and indoor charities to be maintained.

17. The Gaya Government School continues to be looked upon by the local public as a well-conducted and flourishing institution and the results of the annual examination justify the high estimation in which it is held out. Of five candidates sent up to the last University Entrance Examination four were passed. The gentlemen who examined the school classes expressed themselves satisfied with the general progress made by the pupils.

18. The Gayawalls, however, remain as apathetic as ever. They neither send their children to the school nor make any provision for their education at home.

19. In the subdivision of Nawadah the Anglo Vernacular Schools at Baksauda and Nawadah and the Model School at Houssooa are the educational institutions in that subdivision. There are besides a few *pathshallas* scattered here and there. They teach only the very rudiments of education and assist the education of the people to a very considerable extent.

20. The Nawadah School is doing very well. Subscriptions are increasing day by day. A good house has been built for the school at a cost of upwards of Rs. 1,000. The average daily attendance of the boys is about 25. The Deputy Magistrate and Munsif of Nawadah and a few of the zemindars take real interest in the welfare of the school.

21. In Sherghatty the English School collapsed because when it was in its greatest difficulties the Inspector withdrew the Government aid from it. The Vernacular School exists only in the house and is very thinly attended.

22. There is an English School at Aurangabad and a Vernacular School at Nabbenaggar.

23. As a general rule the people here have not yet learnt to appreciate the benefits of education. The natives do not care for Vernacular education imported in the English mode. For the little Vernacular education they desire, they greatly prefer that the children should go to their own *Moajees*. They would like an English education simply as a means of obtaining employment but they would have the whole expense of education borne by Government. The Mohamedans are averse to English education upon religious grounds.

24. Public feeling has not taken any special form during the year under review. The income-tax is obviously unpopular and the diminution of the rate of tax does not remove though it somewhat lessens this unpopularity.

25. There are no important archaeological remains in the district worth preserving. The temples of Bodh Gaya and Bissonpud are in good repairs.

26. Annexed is a statement showing the number and detail of accidental deaths which occurred during the year :—

Suicide.	Drowning.	Wild beasts.	Snake.	Fall of buildings.	Other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73	293	115	188	30	131	830

Of the 115 deaths by wild beasts 39 boys, 31 girls and 6 women total 76 were killed by wolves.

27. These animals are a very serious nuisance. During the year 3 shikarees were enrolled as constables by the District Superintendent and paid Rs. 6 per mensem each for the express purpose of.....out and destroying wolves. It does not appear that even up to the present time they have succeeded in killing a single wolf.

I have etc.,
Sd. A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 93—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH MAY, 1870 TO
27TH JULY, 1871.

1871.

No. 855.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 25th May, 1871.

(Despatched 27th May, 1871.)

SIR,

In the concluding paragraph of my no. 628, dated the 28th ultimo, I informed you that should you approve of the suggestions contained in that letter I would call on the District Superintendent to submit a definite proposition and scheme on the basis therein mentioned.

2. In paragraph 6 of your no. 72, dated the 2nd instant, which was a reply to my letter abovementioned you requested me to direct the District Superintendent to carry out my orders on this point.

3. On receipt of their instructions I on 6th instant requested the District Superintendent to instruct the *digwars* as to their position and responsibilities and to submit within seven days a well digested scheme for day and night patrol on the Patna Branch Road on the basis noted in paragraph 12 of my letter mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. On 13th *idem* I verbally spoke on the subject and on the 15th again sent him an official reminder.

5. On 19th I sent him another reminder informing him as I had already done verbally on 13th instant that when submitting the scheme he was asked to submit he was at liberty at the same time to send up any addition that might suggest itself to him. This was in reply to a communication I had received from the District Superintendent.

6. On 20th I felt it my duty to inform the District Superintendent that as twelve days instead of seven had now elapsed since my first requisition was addressed to him, I should on the event of not receiving from him the scheme required by morning of 22nd report the matter in the proper quarter.

7. On 22nd instead of receiving the scheme asked for I received a long letter in which the District Superintendent says "That the scheme suggested would have been carried out had it been compatible with efficiency".

8. It appears to me that when the District Superintendent's Official superiors had, after due consideration, fixed upon a basis of

a scheme, the details of which they had requested him to prepare and submit; it was clearly his duty to have carried out these instructions in their integrity and that it was both unbecoming and improper in him to assign as his reason for not doing so that the scheme was not "compatible with efficiency" and more especially so after he had been told that when submitting the scheme asked for, he was at liberty to submit with it any additions that might suggest itself to him.

9. The District Superintendent has in his letter no. 603 of the 20th instant reiterated the proposition made by him in his no. 354, dated the 10th April adding that to carry out that scheme, he will require an additional force of Six Head constables and 15 constables.

10. But this scheme has already been submitted to you with my no. 628, dated the 28th ultimo and your orders thereon received.

11. It appears to me that Mr. Bamber is quite willing to carry out the scheme *as proposed by himself* which did not meet with your approval, but that he is willing to advance the scheme which met with your approval and which he has been repeatedly requested to elaborate.

12. I now proceed to submit for your approval the details of a scheme on the basis you have approved of and which I think will afford a sufficient protection on Patna B. Road.

13. Of the force at present available on this road as stated in my no. 628, dated the 28th ultimo the District Superintendent considers that the force as per margin now existing at Jehana, Bela and Makhdoompoor is required there solely for current police duties and that this force is not, therefore, available for patrol purposes.	1 Sub-Inspector
	4 Head Constables
	29 Constables
	5 Sowars
	14 Digwars
	—
	53
	—

1 Sub-Inspector
4 Head Constables
20 Constables
<u>25</u>
—

14. This will reduce the existing force available for patrol to 9 constables, 5 sowars, 14 digwars.

15. The sowars should propose to utilize in patrolling when dusk is setting in and at early morning and in supervising the foot patrol.

16. I am clearly of opinion that the benefit to.....

17. Expencc has lately shown as that no dependence can be put in the staunchness or bravery of the Gya Police.

18. Bearing in mind that by the whole distance of 35 miles only there are two large Police-Stations (Gya, Jehana) besides two

strong out-posts (Bella and Mukdoompoor), I think you will agree with me that large numerical force simply for the purpose of patrol between each post is altogether necessary.

19. If the patrol force now proposed is properly supervised and their duties explained to them by the District Superintendent and punctuality and regularity insisted on, I have but little doubt the scheme I now advanced will.....

20. It has at any rate the advantage of being economic. It will be found, I think, sufficient to patrol travellers and property in as much as there will be constantly and continuously police on the look out. Moreover it is simple and easily worked.

21. I subjoin a statement of the strength required.

Two constables at six Patrol Stations for the purpose 12
of Patrol.

Three additional constables at Chakun Deokulee and 3
Suleempore.

Total .. 15

At present available for Chowki Deokulee and Suleempore 9

Additional constable required * 6

22. My proposal there is first that for purposes of patrol along B.P.R. there be six stations with strength as shown below.†

Miles.	Stations.	Constables.	Digwars.
8	Chakund ..	2	2
15	Bella ..	2	2
20	Mukdumpoor ..	2	2
25	Deokulee ..	2	2
30	Jehanabad ..	2	2
35	Suleempore ..	2	2

(2) That between each patrol station there be within easy 24 hours 4 patrol, viz., 2 north to south and 2 south to north.

(3) The hours for starting and arriving of each patrol to be determined by the District Superintendent and to be notified at each patrol station.

(4) That an opportunity be afforded to travellers to avail themselves of the cart by accompanying the patrol.

(5) That each patrol shall consist of one constable and one digwar.

(6) That for the proper supervision of this patrol the District Superintendent should departmentally arrange the *sowars* being available for this purpose.

*It is desirable to have Constables at these roads where the other 2 are on patrol.

†These 6 can be quickly provided by the District Superintendent from the Reserve as he has seen his way to strengthening the force.

2 Head Constables and 24 Constables of the existing district.

23. In short the scheme now detailed is briefly this. To utilize the *digwars* to increase two constables. The strength of each of the three posts which the District Superintendent states have at present as much as they can manage.

I have &ca.,
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 93—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH MAY, 1870 TO
27TH JULY, 1871.

1871.

No. 871.

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, SHERGHATTY.

Dated, Gya, the 30th May, 1871.

It is with very great regret that I have to acknowledge the receipt of your no. 1090 of the 24th instant.

2. In the first two paragraphs you ask whether certain information you have received is correct.

3. In paragraph 4, you assume that it is so. In paragraph 5 you on that assumption inform me of the action you have taken for your remedy at the same time holding out threat to me and in final paragraph you ask for my assistance.

4. I shall be happy to furnish you with what information I can on the subject—firstly, no coolies and carts have been forcibly removed and compelled to work for the Municipal Commissioners under my orders. Secondly, as regards cartmen I have been told that certain cartmen who have habitually for years past worked for the municipality, who are under prior advances from the municipality have taken subsequent advances from one Ashtullah. If this be so and from your paragraph 3 there is reason to believe, it is a matter clearly between Ashtullah and the cartmen. Thirdly, as regards coolies your letter is the first intimation I have had of the matter. If any real ground of complaint existed I must have heard of it either from the coolies themselves or from your representative Beni Babu who, I am bound to say, has done his best to get back the carts.

I have &ca.,
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 93—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 19TH MAY, 1870 TO
27TH JULY, 1871.

1871.

No. 1156.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated 10th July, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to your reminder no. 150, dated 6th instant I have the honor to submit the following report on the requirements of subdivisional buildings in this district for the year 1871.

2. The requirements of the Nawadah subdivision have already been reported to you in previous letters. This office no. 363, dated 16th September, 1869. No. 1075, dated 16th August, 1870. The cutchery is held in a portion of the Subdivisional Officer's residence and the office accommodation is insufficient and quite inadequate for the purpose. Either a separate house for the cutchery should be built or 3 more rooms added to the existing building, one for the Treasury, one for the Malkhana and a third for the record office.

3. The condition of the Aurangabad buildings has also been lately brought to your notice in my communication (Revenue side) no. 584, dated 3rd instant. The subject requires immediate attention of the Public Works Officers as it is reported to be in a dangerous state.

4. As regards Sherghatty I beg to refer you to this office no. 1130, dated 5th instant. If Sherghatty is to be retained as a subdivision the purchase of the Ticori Ranee's house for residence and the occupation of the Assistant Engineer's bungalow after requisite alterations for a cutchery should be carried out. If it is to be given up, there will be no further necessity for buildings here.

I have &c.

Sd. -J. E. COBERD

Officiating for Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871.

No. 1593.

To

THE OFFICIATING JOINT MAGISTRATE OF SHERGHATTY.

Dated, Gya, 25th September, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your no. 248, dated 19th instant.

2. Your para. 1. I do not wish you to take anything out of the hands of the medical officers. What I desire is that *in addition*, a more careful return for Sherghatty should be prepared and submitted to you. A summary of this is to be sent to me each month.

3. Your para. 2. I do not understand what you mean by saying that the Town Police are now altogether independent of your authority. This clearly is not the case.

4. Your para. 3. It is for you to adopt whatever course you deem the best to secure the ends required, any case of neglect by the Town Police should be reported to the District Superintendent for departmental orders.

5. Your para. 4. I enclose two specimen forms. A register in Form 1 is to be kept and a return in Form 2 to be submitted to this office at the close of each month.

6. Referring to your para. 5, be good enough in future not to enclose communications on two distinctly different subjects (as mortuary returns and census) in one letter.

7. I have this day issued a circular letter with reference to the enumeration of Townships under Act XX of 1856. Should you consider that by the plan stated in the concluding portion of your para 5, you will secure a more correct and more expenditures census, you are at liberty to adopt it.

8. Your para. 6. I have no map of Sherghatty Township such as you required. I would suggest your getting the Township surveyed and a map prepared by one of the Ex-Engineer's subordinate with his concurrence.

9. In conclude I trust that you will realize the anticipation expressed in the concluding para of your letter.

I have
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871
TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871.

No. 1522.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna with reference to his nos. 154 and 166 dated respectively 16 ultimo and 8th instant.

The entertainment of constable shikarees for the destruction of these various animals has proved as

District Superintendent I anticipated a complete failure.
letter no. 1077, dated 5th
September, 1871.

Unless the rewards be sufficientl tempting so as to induce people to leave their ordinary avocations and practical encouragement

be afforded by the zemindars we can hardly look for satisfactory results.

During my next cold weather tour I propose to consider the subject and will then report further as to the best means that may seem necessary for the destruction of wolves.

In the mean time I have again drawn the attention of the Sub-divisional Officers, zemindars and police to the necessity of ridding the country of these animals.

GYA MAGISTRACY :
The 12th September, 1871.
 VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871
 TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

Sd.- A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

1871.

No. 1525.

To

THE SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICERS, NAWADAH, SHERGHATTY
 AND AURANGABAD.

Dated 12th September, 1871.

SIR,

Notwithstanding that entertainment of 3 Shikaree constables and the offer of rewards by Government for the destruction of wolves the loss of human lives from these animals has hitherto been considerable while very few wolves have been destroyed. I have therefore issued *Purwanah* to the principal zemindars to give effectual encouragement for the destruction of wolves and also to each police-station and out-post desiring them whenever they hear of a wolf at once to organise a party and go in search of the animal.

2. I request that you will pay particular attention to the necessity of ridding the country of these animals and see that my orders to the zemindars and the police are attended to.

I have &c.,
 Sd./- A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 98—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 27TH JULY, 1871
 TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1871.

To

No. 1643.

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF NAWADAH.

Dated, Gaya, the 30th September, 1871.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter no. 1525 of 12th instant I have now to draw your immediate and earnest attention to the absolute necessity of ridding your subdivision of the scourge of wolves.

I find that during 1870 no less than 33 boys and 33 girls were killed by wolves in Nawadah station and 4 boys and 6 girls in Rajaulee station jurisdiction.

From your local knowledge you may very probably be able to devise some place in addition to the instructions I have already issued to secure the destruction of these animals.

I have requested the District Superintendent to place 3 Shikaree constables immediately under your orders. You will be good enough to see that they do not waste their time and will report to me any plan that may suggest itself to you.

It would be as well that you should write D. C. to *Ilakadars* who hold estates frequented by these animals requiring their co-operation and you should take care that local shikarees, wood-cutters and such like be assured that they will receive every encouragement by destroying these animals. You should further see that no delay exists in the payment of the sanctioned rewards, viz., Rs. 6 per head and half for culis. The police, I believe have money at each station to defray these charges if not, you should direct the Sub-Inspectors of Rajaulee and Nawadah to apply at once to District Superintendent for advances.

I request you will give this object your immediate and best attention.

I have &ca.,
Sd./- A.V.PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1872.

1872.

No. 7.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GAYA.

Camp Majoora, the 2nd January, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your no. 1401, dated 23rd ultimo which was not received in the Sudder office till 28 idem and which has this day reached me.

2. In the first place be good enough to let me know why this letter took 5 days in going from your office to that of the Magistrate.

3. As regards the letter itself it is with considerable surprise and regret that I have to acknowledge this communication.

4. My letter of the 8 probably reached your office by the 10th and if you entertained objections to the scheme, I am surprised you did not submit them before the 23rd idem.

5. I observe I have again called your attention to this subject in my letter of 28 ultimo.

6. The objections you urge may be summarized thus.

7. That to effect the arrangements required some little trouble would be entailed on your office.

8. Now I can hardly consider this a valid objection.

9. Independently of your own office *Muhurirs* you have a large staff of writing constables attached to the Court Inspector's Offices and a very large number of useless *Monseriens* spare you could temporarily call in.

10. The *Muhurirs* of the Magistrate's office would also assist if their services are required on a requisition from you to the Joint Magistrate Incharge.

11. I consider the preparation of a Register as already indicated in my letters of the 8 and 28 ultimo to be absolutely necessary and essential and I must repeat my request that you will take it in hand at once.

12. My experience of the police-stations and out-posts satisfy me that the officers incharge are not competent to prepare such a Register for themselves although when once prepared there is no reason why they should not be made to keep it up.

13. The practice noted in your 3rd para. does to some extent obtain in some of the stations but this practice is ineffective and next to useless.

14. The station at which chowkeedars give their attendance in the place where a record of that attendance should be maintained.

15. I have already brought to your notice instances (Jehanabad in which chowkeedars attend at no fixed dates whatever and I have reason to believe that the attendance of chowkeedars throughout the district is most irregular.

16. It is improbable to have a correct and complete record of crime unless this attendance is insisted on and I trust you will now do your utmost to get a Register for each station and out-post prepared with as little delay as possible.

I have &ca.,
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1872.

1872.

No. 90.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

SIR,

Camp Kewakol, the 13th January, 1872.

In continuation of my letter no. 1956, dated 23rd ultimo, I have to report that I have been to Kewakole and made enquiries regarding the *Tekait* and the purposes for which he wishes for a permanent licence for 5 swords and 5 guns.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. I find that he has only 3 “ghauts” to guard as marginally noted. At the first named 4 <i>Digwars</i> are entertained at a salary of Rs. 3 per mensem each. At the two last named two <i>Digwars</i> only are kept at each. | Dunia,
Furker,
Putal,
Bekoono, |
|---|---|

3. The *Tekait* and the people on the spot informed me that there is quadruple for the traffic on the Dunia Ghat to that of Furker Putal and that at Bekoono, that Ghat is scarcely ever crossed.

4. At Dunia the daily average is said to be about 60 men and 5 bullocks. These latter only go as far as village in the hills to bring “Chop” (bark of tree used as ropes).

5. The number of *Digwars* under the circumstances appears to be sufficient.

6. During the past year there have only been 5 deaths from wild beasts in this vicinity and none in or near the Ghats. The *Digwars* entertain no apprehension from wild beasts and I have satisfied myself that but few exists at present in this neighbourhood.

7. I have further ascertained the object with which the *Tekaits*’ petition was sent to Government direct and not to the district authorities.

8. At one of the hills near Furker Putal iron is extracted in considerable quantities. This is brought to the *Tekaits*’ premises and then worked up into guns and swords which for the most part are sold in Hazareebaugh.

9. The Head of the Government was not as likely to discover as the District Authorities have the reason of the application being transmitted to Government direct.

10. If provided with a permanent license for 5 guns and 5 swords the *Tekait* would have a protection for all weapons he chooses to pass into Hazareebaugh or elsewhere for sale.

11. The license that he at present holds for one gun and 2 swords is quite sufficient and I recommend that his application to Government be rejected.

I have &ca.,
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 99—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 7TH NOVEMBER, 1871
TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1872.

1872.

No. 149.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,
CALCUTTA.

Dated 25th January, 1872.

SIR,

I have been unable to reply to your 4125, dated 18th ultimo before in consequence of being out in camp and it being necessary to see the Sub-Registrar before replying.

2. Mr. Rattray being improperly considering that the subject matter of this application was purely personal, forwarded that application direct to you himself without ever having spoken to me on the subject or shown me the letter although addressed to me as Registrar.

3. As regards the application itself I see no sufficient grounds for a reconsideration of the Government order.

4. It is a notorious fact that Sub-Registrars derived a considerable increase to their income under the old rules allowing them to charge 8 annas per mile and considering they are members of the uncovenanted service. I see no reason why a privilege should be extended to them which is withheld from other uncovenanted servants especially those in the judicial and executive branch of the service.

5. I believe 4 annas per mile to be amply sufficient to recompense a Sub-Registrar and that even with that if his accounts were to be made up at the end of the year, he would be found to be a considerable gainer.

6. In these provinces a Registrar should ride and not traverse the country in *Palkees* and I have no inclination to encourage this latter mode of travelling to the exclusion of the former.

I have &ca.,
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 100—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH FEBRUARY,
1872 TO 6TH MAY, 1872.

1872.

No. 743.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GAYA.

Dated the 25th April, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your return of wolves killed and rewards paid during the 1st quarter of 1872, I request you will inform me whether the wolves or their heads were personally seen by you.

2. In future I request that the animals or their heads may be shown to me before rewards are paid from Headquarter and before the payment is sanctioned in cases where the payment is made at the police-station.

I have &ca.,
Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.

VOLUME NO. 102—CORRESPONDENCE, GAYA, FROM 16TH JULY, 1872
TO 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

1872.

No. 1485.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Dated the 7th August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your no. 171 dated 1st instant inviting my particular attention to the matter of destruction of wolves.

In my letter no. 1876, dated 4th December last I reported the steps I had taken and which I hoped, would have been more successful than they have been.

The subject is one that I have not neglected. The difficulties are that a wolf is an animal of wandering habits having no fixed place of abode.

During the last cold season in Nawadah and Rujowlee Thannahs these wolves appear in the greatest number, I beat up all likely places but without seeing the trace even of a wolf.

If a wolf when seen prowling about surrounded it can easily be killed by *lattee* blow.

The difficulty I have to contend against is that the police notwithstanding innumerable admonitions will not take any active steps in the matter themselves nor do they induce others to do so.

There is a great prejudice moreover against killing a wolf but with one active man to take the lead the villagers would follow and this prejudice would disappear.

A trap has been under construction from the past five months by the District Superintendent.

I cannot say I put much faith in the trap nor do I anticipate my startling results thereupon. However, it will be tried. The reward for wolves appears to me quite high enough and as far as I can see the only way to extirpate these scourages is to interest the villagers in the matter and through them and their headmen to endeavour to get done what we have failed to do through our police.

Sd. -A. V. PALMER,
Magistrate.



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